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CONTENTS

		Page.
I.	Almanac	5
II.	Act of Incorporation (No. II. of 1857)	17
	Act No. XLVII of 1860, giving power for conferring additional Degrees	24
	Act No. XXI of 1875, authorizing Calcutta University to grant Honorary Degrees	25
III.	Bye-Laws regarding the Senate	27
	" " Faculties	27
	" " Syndicate	28
	" " Registrar	29
IV.	Regulations:—	
	Entrance Examination	31
	First Examination in Arts	33
	Bachelor of Arts	35
	Honors in Arts	37
	Master of Arts	40
	Bachelor in Law	40
	Honors in Law	42
	Doctor in Law	43
	Licence in Medicine and Surgery (First Examination) ...	43
	" " (Second Examination)	45
	Bachelor in Medicine (First Examination)	47
	" (Second Examination)	49
	Honors in Medicine...	52
	Doctor in Medicine	52
	Licence in Civil Engineering...	54
	Bachelor in Civil Engineering	58
	Honors in Civil Engineering...	59
	Master in Civil Engineering	61
	General	61
	Appendix A. Forms of Application	62
	" Certificate	67
	Appendix B. Subjects of Examination:—	
	Entrance, 1878	69
	" 1879	70
	" 1880	70
	First Examination in Arts, 1878	71
	" " 1879	72
	" " 1880	73
	B.A. Examination, 1879	74
	" 1880	75
	" 1881	76
	Honor Examination, English, 1879	76
	" " 1880 and 1881	77
	" Greek	78
	" Latin	78
	" Arabic	78

		Page.
	Honor Examination, Persian...	78
	" Sanskrit, 1879 and 1880... ...	79
	" History, 1879 and 1880	80
	" " 1881 and 1882	80
	Text-Books for Entrance	81
	" First Examination in Arts	81
	" B. A. Examination	81
	" Honor Examination, Pure Mathematics	83
	" Ditto, Mixed Mathematics	83
	Text-Books in Law, B L. Examination	84
	Subjects in Botany for First L. M. S. and First M. B. Examinations	85
V.	The University :—	
	The Senate	86
	Premchand Roychand Students	89
	The Syndicate	89
	The Faculty of Arts...	90
	" Law...	92
	" Medicine	93
	" Engineering	93
	Succession Lists from 1857 :—	
	of Chancellors	94
	of Vice-Chancellors	94
	of Registrars	94
	Examiners for 1878 and 1879	95
	Academical Costume	96
	Endowments	97
	List of Affiliated Institutions	104
	Rules for Affiliations	106
	Description of Affiliated Colleges and Schools	107
	Graduates	152
	Under-Graduates	220
VI.	Papers :—	
	Entrance Examination, 1877	i
	First Examination in Arts, 1877	xxxi
	B.A. Examination, 1878	lx
	B.L. Examination, 1878	xcv
	L.C.E. Examination, 1878	c
	Honor Examination, 1878	cxiv
	Ditto in Law	clxii
	Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1877 ...	clxv
	L.M.S. and M.B. (First Examination), 1878 ...	clxxxix
	" (Second Examination), 1878 ...	cxciii

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

I.

Calcutta University Calendar, 1878-79.

MAY.		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	Empress' Birthday.
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

JUNE.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	Holiday.
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations begin.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	

JULY.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

AUGUST.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	Hindu Holiday.
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

SEPTEMBER.		
1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	Holiday.
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	

OCTOBER		
1	T	Durga Puja Holiday begins.
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	Hindu Holiday.
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

NOVEMBER.		
1	F	
2	S	Last day of applications for Entrance and F. A.
3	S	[Examinations.
4	M	Hindu Holiday.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

DECEMBER.		
1	S	
2	M	Entrance and F. A. Examinations begin.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	Last day of application for B.A. and B. L.
7	S	[Examination.
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	Christmas Day.
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

JANUARY		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	Meeting of Entrance and F. A. Examiners
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	B. A. and B. L. Examinations begin.
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	Calcutta University founded, 1857.
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	Hindu Holiday.
28	T	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

FEBRUARY.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	Honour, M.A., & Studentship Examinations begin
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	Examinations in Medicine begin.
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	

MARCH.		
1	S	
2	**S**	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	Convocation for conferring Degrees.
9	**S**	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	**S**	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	**S**	
31	M	

APRIL.		
1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	Hindu Holiday.
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

II.
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January.

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India;

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta;
The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;
The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India;
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal;
Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD;
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal;
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine;
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College of Bengal;
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta;

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons;
Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;
The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College;
The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity;
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;
HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;
PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;
The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;
The Reverend JOSEPH MULLINS,
Bachelor of Arts;
Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasha;
ISWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta;
RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta: and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal;

and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University: Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta*

Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforsaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honors and the granting of marks of Honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power fron time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of Degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual Accounts.

ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

Preamble.

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows :—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT NO. XXI OF 1875.

Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th December, 1875.

An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No. II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments: and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such Degree and the granting of the same:

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such Degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and the examination for those Degrees were declared to apply to Degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such Degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the Executive Government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant Academical Decrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such Degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such Degree:

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor, and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being, certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such Degree.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

IV.
REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, Sibságar, Batticaloa, Indore, and Midnapore.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India. The Elements of Physical Geography, as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so much of general Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix B.)*

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain, as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters I to VIII and X to XV inclusive, and Chapters XLIV to XLVII inclusive.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical year after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate:—
(*a*) Psychology.
(*b*) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

* The following places have already been appointed:—

Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong, Jubbulpore, Batticalon, Indore, and Midnapore.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters

I.—Languages.*

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translations into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—History.

Ancient History.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.†

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—Logic.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidates:—

(*a*) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*) Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

† Including experimental illustrations.

candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B. :—

A.

I.—Languages.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

* The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—Mixed Mathematics.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.
2. Moral Philosophy as in Fleming,

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.
Dissertation on Virtue.
Sermons, I, II, III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*)

1. History of England, Student's Hume.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods, down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on Representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews, from the beginning of the Monarchy to the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*c*)

1. Algebra ... ... } as laid down in the Course
2. Plane Trigonometry .. } for Honors.
3. Analytical Conic Sections.

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

(*d*) Acoustics ... } as in Ganot.
Thermotics ... }
Optics ... }
Magnetism ... }
Electricity ... }

(*e*) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.

(*f*) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.

(*g*) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palæontology.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may, at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

(*a*) History of a stated period (in modern times), including political and personal events, manners, and literature.
(*b*) Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.
(*c*) History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.
(*d*) Political Economy.
(*e*) Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on a historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.

Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See Appendix B.*)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mill's Logic, Books III and IV.
And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.
(*a*) Zoology.
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]
(*b*) Botany.
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]
(*c*) Geology.
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.]
(*d*) Mineralogy.
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral, and Technology.]
(*e*) Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology
Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*) History of Philosophy.
(*b*) Elements of Jurisprudence.
(*c*) Evidences of Revealed Religion, as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be braketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January) an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., and on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

5. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M. A. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the Degree of M. A., be granted a certificate to that effect. A candicate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of his fee.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognised by the Syndi-

cate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :*—

The Principles of Jurisprudence.

The Theory and Law of Property.

The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities.

The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.

The Law of Contracts and Torts.

The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in Matters of Fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.

Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner :—

i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence; the Theory and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities; and Legal History and Constitution.

ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

iii. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

iv. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

v. Civil Procedure and Evidence.

vi. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

* List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b*.) Hindu Law.
(*c*.) Mahomedan Law.
(*d*.) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e*.) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.
(*f*.) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.
(*g*.) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property, including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.
(*h*.) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property.

} as administered in India.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law ; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor; *and*

(2.) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the *First Examination in Arts*. †

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

† This certificate will be required at the Examination in March 1878 and thereafter.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.**

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

* Practical demonstrations will be given at the Botanical Gardens.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of any Vernacular School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal of an affiliated Medical College for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having passed the final Examination of the Vernacular School of Medicine with marked distinction.

(*d.*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 70 Lectures.

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

* See Appendix B.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operation so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognised Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical

instruction subsequently to his last failure for one academical year.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examinations, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses, each of 40 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 20 *Lectures.*†

Botany.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three Winter Terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

† Practical demonstrations will be given at the Botanical Gardens.

entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion ; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction subsequently to his last failure for one academical year.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

Second M. B. Examination.

8. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two Courses, each of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 70 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 50 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

10. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

11. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

13. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the miscroscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

15. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b.*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 lectures.

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

(c.) Of having passed on examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology.

16. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(a.) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts *

(b.) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(c.) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in the Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effects:—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.
(*b.*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.
(*c.*) Of having practised the Medical Profession with repute for five years.
(*d.*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.
(*e.*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined;*† *or*

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the Session of 1859:—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual powers.
Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence‡ in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

* Any person who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864 may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion, and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Binomial Theorem.
Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with Deductions. Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Statics.

Composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity.
Mechanical powers.
Friction.

Dynamics.

General laws of motion.
Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.
Vibration of simple Pendulums.
Collision of bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids.
Specific gravity.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Centre of pressure.
Elastic fluids.
Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine height of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.
Percussion and resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation for plane and spherical surfaces. Formation of images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye; Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of Inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel, and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical characteristics of minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of line, cutting and embankments, tunnels, gradients, curves.

The Practice of Bridge-Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, joins, centres for bridges, roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over weirs, tanks, canals, sluices, locks.

Strength of Materials.

Residence of iron and wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of beams. Various forms of beams, solid and hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines, advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; levers; cranks; rolling contacts; sliding contacts; mechanism for modifying motion; accumulation and regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering, and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Topographical, and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens of each kind to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.
Topographical Surveying of limited areas.
Practice of levelling.
Route Surveying and laying out curves.
(Attested Surveys, executed by the Candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. Any candidate* may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate,

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. Construction.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. Geodesy.

Surveying
Topographical Drawing

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and the fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without Examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, showing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

[The Authorities signing this Certificate are requested to use strict precautions for preventing the possibility of any misunderstanding on the part of any candidate as to the right interpretation of the rule regarding the age of admission, namely, that he is not eligible for admission unless he will have completed 16 years from the date of birth on the 1st of March next.]

I certify that the abovenamed candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next, that I know nothing against his moral character; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it; and that he has signed the above application.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private† student, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

The 187 . }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Name.
Age.
Religion.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i.e., at school, or present occupation.*)
Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† Private Student:—One who has attended at no educational institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

The 187

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry.*)

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signatures† of Principals or Head Masters of affiliated Institutions.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the Examination.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the* Course.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

The 187 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race *i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which he desires to be examined :—

A. Course—
2nd Language,
Alternative Subjects,
or B Course—
Alternative Subject,

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of affiliated Institutions.

* State whether in the A. or B. Course.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in ——.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Law.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The Applications and Certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing :—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To the signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and has been placed in the Division.

The 18 *Registrar.*

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that passed the Examination for Licence in at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,

The 18 *Registrar.*

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta, *Registrar.*
The 18

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18

Honors.

This is to certify that passed the Honor Examination in in the year 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta, *Registrar.*
The 18

Appendix B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1878.

Greek.

Xenophon ... ... Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer ... ... Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cicero ... ... De Senectute.
Tibullus ... ... Selections.*

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K M. Banerjea.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Nitisudhatarangini by Ram Prasad Tiwari (Allahabad Government Press).
Rámáyana, Ayodhyakand ... (Ramjasan's Edition).

Uriya.

Charupath, Part III ... ... By Birchand Patnaik (Calcutta Baptist Mission Press).
History of England ... ... By Gadadhar Tripathi (Calcutta School Book Society).
Uriya Poetical Reader, Part I ... (Calcutta School Book Society).

Armenian.

History of Armenia ... ... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1879.

Greek.

Xenophon	...	Anabasis, Book I.
Homer	...	Odyssey, Book II.

Latin.

Cicero	...	De Amicitiâ.
Ovid	...*	Fastorum Narrationes Epistolæ de Ponto.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, page 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana	...	Bálkánda.
Rájniti	...	The first two chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyana	...	Sundra Kánda.
Jeebun Charita ...	...	Translation from Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Batris Singhasan ...	...	The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia ...	...	Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zaneka.

Dhamma Pada-ga-hta...	...	Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1880.

Greek.

Xenophon	...	Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer	...	Iliad, Book I.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

Latin.

Eclogæ Ovidianæ, by Thomas Kerchever Arnold.
Sallust ... ... Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul ... ... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana ... ... Bálkanda.
Rájniti ... ... The first two chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyana ... ... Sundra Kánda.
Jeebun Charita ... ... Translation from Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Batris Singhasan ... ... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia ... ... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka.
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1878.

English.

Scott* ... ... Lady of the Lake.
Cowper* ... ... The Task, Books I—III.
Southey* ... ... Life of Nelson.
Lamb* ... ... Tales from Shakspeare—Tempest, Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear.
Airy's Selections from the Spectator.
Washington Irving* ... ... Life and Voyages of Columbus.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

Greek.

Euripides ... ... Alcestis.
Herodotus ... ... Clio.

Latin.

Livy ... ... Book II.
Ovid ... ... Metamorphoses, Selections* XI—XXII.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ... ... Books I—VIII, inclusive.
Bhattikavya ... ... Books I—V, do.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ... ... First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil ... Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ... ... Ditto.
Sekandar Namah ... ... Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1879.

English.

Cowper* ... ... Table Talk
Goldsmith*... ... ... The Deserted Village.
Macaulay* ... ... Lay of Horatius.
Pope* ... ... Essay on Criticism.
Johnson* ... ... Life of Milton.
Prescott* ... ... Essays on Sir W. Scott, Cervantes, and Molière.
Helps* ... ... Spanish Conquest of America, Vol. I, Book II.
Macaulay* ... ... History of England, Chap. I.

Greek.

Herodotus ... ... Book IV (Melpomene).
Euripides ... ... Hecuba.

Latin.

Catullus ... . Selections.*
Ovid ... ... Miscellanea.*
Cicero ... ... Orations against Catiline, Chaps. I & II.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ... ... Books I—VIII, inclusive.
Bhattikavya ... ... Books I—V, do.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ... ... First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil ... Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ... ... Ditto.
Sekandar Namah ... ... Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1880.

English.

Mrs. Creighton's Life of Sir W Raleigh
Macaulay ... ... Lord Clive, Warren Hastings.
Mullen's Simple Poems (Rivingstone's English School Classics).
Scott ... ... Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Milton ... ... Paradise Lost (Book I).

Greek.

Euripides ... ... Medea.
Herodotus ... ... Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Livy ... ... Books XXI and XXII.
Virgil ... ... 5th and 6th books of the Æneid.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ... ... Books I to VIII, inclusive.
Bhattikavya ... ... Books I to V, do.

Arabic

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1 to 72.
Job, Chapters 1 to 5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ... ... First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil ... Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ... ... Ditto.
Sekandar Namah ... ... Ditto.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1879.

English.

Shakspeare	... Henry V, and Coriolanus.
Dryden	... As contained in Hales' Longer English Poems.
Pope	...
Johnson	...
Gray	...
Collins	...
Cowper	...
Coleridge	...
Scott	...
Wordsworth ...	...
Byron	...
Shelley	...
Helps	... Essays written during the intervals of Business.
Trench	... English, Past and Present.
Drinkwater... ...	... The Siege of Gibraltar.
Mahon	... Joan of Arc.

Greek.

Sophocles	... Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides... ...	... Book II.

Latin.

Martial	... Selections* I—XII.
Persius	... „ I—III.
Juvenal	... „ I—III.
Tacitus	... „ Histories, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Kúmar Sambhava ...	... Books I—VII.
Meghaduta.	
Sakuntalá ...	... (Devanagri Recension).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani ...	... As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...
Mutanabbi	...

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	... The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri ...	... 50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	... First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	... Ditto.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1880.

English.

Shakespeare	... Hamlet.
Milton*	... Paradise Lost, Books XI and XII.
Trench	... Household Book of English Poetry, p. 194 to end.
Helps*	... Realmah (the story only, excluding the conversations)
Burke*	... Speech on Economical Reform.
Macaulay	... Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History (Rivingtone's English School Classics).
Lamb*	... Essays of Elia, the following only:— Oxford in the Vacation. The Two Races of Men Mrs Battle's Opinions on Whist. All Fools' Day. A Quakers' Meeting The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple. A Dissertation upon Roast Pig. Sanity of True Genius. Captain Jackson The Superannuated Man.

Greek.

Sophocles	... Antigone
Thucydides	... Book VII.

Latin.

Horace	... Odes, Books I & II.
Sallust	,, Jugurtha.
Juvenal and Persius.,.	... Selections.*

Sanskrit.

Kúmar Sambhava ...	... Books I—VII.
Meghaduta.	
Sakuntalá ,,.	... (Devanagri Recension).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy
Psalms, I—XLI
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani ...	... As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...
Mutanabbi	..

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri...	...	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni	...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	...	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1881.

English.

Trevelyan's Selections from Macaulay's Writings.

Bacon	...	Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Shakespeare ..	...	Tempest: As you like it.
Milton	...	Paradise Regained.

Greek.

Sophocles ...	...	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes ...	...	De Corona.

Latin.

Horace ...	...	Odes, Books III and IV.
Virgil ...	...	Georgics, Book IV.
Tacitus ...	...	Annals, Books I and II.

Sanskrit.

Kúmar Sambhava ...	...	Books I to VII.
Meghaduta. ...	...	
Sakuntalá. ...	...	(Devanagri Recension).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel. I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani	...	As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...	
Mutanabbi	...	

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	...	The first half
Durra-i-Nádiri	...	50 pages from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni	...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	...	Ditto.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1879.

ENGLISH.

Poetry.

Chaucer	...	Prioresse's Tale, &c., edited by Skeat (Clarendon Press Series).

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

Milton	...	Paradise Lost, Books I—III, inclusive
Pope	...	Satires and Epistles (Mark Pattison) (Clarendon Press Series).
Byron	...	Childe Harold.

Drama.

Shakespeare	...	Winter's Tale. Henry VIII. Richard III.
Sheridan	...	The Rivals.
Villiers	...	The Rehearsal.

Prose.

Milton	...	Areopagitica.
Lamb	...	Essays of Elia.
Scott	...	Quentin Durward.
Trench	...	English, Past and Present.
Burke	...	Selections from (Clarendon Press Series), Vol. I.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1880 AND 1881.

ENGLISH.

Poetry and Drama.

Shakespeare	...	King John. Richard I. Henry IV, Part I. Henry IV, Part II. Love's Labour's Lost. Taming of the Shrew.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.		
Tennyson	...	Idylls of the King, the following only:—*a* The Last Tournament. Guinevere The Passing of Arthur.

Prose.

Skeat's Plutarch of Shakespeare.		
Stanley	...	Life of Dr. Arnold.
Holmes	...	Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Kingsley	...	Westward Ho;
DeQuincey	...	Autobiographic Sketches, the following:— Early Memorials of Grasmere. Samuel Taylor Coleridge. William Wordsworth. Robert Southey.

a Vol. VII, Cabinet Edition of Tennyson's Poems.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

GREEK.

Homer	...	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar	...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus	...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles	...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides	...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus	...	Books II and III, to the end of Chap LXVI.
Thucydides	...	Books VI and VII.
Demosthenes	...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato	...	Republic.
Aristotle	...	Politics.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

Virgil	...	Georgics; Æneid, first six books.
Horace	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I (except 2 and 8). Epistles I, De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	...	Satires (except 2, 6, 9.)
Persius	...	Satires.
Lucretius	...	Books I and VI.
Catullus	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64 65, 66.
Plautus	...	Aulularia.
Terence	...	Andria.
Livy	...	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust	...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero	...	Orations against Catiline, first book of Letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus	...	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

ARABIC.

Hammasah	...	...	The whole.
Mutanabbi...	...	...	
Makamát-í-Hairi	...	...	
Saba-i-Moallakah	...	...	

HONOR EXAMINATION.

PERSIAN.

Poetry.

Firdausi ...	...	...	Shahnamah, Vol. I.
Khákáni ...	...	...	Tuhfatu'l Irakayn.
Badar Cháchi	...	...	Kasáid.
Hakim Sanái	...	...	Hadíkah.
Anwari ...	...	...	Diwán.
Ḥabil Kááni	...	...	Kasáid, 1st half.

Prose.

Sásáu V	Dasátir.
Fuzlu 'llah Shirázi	Wassáf, Vols I, II, III.
Abu 'l Fazl...	Akbar Namah, Vol. I.
Mulla Tughra	Ruksát,
Munshi Muhammad Mahdi ...	Durrai Nádiri.

Rhetoric.

Shamsúddín Fakir	Hadáiku 'l Balághat.

Prosody.

Sayfi	Urúz.
Jámi	Kawáfi.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1879.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása	Vikramorvasi.
Bhartrihari	Bhattikávya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhúti	Viracharita, Uttaracharita.
Súdraka	Mrichchakatika.
Dandí	Dasakúmáracharita.
Vánabhatta	Sriharshacharita.
Srí Harsha...	Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
Bháravi	Kirátárjuniya, XI—XIV.
Vyása and Sankara ...	Vedánta Sútras, with Sánkara Bháshya, II Adhyáya, 2nd Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhitá	I Ashtaka, 1st & 2nd Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta	Kávya Prakása.
Vishwanatha Tarkapanchanana	Bhasha Parichheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.
Vachaspati Misra	Tatwa Kaumudi.
Panini	Karaka and Samassa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1880.

SANSKRIT.

Kalidasa	Vikramorvasi.
Bhartrihari	Bhattikavya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhuti	Viracharita, Uttaracharita.
Súdraka	Mrichchakatika.
Vánabhatta	Kadamvari.
Sriharsha	Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
Magha	Sisupalabadha, XIII—XVI, inclusive.

Vyása and Sudraka	...	Vedánta Sutra, with Sánkara Bháshya, II Adhyaya, 2nd Pada.
Kathâ Upanishad	...	
Rig Veda Sanhita	...	1st and 2nd Adhyays.
Mammata Bhatta	...	Kávya Prakása.
Jagadisa	...	Tarkamrita
Vachaspati Misra	...	Tatwa Kaumudi.
Panini	...	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Sidhanta Kaumudi.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1879 AND 1880.

History.

1. As a period:—The History of England in the reign of George III.

The following books are recommended:—

Massey's History of England during the reign of George III.
Erskine May's Constitutional History of England.
Stanhope's History of England.
Lecky's History of England during the Eighteenth Century.
Stanhope's Life of Pitt
Macknight's Life of Burke
Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula.
Brougham's Men of Letters of the time of George III.
Brougham's Statesmen of the time of George III.
Jesse's Memoirs of the reign of George III.
Alison's History of Europe.
Letters of Junius.
Goldwin Smith's Three British Statesmen.
Hallam's Constitutional History.
Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.
Political Economy
Taylor's Historical Evidence.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1881, 1882.

History.

As a period—

The History of England, 1663 to 1688.

(*a*) Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
(*b*) Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.
(*c*) Political Economy
(*d*) Taylor's Historical Evidence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History.

Lethbridge's History of England.
Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.

Geography.

C. B. Clark's 'Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas' (for the examinations of 1878, and following years).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

History.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology: Reid's Inquiry, or Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
Logic: Fowler's Deductive Logic (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

History of England (Student's Hume).
Elphinstone's History of India.
Macfarlane's British India, or Marshman's History of India, Vol. II.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1880.

Green's Short History of the English People has been substituted for Student's Hume in the B. A. Examination of 1880 and following years.

TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B. COURSE FOR THE B. A DEGREE.

Physical Geography:
Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Editlon, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Blanford's Physical Geography of India.

(*d*)—*Physics* { Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(*e*)—*Zoology* { General Physiology, Animal Physiology, Zoology, } as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(*f*)—*Botany* { General Physiology, Vegetable Physiology, Botany, } as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a

general acquaintance with Parts I, III, and IV; and of Part II (Systematic Botany), the following only:—

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS OF THE NATURAL ORDERS.

(*For the Examinations of* 1879.)

Cruciferæ,	Umbelliferæ,	Urticaceæ,
Aurantiaceæ,	Compositæ,	Amarantaceæ.
Meliaceæ,	Apocynaccæ,	Orchidaceæ.
Anacardiaceæ,	Convolvulaceæ,	Scitamineæ.
Leguminosæ,	Labiatæ,	Filices,
Cucurbitaceæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,	Bryaceæ.

and the general characters of Horse-tails, Lichens, Algæ, and Fungi.

(*For the Examinations of* 1880 *and* 1881.)

Anonaceæ,	Cucurbitsceæ,	Amarantaceæ.
Papaveraceæ,	Umbelliferæ,	Uriticaceæ.
Cruciferæ,	Rubiaceæ,	Euphorbiaceæ.
Malvaceæ,	Compositæ,	Palmaceæ.
Tiliaceæ,	Apocynaccæ,	Aroideæ.
Aurantiaceæ,	Asclepiadaceæ,	Commelynaceæ.
Ampelideæ,	Convolvulaceæ,	Orchidaceæ.
Anacardiaceæ,	Solanceæ,	Scitamineæ.
Leguminosæ,	Acantbaceæ,	Cyperaceæ.
Myrtaceæ,	Labiatæ,	Gramineæ.

and the general characters of Horse-tails, Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, Lichens, and Fungi.

N. B.—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(*g*)—*Geology* { Geology, Mineralogy, Palæontology,

as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology: and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series), Chapter 1; and the following Minerals:—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.*:—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites, Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz.*:—Rocksalt, Flour Spar.

Oxides, *viz.*:—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbanates, *viz.*:—Arragonite, Cerusite, Calcspar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Calamine, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.*:—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet, Epidote, Micas, Felspars, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline,

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c., *viz.*:—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

N. B.—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Chaps. IX—VIII, Articles 242—248, and Chap. XXV to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals, and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Chap IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N. B.—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhuter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equation, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—VIII, and Chap. XII.

N. B.—All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, Lagrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Chaps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Chaps. VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Chaps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N. B.—In Chap. VIII, only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the Calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Chap. VI on refraction and reflection at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the Articles mentioned below:—

Chap. II.	Articles	17—19, 33, 36.
„ III.	„	10.
„ V.	„	11, 12.
„ VI. (1)	„	4—8.
„ VI. (2)	„	9—12.
„ VI. (3)	„	10, 11, 19, 24, 25.
„ VII.	„	7—15, 18,
„ VIII.	„	9—11, 16—21.
„ X.	„	6—8, 34—36.
„ XI.	„	12 to end.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION.

1. Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities, and Legal History and Constitution—
   - Markby's Elements of Law (including Supplement).
   - Stephen's Blackstone, Book I; Book II. Introduction and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6.
   - Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1870, pp. 1—226.
   - Ditto 1872.
   - Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6, Act XXI of 1870 (The Hindu Wills Act, 1870), and such of the Sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as are therein specifically referred to, *except* Parts XXX and XXXI and *except* Parts XXXIII—XL.
2. The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription—
   - Regulations I and VIII of 1793 (Permanent Settlement).
   - Regulation VIII of 1819 (Putnee Talooks).
   - Regulation XI of 1825 (Accretions).
   - Act XI of 1859, Sections 9—15, 33—37.
   - Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, 166—168.
   - Act VIII of 1869 (B C.), Sections 2—20.
   - Act XVIII of 1873, Sections 4—23.
   - Macpherson on Mortgages.
   - Registration Act of 1877
   - Limitation Act of 1877.
3. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
   - Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp. 95—224.
   - Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11, and 12.

4. The Law of Contract and Torts.
   Macpherson on Contracts
   Stephen's Blackstone, Book V, Chapters 7 and 8.
   The Indian Contract Act of 1872.
5. Civil Procedure and Evidence.
   The following Chapters of the Code of Civil Procedure—
   Chapter I.
   Chapter II, Sections 15—18 ; 20—25.
   Chapter III, Sections 26—35.
   Chapter IV.
   Chapter V, Sections 48—50 ; 59—63.
   Chapter VI, Sections 64—71.
   Chapters VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.
   Chapters XVI, XVII.
   Chapter XIX, Sections 223—229 ; 266—285.
   Chapters XX, XXI, XXII.
   Chapters XXX, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX, XL.
   Chapter XLI, Sections 540—544.
   Chapter XLVI.
   The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.
6. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—
   The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402, 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence.
   The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, Parts IV, V, VI and X, the other parts being omitted altogether.
   The amendments of the Penal Code, so far as they relate to the sections not above excluded.

SUBJECTS IN BOTANY.

FOR THE FIRST L. M S. AND FIRST M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

(*See Regulations, First L. M. S., para. 2; First M. B., para. 2.*)

Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology of flowering plants ; the principles of Hooker and Bentham's system of classification of plants ; a detailed account of eight* natural orders which are specially important in Bengal.

* To be notified from time to time by the Syndicate. See L.M.S. Regulations, para. 6.

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Hindi and Uriya ...	Rev Dr. K. M. Banerjea.
Arabic, Persian, and Urdu	H Blochmann, Esq.
History and Geography ...	Rev Lallbehary De. J. Slater. Esq. Rev. K. S. Macdonald. R. Parry, Esq.
Mathematics ...	F. Biden, Esq. Rev. J P. Ashton. M. Mouat, Esq. W. Booth, Esq.

First Arts and B. A. Examinations, 1878-79

English	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. W. H Paulson, Esq.
Greek and Latin	Rev. J. Hector. Rev. Dr. A F. Hoernle.
Arabic and Persian... ..	H. Blochmann, Esq.
Sanskrit	Rev. Dr K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna
History	W. T Webb, Esq. M. J White, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	A M. Nash, Esq. W. Griffiths, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science ...	Rev J. Robertson. A. E. Gough, Esq.
Physical Science	J. Eliot, Esq. S. A. Hill, Esq.
Botany	Dr. G. King.

Law.

B. L. Examination, 1878.

W. F. Agnew, Esq. | Babu Rashbehary Ghosh.

Honors in Law.

The Hon'ble W. Markby. | The Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter.

Medicine.

L. M. S. and B. M. First and Second Examinations, 1878.

Anatomy	W. J. Palmer, Esq., M D.
Chemistry	A Pedler, Esq
Medical Jurisprudence ...	Rai Kanailal De, Bahadoor.

Materia Medica	A. Crombie, Esq., M.D.
Botany	G. Watt, Esq., M.B.
Medicine and Midwifery ...	Munshi Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery	K. McLeod, Esq , M.D.
Pathology and Hygiene ...	J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M.B.

Honors in Medicine, 1878.

J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M.B.
C. Gayer, Esq., M.D.

ENGINEERING.

L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations, 1878.

Major Crowdy, R.E. | W. Griffiths, Esq.
S. F. Downing, Esq. | Rev. Father Lafont, S. J.
H. H. Locke, Esq.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B.A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff Gown The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of M.D. or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

For the Degree of Doctor-in-Law.

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient"

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation :—

1. Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M. A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences: — *viz.*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions:—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I. A Scholarship of Rs 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages

II. A Scholarship of Rs 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the Degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes"

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships, or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his will, to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the will:

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set

apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred. and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say. interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M.A , and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that Degree, but not otherwise.

Scholars.

1869.	Kartik Chandra Mitra ...	...	Presy. Coll.
1870.	Sarada Charan Mitra ...	...	Ditto.
1871.	Isan Chandra Basu ...	...	Ditto.
1872.	Rajaninath Ray	...	Ditto.
1873.	Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhay	...	Ditto.
1874.	Prasanna Kumar Lahiri ...	...	Ditto.
1875.	Nilkanta Sarkar	...	Ditto.
1876.	Bipin Bihari Gupta ...	...	Ditto.
1877.	Chandra Sekhar Sarkar ...	...	Ditto.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prasanna Coomar Tagore, C.S.I., bequeathed, by his will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the will:

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee as will produce the monthly sum of Rs 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of

Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall, either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and of removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death, my will is, that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver yearly at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lectures shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures:

(*a.*) That the Professor appointed by the Senate shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law, the subject or subjects to be selected by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor; the said subject or subjects to be approved by the Senate

(*b*) That the selection be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c.*) That the Professor be appointed for such term as the Senate think proper, in each case after considering the recommendation of the Syndicate, and that he be always eligible for re-appointment.

PROFESSORS.

1870. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875. A Phillips, Esq
1876. Babu Rashvihari Ghosh.
1877. E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.
1878. Dr. Goorcodoss Banerjee.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year: and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000, appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta.*" The general principles laid down by the Committee and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption were approved by the Syndicate; and further transfers have, from year to year, been made to the Library fund from the surplus income of the University. Several instalments of books have been received, and the Library now contains, besides English works of reference, and the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, and French classics. The German series is expected shortly. The following Regulations have been approved by the Syndicate:—

Regulations for the management of the University Library.

1. (*a.*) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of not less than five Resident Fellows of the University, who shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate. The Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Librarian and Secretary of the Committee.

Appointment of the Committee.

(*b.*) Members of the Committee, who may leave India during their year of office, with the intention of not returning before the end of their time of office, shall be considered to have vacated their membership.

(*c.*) Vacancies which may be caused by the retirement or departure of Members, or otherwise, at any time during their year of office, shall be reported to the Syndicate, who may then, at their discretion, nominate other Fellows to the office vacated.

(*d.*) The Syndicate may at any time, at their discretion, appoint additional Members to the Committee.

2. (*a.*) It shall be competent to the Committee to make such bye-laws, rules, and arrangements, as they may think fit, for holding meetings, and generally for conducting the business pertaining to their office, provided that all such rules and arrangements are consistent with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Bye-laws of the University, and with these present Regulations.

Powers and duties of Committee.

(*b.*) The Committee shall decide on the purchase of books with the moneys placed at their disposal for that purpose by the Syndicate.

(*c.*) The Committee shall establish a regular and authentic record of all books borrowed from the Library and returned to it, together with the names of borrowers, the dates of borrowing and returning, and such further details as they may deem advisable.

Privileges of Fellows.

3. The Library is for the use of Resident Fellows of the University, and they alone have the privilege to use it, subject to the present Regulations and to such further rules and orders as may be agreed to by the Library Committee under Regulation 2 (*a*).

Admission of Non-Fellows.

4. (*a.*) Persons residing in Calcutta, not being Fellows of the University, may receive special permission from the Syndicate to use the Library for the purpose of literary research. Such permission will be granted only on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

(*b.*) In recommending any person to the Syndicate under this Regulation, the Library Committee shall specify in writing, for the information of the Syndicate, the grounds on which they base their recommendation.

(*c.*) Persons not being Fellows of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of literary research, without removing the books from the Library, between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M., on the written recommendation of a Member of the Library Committee to the Librarian, but not otherwise.

Conditions of borrowing and returning books

5. (*a.*) Subject to the exceptions specified in Regulation 7, Fellows and other persons allowed to use the Library under Regulation 4 (*a*) may borrow and temporarily remove such books as they may require, provided that one person shall not at one and the same time have more than ten volumes in his possession on loan from the Library. In this Regulation the term "volumes" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sewn.

(*b.*) No books shall be issued and delivered except to the authorised borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him to receive it on behalf of the authorised borrower.

(*c.*) Every volume borrowed shall be returned to the Library within two calendar months of the date on which it was removed from the Library. In case any borrower fails to return any book within this period, a notice shall be sent to him by the Librarian calling for the return of the book.

(*d.*) If a book called for under the previous section be not returned within one week after the receipt of the Librarian's notice, the person who has borrowed the book from the Library shall be subject to a fine of one rupee for each volume so retained, and to a further fine of an equal amount for each additional week that he may retain it after the expiration of the second week.

(*e.*) Subject to the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 8, and 9, a book returned to the Library may be again borrowed by the same person, provided that no other Fellow or person entitled to use the

Library has lodged with the Librarian an application for the same work. If such application has been made, the book may not be taken out by the original borrower until returned by the second applicant.

Suspension of privileges.

6. The privilege of any Fellow or other person to use the Library shall be suspended, so long as he retains any book which, under these Regulations, he is not entitled to retain, or so long as he leaves unpaid any fine which may have been imposed on him under Regulations 5, 8, and 9.

Books not to be removed.

7. (*a*) Books which are valuable on account of their rarity, or which belong to a series, and which being out of print, it may be difficult or impossible to replace if lost, or books required for constant reference, shall not be removed from the Library

(*b.*) A list of the works excluded from removal under this Regulation shall be drawn up by the Library Committee, and will be subject to revision and extension from time to time.

Mutilation and disfigurement of books.

8. (*a.*) The Librarian shall report to the Committee all cases in which books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin, or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers.

(*b.*) Any person guilty of such an offence shall be required to replace the injured, by an uninjured, copy of the book, and shall be liable to the cost of its proper binding and other charges. Further, he shall be fined and suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee

Annual inspection of Library.

9. (*a*) A general inspection of the Library and of the record of books issued and returned, shall be made annually in the first week of April by the Library Committee, or by one or more Members of the Committee deputed by them for that purpose.

(*b*) During this period of inspection the Library shall be closed, and all books whatever and by whomsoever borrowed shall be returned to the Library by the 31st March of each year.

(*c.*) Any person who fails to return, in accordance with this Regulation, all books borrowed by him, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two rupees for each volume retained, and if such volume is not returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, a further fine of an equal amount shall be imposed for each volume for each additional week until that volume is returned, or until a copy of the same edition and of equal value is placed in the Library in its stead, and all expenses connected therewith paid by the borrower.

Days of opening and closing.

10. The Library shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays and on all days for holding public examinations. Subject to the exception of Regulation 9, it shall be open on other days between the hours of half-past ten A. M and half-past three P. M.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 3[illegible]0, to be invested in six per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose:

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.
2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs 2,000 in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a Gold Medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the Degree of B. A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLISTS.

1874.	Prasanna Kumar Lahiri,	Presidency College.
1875.	Gnanendranath Das,	Ditto.
1876.	Haraprasad Bhattacharyya,	Ditto.
1877.	Prasanna Narayan Chaudhuri,	F. C. Instn.
1878.	Kunjalal Nag,	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

HARIS CHANDRA PRIZE.

Rajah Haris Chandra Chaudhari, a Zemindar of Mymensing, has made over to the University a six per cent. Municipal Debenture bond for Rs 2,000 in order to found a prize to be called the "Haris Chandra Prize," to be awarded to the student first in order of merit in Mathematics at the B A. Examination of the year, being a Hindu native of Bengal, in consideration of his prosecuting his studies in Mathematics with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon his attaining that Degree in that subject, but not otherwise.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

IN ARTS.

(Up to the B. A. Standard.)

1. Presidency College, affiliated in 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1857.
3. Dacca College, 1857.
4. Krishnaghur College, 1857.
5. Berhampore College, 1857.
6. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857.

7. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 1857.
8. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
9. La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1857.
10. London Mission Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, 1857.
11. Serampore College, 1857.
12. Agra College, 1860.
13. Benares College, 1860.
14. Saugor High School, 1860.
15. Sanskrit College, 1860.
16. Bishop's College, 1860.
17. Ajmere College, 1862.
18. Bareilly College, 1862.
19. Patna College, 1862.
20. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
21. St John's College, Agra, 1862.
22. Joynarain's College, Benares, 1862.
23 Lahore Government College, 1864.
24. Delhi Government College, 1864.
25. St. Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
26. St. Stephen's College, Delhi, 1864.
27. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
28. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
29 Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta, 1865.
30. Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
31. Church Mission School, Umritsur, 1865.
32. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, 1866.
33. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
34. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
35. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.
36. Mussoorie School, 1869.
37. Allahabad High School, 1869.
38. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
39. Cuttack College, 1876.

(*Up to the First Arts Standard.*)

1. Gowhatty High School, 1866.
2. Calcutta Mudrassa, 1867.
3. Sehore High School, 1868.
4. Chittagong High School, 1869.
5. St. Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
6. London Mission School, Benares, 1871.
7. London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872.
8. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1872.
9. Midnapore High School, 1873.
10. Baulia High School, 1873
11. Jaipur Moharaja's College, 1873.
12. Trinity College, Kandy, 1874.
13. Patialah Moharajah's School, 1874.
14. Wesley College, Colombo, 1876.
15. Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, 1877.
16. Residency College, Indore, 1877.
17. Rungpur High School, 1877.
18. Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, 1878.

IN LAW.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1864.
3. Dacca College, 1864.
4. Krishnaghur College, 1864.
5. Berhampore College, 1864.
6. Patna College, 1864.
7. Agra College, 1868.
8. Cuttack College, 1869.
9. Chittagong High School, 1869.
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870.
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.

IN MEDICINE.

1. Medical College, Calcutta, 1857.

IN ENGINEERING.

1. Thomason College, Roorkee, 1864.
2. Presidency College, 1865.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b.*) A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of Instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., *viz.*:—

The Burdwan Scholarship	...	value Rs	50 a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore	...	„ Rs.	50 „
„ Bird Scholarship	...	„ Rs.	40 „
„ Ryan „	...	„ Rs	40 „
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships		„ Rs	30 „

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first year students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the second and third years they pay Rs. 10 a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The entrance fee is Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee Rs. 5. There are two Scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month, attached to this department, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth Rs. 50 a month, and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the Degree of B C.E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government workshops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination, but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A.

Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic	Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A.
Offg. ditto	... Mr. Parry.
Professor of Natural Science	... Mr. J Eliot, M.A.
Offg. ditto	... Mr. W. Booth, M.A.
Professor of Chemistry	... Mr A. Pedler.
Ditto History ...	... Mr. R. Hand.
Ditto Natural Philosophy and Astronomy	Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A.
Ditto Mathematics	... Mr. W. Booth, B A.
Ditto Literature	... Mr. W. T. Webb, M A.
Asst. Profr. of Eng. Literature	... Mr W. Paulson, B.A.
„ Profr. of Mathematics	... Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	... Babu Raj Krishna Banerjea.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit	... Babu Nilmani Mookerjee, M A.

Law Department.

Senior Professor ...	... Mr. Apcar.
Lecturers in Law ...	Mr. Reily. Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra, D L. Mr. Amir Ali, M.A.

C. E. Department.

Professor, Civil Engineering	... Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A.,L.C.E.
Asst. Professor, ditto	... Mr. J. Slater.
Professor of Mathematics	... Mr. J. Gilliland, M.A.
Professor of Drawing ...	... Mr. C. Grant.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and was originally supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Mohsin, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100 The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Mohsin's legacy. The College endowment was further increased by the accumulation of unexpended revenue, until the income amounted to Rs 51,000 per annum. In 1873, the Government of India resolved to transfer the whole of the Mohsin endowment to the purposes of Mahomedan education throughout Bengal, and accordingly, increased the provincial assignment for

education in Bengal by Rs 50,000 a year, in order to meet the expenses of the Hooghly College, which has now become an Institution maintained by the Government

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 5 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindaree Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships, of Rs. 8 per mensem, are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

* D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharajah Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadoor.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
„ Callynath Moonshee.
„ Pran Chunder Roy.
„ Sree Narayan Chowdry.
„ Ram Narain Mookerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal	...	Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A.
Professor	...	Dr. G. Watt.
Ditto	...	Mr. A. E. Gough.
Asst. Professor	...	Rev. Lal Behari De.
Law Lecturer	...	Babu Nobin Krishna Mookerjee, M.A., B L.
Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit		Babu Gopal Chunder Gupta.
Professor of Arabic	...	Moulvie Abdul Khair.
Head Pandit	...	Babu Jodu Nath Banerjee.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5, and in the Law Department also a fee of Rs. 5.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnelly.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal	... Mr. J. Pope, M.A.
Professor	... Mr. M. Mowat, M.A.
Asst. Professor	... W. B. Livingstone.
Ditto	... Prasannakumar Roy.D.Sc.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ...	... Shomanath Mookerjee.
Law Lecturer	... Opendronath Mitter, M.A., B L.

Krishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Sarnamayi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871, the B A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost was subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs. 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with this endowment the College has now been re-established on its original footing.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	... E. Lethbridge, M.A., C.I.E.
Offg ditto ...	... F. J. Rowe, M.A.
Professor of History ...	... Babu Umesh Chandra Datta.

Professor of Sanskrit... ... Babu Nakulesvar Bandyopadhyay.
Lecturer in Mathematics ... Babu Bireswar Mittra, M.A.
Ditto Physical Science... Babu Barada Prasad Ghosh, M.A.
Teacher of Chemistry ... Babu Ambika Charn Sen, M.A.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer ... ... Babu Baranasi Roy, B.L.

Succession List of Principals.

1845. Capt. D. L. Richardson.
1846. Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855. Edward Lodge, B.A.
1857. J. Graves, M.A. (offg.)
1857. Leonidas Clint, B.A.
1858. Alfred Smith, M.A.
1871. S. Lobb, M.A.
1874. E. Lethbridge, M.A.
1877. F. J. Rowe, M.A. (offg.)

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta, in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta. The Law Department was abolished in 1875. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible.

The foundation stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

There is attached to the College a Hindoo Hostel, the boarder's fee being Rs. 6 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ... ... Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari.
Professor ... ... Haridas Ghosh.
Asst. Professor of Sanskirt ... Ramgati Nyayaratna.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Botany ... ... Beni Madhav Basu.
Head Master ... ... Nilmani Ganguli.

Ten Teachers in the Collegiate School.

Principals.

1853. A. S. Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A.
1858. R. L. Martin, M.A., Head Master in charge.
1858. S. W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L. Martin, M.A., ditto.
1861. R. Hand.
1875. G. Bellett, M.A.

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding-school which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1835 a legacy of rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton, which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department. and the establishment of a College Department, named in honor of the donor. A few years later a Girl's Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs. Thomas de Souza and Sons, of Calcutta These consist, first, of the interest on a sum of rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents of a certain class, who are admitted as boarders, on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second, of the interest on a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English literature, styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship." It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton College; but it is open to any East Indian boy from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L A de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—J. E. Cooke.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Prin. and Profr. of Eng. Lit. and Phil...	Rev. J Robertson, M.A.
Profr. of Classics and Mathematics ...	Mr. C. G. Kellner, B.A. (Cantab).

List of Principals.

1850.	Rev. A. Morgan.	1869.	R. Dick, M A.
1855.	George Smith, LL.D.	1869.	Rev. R. Robinson.
1859.	J. W. McCrindle, M A.	1870.	H. Roberts.
1866.	J. Sime, B.A.	1877.	Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

Foundation, Scholarships, and Prizes.

1. *Foundation*.—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships*.—Two Scholarships of Rs. 20 a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these Scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the School, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys might be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes*.—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Course of Study.

The subjects of examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

List of Rectors.

1847. Rev. J. Kyd, M. A.
1849. Rev. S. Slater.
1852. Rev. J. Richards, M. A.
1855. Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859. Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A.
1862. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A.
1864. Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.
1866. Rev. G. M. Wilson, M. A.

President.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Vice-President.

The Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Committee.

The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp. | Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, M. A.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M. A. | Rev. W. Spencer, M. A.
Rev. B. T. Atlay, M. A., *Honorary Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Rev. G. M. Wilson, M A.
Assistant Master	...	... Rev. W. Sadler.
Ditto ditto	...	... Capt. Coombs.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution since 1875 has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 80 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 or 6 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.
2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.
3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears
4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed Prizes:—The Hawkins Gold Medal of Rs. 80, to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 or 50 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2 Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev William C Fyfe, Principal.
„ Kenneth S Macdonald, M A
„ John Hector, M A.
Babu Nanda Krishna Basu, M.A.
„ Kalicharn Banerjee, M A.
„ Umes Chundra Chatterjea.
Babu Brojonath Sarma.
And twenty Teachers and Pandits in the School Department.

La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

La Martiniere of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oude.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court. The School was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was, according to the provision in General Martin's will, named "La Martiniere."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls The Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the School, and receive an apprentice-fee or other allowance on leaving the School.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta; and must not be at the time of election less than four, or more than ten, years of age.

Acting Governors.

The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
The Rev. J. M Thomson, M.A, Senr. Chap., St. Andrew's Church.
The Rev. B T Atlay.
The Hon'ble H Bell, C S.
Colonel T. B. Harrison.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

H. Cayley, Esq, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service.

Head Master, F. Biden, M. A.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergraduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 600. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A., Principal.
„ W. Johnson, B. A. (absent on furlough).
Rev. A. Strachan, B. A.
Babu Gangadhar Banerjee, M. A.
Pandit Ram Kumar Chakravarti.
Babu Devendra Nath Roy. B A.
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revds. Dr. Carey, Dr Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription ; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments,

but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support, and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College Department is about seventy; in the School, three hundred.

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding school for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about Rs. 40 monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are:—J. C. Marshman, Esq., R Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Revds. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. J. Trafford, M A. (absent on furlo.)
Offg. ditto	Rev. C. Jordan.
Tutor	Rev. T. Martin.
Ditto	Rev. J. W. Thomas.
Sanskrit Professors ...	Babu Umes Chandra Banerjea.
	„ Jadavchandra Banerjea.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and affiliated to the University in 1860. It was originally endowed by the late Gangadhur Pandit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura Districts. Subsequently, the Government added to its income, and raised it to its present status. The College consists of two departments, the College Proper and the School. The staff of the former consists of a Principal and two Professors; the latter of a Head Master, ten Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and seven Moulvies and Pandits.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	K. Deighton, B A.
Professor of Literature ...	Charles Dodd, Esq.
Ditto Mathematics ...	Umesh C. Sanyal, M.A.
Head Master	J. Statham.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western

Provinces. It is divided into two departments, the Sanskrit College and the English College, under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

I. SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and, as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus. It teaches Grammar, Literature, Law, Philosophy, and Mathematics. No tuition or entrance fee is exacted. The number of students on the roll of this College is 313. Monthly Government Scholarships, amounting to Rs. 100, are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs. 100 from the Maharajah of Benares is bestowed in prizes. There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a Scholarship.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Professor of Poetry	...	Pandit Vaṅkatesa Sastri.
Ditto Grammar	...	,, Bastirama Sarma.
Asst. Professor of Grammar	...	,, Kailasa Chandra Bhattacharyya.
Professor of Logic	...	,, Kaliprasada Bhattacharyya
Asst. Professor of Logic	...	,, Sivakumar Misra.
Professor of Law	...	,, Bal Sastri.
Ditto Sankhya	...	,, Bechanaram Tiwari.
Asst. Professor of Sankhya	...	,, Ramamisra Sastri.
Professor of Mathematics	...	,, Bapudeva Sastri
Asst. Professor ditto		,, Vaman Acharyya.
Professor of Hindu Astronomy		,, Deokrishna Misra.
Ditto. Sahittya	...	,, Sitalaprasad Tiwari.

II. ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M. A. standard, has a School Department attached. There are 91 students in College, and 247 in the School Department. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 4 to 3 in the College, and from Rs. 2 to eight annas in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of 1 rupee. Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 90 per mensem.

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for district students, under the superintendence of the Second Master of the College. The number of boarders at present is about 80. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal	...	Mr. John Nesfield, M. A.
Profr. of English Literature		James Kibble, M. A.
Ditto Physical Science	...	Vacant.

Profr. of Mathematics	...	Babu Lakshmisankar Misra, M. A.
1st Maulavi ...	...	Maulavi Muhammad Musa.
1st Pandit ...	...	Pandit Vindhyaprasad Sukul.
Librarian ...	...	Babu Rajchandra Sanyal.

Sagar High School, Jabalpur.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution, originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May, 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The School teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee. The entrance fee is one rupee.

Connected with the School is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

President	...	W. Young (offg.)
1st Assistant Master	...	J. H. Firth (offg.)
Professor of Sanskrit	...	K. C Datta, M. A.
2nd Asst. Master ...	...	Khodadad Beg (offg.)
Professor of Persian	...	Habibullah (offg.)
Marathi Teacher ...	...	R. Ghuntaya.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is opened to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society, irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs 3 in the School Department. The students of the College Department read the F. A. Course, and the upper students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English. In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard. There is a Sanskrit Honor Class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 25, and 35, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

All the students, except those of the 3rd and 4th year classes of the College Department, who attend English lectures at the Presidency College, learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal ... Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna.

English.

Lecturer ... ... Babu Siva Chandra Gui, M. A., B. L.
Ditto ... ... „ Bireswar Chatterjea, M. A., B. L.
Head Master ... ... „ Jadunath Mukerjee.
Second ditto ... ... „ Devendranath Basu, M. A.

And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric ... Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna.
Professor of Literature and Grammar ... „ Giris Chandra Vidyaratna.
Professor of Law ... „ Madusudan Smritiratna.
Asst. Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar ... „ Ramnarayan Tarkaratna.

And seven other Pandits.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)
AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was designed by its founder to be a Missionary Institution, promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youth in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters. In accordance with this, its primary object, only those are admitted students who are candidates for the Christian ministry or for other missionary offices.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various societies and individuals.

Visitor.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Principal.

REV. JOHN W. COE.

List of Principals.

1821. W. Hodge Mill, D.D.
1841. G. Undy Withers, D.D.
1849. William Kay, D.D.
1867. Thomas Skelton, M.A.
1873. Robert M. Stewart, M.A.
1875. Rev. John W. Coe.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual donation of Rs 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends. Connected with the College are a well-supported library, to which the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, bequeathed many of his valuable works, and commodious boarding-houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Principal	...	... J. F Goulding.
Head Master	...	... T. Harris, B.A.
Teacher of Mathematics		... Shyamsundar Lal, B.A.
Asst. ditto ditto		... Pundit Amoluck Chund.

And nine Junior Masters.

Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher ... Pundit Sheo Narain.

Head Arabic and Persian Teacher ... Moulvi Mohamud Hussen.

And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was opened as a School in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. The fee in the School classes is eight annas throughout. It varies in the College Department from Rs. 2 to Rs 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... R. A Lloyd, B A. (offg)
Head Master	...	... E. A. Phillips (offg)
Professor of Mathematics		... Babu Peary Mohan Biswas, M.A.
Head Moulvie	...	... Moulvie Mahamed Ashum.
Pundit	...	... Deadut Tewari.

Fifteen Junior Masters and Teachers.

Principals.

1853. V. Tregear.	1859. M. Kompson, M.A.
1855. C. Buch, Ph.D.	1862. H. Templeton.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 5; and a monthly tuition fee of Rs 5 in the General Department, and of Rs. 7 in the Law Department. Two junior Scholarships, each of the value of Rs 10 per month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullub Narayan of Sonebursa They can be held only by students from Bhagulpore High School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zillah School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	...	... J. W. McCrindle, M.A.
Professor	...	... J. Willson, B A.
Ditto	...	... E. D. Archibald, B.A.
Asst. Professor	..	... J. Behrendt
Ditto of Sanskrit		... Choto Ram Tiwari.
Head Moulvie	... .	... Nasir Khan.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	...	... Nobin Chunder Dey, B.L.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January, 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupil of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College, which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of studies is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in

accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector, and Profr. of Physical Science.	The Very Rev. E. Lafont, S.J.
Prefect of Studies and Profr. of Mathematics.	Rev A de Penaranda.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Rev. E. Younan, S.J.
Professor of Philosophy ...	Rev. H Harford, S J.
Professors of English ...	Revs M. Dooley and E. Coutto, S J.
Professor of Latin ...	Rev. L DeVos, S.J.
Profr. of Chemistry and Physical Geography.	Rev. C. De Clippeleir, S.J.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission

The large and handsome gothic building in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindi, and Persian.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 5 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850. Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.	1861. Rev. J. Barton, M.A.
1858. „ H. W. Shackel, M.A.	1863. „ C. Ellard Vines, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal...	...	Rev. C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
Head Master	...	A. H Wright, Esq
Asst. Master	...	Professor Rev. F. E. Hodgson.
Ditto ...	...	Babu Hari Charan Chakravarti.
Ditto ...	...	Babu Muttra Das.
Ditto ...	...	Mr. Wilson.
Ditto ...	...	Mr. Samuel Thomas.
Moulvie ...	...	Moulvie Mahomed Bashir.
Pandit ...	...	Kali Das.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs 252-12 per mensem.

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room, provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the School was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

The College Department was closed in 1875.

Scholarships.

Thomason	...	Rs. 52
Vankatacharya's	...	„ 260
Munshi Situl Singh's	...	„ 200
Raja Sattya Anand Ghosaul's ...	...	„ 60
Ditto ditto a gold medal, value ...	...	„ 100
Dr. Muir's Sanskrit ditto... ...	...	„ 200

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Rev. S. T. Leupolt, M.A. (offg.)
Head Master	...	Timothy Luther
Second ditto	...	Kali Das Chaudhuri, B.A.

And ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for Scholarships from the Punjab University College.

By sanction of the Government, it prepares students both for the Punjab University College and the Calcutta University Examinations and the Arts scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to read for the examinations of both Institutions at the same time

The number of students on the 1st March, 1876, was 78, distributed over four classes All students passing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, or the Punjab University College, are admitted on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs 2

A gold and a silver medal in memory of the late Mr Arnold, are given to those students in the Punjab who pass highest in the M A and B A Examinations of the Calcutta University, respectively

Besides Scholarships and Medals, prizes for general proficiency are awarded annually in all the classes

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ..	...	..	Dr G W Leitner M A
Professor .	...	...	C R Stulpnagel, Ph D
Asst Profr	...	..	Babu Sasibhusan Mukerji, M A ,B L.
Ditto	...	..	J D Staines
Assistant Professor of Arabic			Maulvi Mohammed Hussain.
Ditto, Sanskrit	...	..	Pandit Bhagwan Das

Delhi College.

AFFILIATED, 1864

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English, and in 1841 Mr F Boutros was appointed first Principal, in 1855 the Institution, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which, in 1858, a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College Students pay fees of Rs 2 and Rs 5

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	R Dick, M A (offg)
Professor	..	...	G R A Mackay (offg)
Asst Professor .		..	Babu Ishan Chander Ghose (offg)
Arabic and Persian Profr			Moulvie Ziauddin Khan (offg)
Sanskrit Teacher		..	Paundit Kashinath Kanti (offg.)

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a District School, teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutros.
A. Sprenger, M.D.
J. Cargill, B.A.
F. Taylor, M.A.
E Willmot, B A.
C. R. Cooke, B.A.
J. Sime, M.A.

The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

Founded by the Right Reverend James Chapman, D.D., First Bishop of Colombo, A. D. 1851.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

Visitor ... The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden ... The Rev. Edward Francis Miller, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge).
Sub-Warden ... The Rev. T Felton Falkner, M.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge).
Tutor and Divinity Lecturer } The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick.
Librarian ... The Rev. Henry D Meyrick.
Organist } Harry Drew, Esq., Assoc. Mus., Trinity College, London.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER.

The Rev. T. Felton Falkner, M A.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Harry Drew, Esq.
A D'A. Seneviratne, Esq.
F. H. Pereira, Esq.

Lower School.

HEAD MASTER.

J. S. Ainley, Esq., C.M., Culham Training College.

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. F. B Nicholas.
Mr. J. R. Peiris.
H W. Navasivayum.
E. D. Jansz.

The College Course includes Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy, and the English Language. The subjects read during each year are those required by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the Examinations in Arts.

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Exhibitions :

The 'Edinburgh' Scholarship,

The 'Gregory' Scholarship,

founded by Sampson Rajepakse Modeliyar, each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21;

Ten Divinity Studentships,

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and

Four 'Prince of Wales' Exhibitions,

founded for the purpose of aiding the children of poor and deserving parents in obtaining a higher education than their means would otherwise admit of.

Every pupil of the Collegiate School who has passed the Entrance Examination, must either enter the College or cease his connection with the Institution.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830, under the auspices of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried,—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor-General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindu population.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1844, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College Department and the School Department.

The College Department, which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, is attended by more than 100 students, divided into four classes, and

paying a monthly fee of Rs. 5 each. In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, the Sanskrit language and literature, History, Mathematics, pure and applied Philosophy, and in addition the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion.

The School Department is attended by nearly 900 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees, which vary in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month. Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit, History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained. Careful attention is also given to instruction in religious knowledge.

In 1875, the fees collected in the Institution (including both departments) averaged more than Rs. 1,337 monthly; which, with the Government grant of Rs 350 monthly, sufficed to pay all the *local* expenses (*i. e.*, excluding the salaries of the European Missionaries), and left a surplus of Rs. 4,400 at the end of the year.

Prizes and Scholarships.

1. The Macfarlane Gold Medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship, of at least Rs. 5 per mensem, will be awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F A. Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for the two years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the quarterly College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of Philosophy...	Rev. R. Jardine, B D. Sc.D. (on leave)
Profr. of English Literature ...	J. Wilson, Esq (offg. Prinpl)
Ditto Mathematics ..	Babu Gauri Sankar De, M. A.
Ditto History and Logic ...	Babu Rajendra Nath Ghose, M. A.
Ditto History	Babu Trailokhya Mohan Niogi, B A.
Pandit	Birashur Vidyaratna.
Ditto	Harish Chandra Tarkalankar.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M.A., Principal; J. Newton, Jr, M.D.; Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master; and fourteen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native undergraduates of the University might be educated up to the B. A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a Charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta, who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for Degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the evidence of Christianity.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5, with an admission fee of one rupee. About twenty small scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev S. Dyson, Principal.
Dr. A. F. Hoernle, offg ditto.
Rev. C. Baumann, Ph. D. (Berl.) on leave.

R. J. Bell.
Rama Prasanna Ghose, M. A.
Punchanun Ghose.
Jogendra Nath Banerjea, M. A., Head Pandit.
Kamikhya Chandra Chatterjea, Assistant.

Victoria High School, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhur and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwur, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhya Nath, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

Prizes and Scholarships.

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Two annual prize medals, called the Prince of Wales Medals, have also been founded by Pandit Ajoodhya Nath and Pandit Kashi Nath. Other Scholarships, to the amount of Rs. 30 per mensem, are given half-yearly to the most proficient students of the three senior classes.

Secretaries.

1862. Pandit Ajoodhya Nath.
1869. Lala Behal Rai.
1873. Pandit Jugun Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Mr. S. Sharman, B. A.
1st Asst. and Math. Master	...	Babu Murli Dhur.
2nd Assistant	...	Lala Balmakund
Sanskrit Teacher	...	Pundit Chunder Mun Shastri.
Persian Teacher	...	Moulvie Goolzar Ali.

Eight other Anglo-Vernacular Teachers, one Moonshi, and one Pandit.

Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its

present form. In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters. At present there are about 130 boys on the book. The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English, Scripture, and elementary Mathematics.

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations The government of the School is vested in the following Board :—

Visitor.

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

Governors (ex-officio).

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

Governors elected.

F. Peterson, Esq.
Rev. T. Moor, Chaplain of Simla.
C. B. Leupolt, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

Head Master	...	Rev. S. Slater (on leave).
Ditto acting	...	Rev E. H. Gulliver, M. A.
1st Assistant Master	...	C. C Fowler, Esq . B. A.
2nd ditto	...	E E. J. Chanter, Esq.
3rd ditto	...	D. W. McPherson, Esq.
4th ditto	...	Vacant.
5th ditto	...	E. Blackwell, Esq.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Rev. S. B Barrell, B.A.
Offg. Principal	...	Rev D. H. G. Dunne.
Head Master	...	R Thomas.

And thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the School.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to thirty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty-six thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law, in the Oriental classical languages, and the vernacular languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction, the Civil Judge, the Scientific Officer, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental Department they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School, from eight annas to five rupees. There are a hundred free boys, exclusive of Scholarship-holders, who are not required to pay fees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... ...	Michael J. White, M. A.
Professor of Science	...	J. Gall, M.A , LL.B.
Ditto English Literature		A. H. Pirie.
Ditto Law	... ...	Theodore Thomas, Barr.-at-Law.
Head Master of School	...	Rev. R W. Evans, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari.
Ditto Persian	... ...	Moonshee Ramkissen.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and

forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of foundationers (80), boarders (80), and day-scholars (about 30). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs 25 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners with the General Commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioner of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The education staff consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on prize day, 15th December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	... J. W. H Stobart, B.A.
Head Master	...	... J. G. Sykes, B.A.
Asst. ditto	...	... J. Gannon, B. A.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M. A., in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250, 150, and 100, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	...	Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.
Second ditto ...	...	„ T. A Rambart.
Assistant ditto ...	...	„ L. F. Phillips, M.A.
Ditto ditto ...	...	Mr. H. Allan.
Ditto ditto ...	...	„ F. C Schurr.
Ditto ditto ...	...	„ W. C. Horst, B.A.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs. 25 and Rs. 20, according to age.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	R. Carter, B A.
Second ditto	...	...	T R. Read.
Drawing ditto	...	...	W. A. Conroy.
Assistant ditto	...	...	G. J Wright.
Ditto ...	...	...	G. N. Edwards.
Munshi ...	...	...	Janki Pershad.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches.

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments, are unable to compete for the High Court Pleaderships and the University B. L. Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the University Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park, and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost The foundation stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, in December, 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H. H the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chickaree, and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly. These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	A. S. Harrison, B.A.
Profr of History and Philosophy	W. N. Boutflower, B.A.
Ditto Mathematics	Phil. Robinson.
Ditto Physical Science ...	S. A. Hill, B. Sc.
Ditto Oriental Literature ...	Moulvi Takaullah.
Ditto Sanskrit	Pundit Aditya Ram, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law	C H. Hill, B A.
Sub-Professor	Pundit Ajodhyanath.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834, a Zillah School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zillah School was raised in May, 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	Lakshmi Narayan Das, M.A., B.L.
2nd ditto	Chandra Mohan Gosvami.
3rd ditto	Dina Nath Sen, B.A.
Head Pandit	Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya.

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July, 1819, the zamindari was resumed, and the rental was commuted to a fixed annual charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1873, the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs. 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the

Hooghly College, was set free and was devoted to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded, and the sum of Rs. 35,000, *plus* the schooling fees, was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and the Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of two departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian literature, logic, rhetoric, and Muhammadan law are taught. The course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, arithmetic (taught in the vernacular) was made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department. The monthly fee is eight annas; average number of students, 180. The *Anglo-Persian* Department is a collegiate school, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 380.

The *Branch School* is a middle class English school, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students for Madrasahs. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 320.

There are 16 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10-8-6 awarded in the Arabic Department; 9 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 5-4-3 in the Anglo-Persian Department; and four Muhsin Scholarships of Rs 3 in the Branch School. Two junior Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful Entrance students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	H. Blochmann, M.A.
Head Maulavi, Arabic Department	...	Maulavi Abdul Hai.
First English Teacher ...	...	Babu Nanda Lal Das.

Eight Maulvis, eight English Teachers, one Pandit.

Former Principals.

Col. S D. Riley.	Capt. W. N. Lees, LL D.
A. Sprenger, M.D.	Capt. E. St. George.

J. Sutcliffe, M.A.

Cuttack College.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It is placed under the superintendence of a Local Committee consisting of the Government officials and respectable zemindars of the place.

It was opened as a Zillah School in 1841, raised to a High School in 1868, and to the status of a full College in 1875. Instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

A Law Department was added in March, 1869, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	S Ager.
Lecturer	...	Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, B. A.
Lecturer in Botany and Chemistry	...	Grish Chandra Basu, B.A.
Head Master	...	Khirodchandra Roy, M.A., B L.
2nd ditto	...	Kalimohan Ghoshal

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson. Esq. Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs.

In 1849 it was reorganized by Captain J D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the Chiefs of the district

In February, 1857, an English Department was added to the School, the Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7-3, and the neighbouring Chiefs Rs 3,448-3-1, per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C B, Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 5,127-4-5

There are two Scholarships in each department, of the monthly value of Rs 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	A Mears.
2nd English Master		...	Deo Pershad.
3rd ditto	...	...	Ramvullubh.
Head Pandit	...	...	Ghunesh Shastri.
,, Moulvie	...	...	Abdool Haziz Khan.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Moulvies.

Chittagong High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The High School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted to a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers:

Any student who passes the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Chandra Mohan Majumdar, M A.
2nd Master	...	Baikantha Nath Ray, B.A.
Law Lecturer	...	Girindra Mohun Chakravarti, M.A., B.L.
Senior Pandit	...	
Head Mr., School Dept.		William Dutt.

And seven other Masters and a Pandit.

St. Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Barghi, of the order of Capuchins, in a spacious building erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India, together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. It was already known before the Mutiny as one of the best seminaries in the North-Western Provinces Having been plundered by the mutineers in July, 1857, it re-opened in January, 1858. Since its foundation, St. Peter's College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission, and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice-Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers, both religious and laymen. Though by far the greater number of the pupils are Roman Catholics, children of other religious persuasions are admitted on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the Calcutta University Examinations in Arts, the first and second departments of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the survey. The fee for boarders is Rs. 20 a month, besides an annual charge of Rs. 10 for the use of books, stationery, and medical attendance; that for day-scholars is Rs. 6 a month for tuition, and Rs. 5 a year for the use of books and stationery. The average number of boarders is 45, and of day-scholars, 25. St Peter's College has been on receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, ever since 1856, when it was fixed at Rs. 125 a month; and it remained so till 1867, when it was raised to Rs. 250. Written examinations are held three times a year, and reports of the progress, health, and conduct of the boys are sent to their parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector and Prefect of Studies			Very Rev. Fr. Symphorim, O.C.
Vice-Rector	...	...	Rev. Fr. Julius, O.C.
Head Master	...	...	Rev. Bro. Michael Ryan.
Second ditto	...	...	Rev. Bro. Dominic Hammill.
Third ditto	...	...	Rev. Bro Lawrence McCarthy.
Fourth ditto	...	...	E. Bachmann.
Fifth ditto	...	...	T. W. McMahon.
Sixth ditto	...	...	Rev. Bro. Ignatius Styles.
Moonshee	...	...	Valait Khan.

London Mission Institution, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This Institution was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of students. It has generally four hundred and fifty on the rolls.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C S I, has endowed the Institution with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship The Maharajah of Benares has also given a Scholarship for 1876 and 1877. In addition, the Institution awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B. (Lond)
Professor of History and Physical Science	Rev. G. M. Bulloch.
Head Master of the Upper Department	Rev. Kashi Nath Dutt.
Head Master of the Junior Department	Babu Chotkan Lal.
Professor of Mathematics.	Babu Gopal Lal, B A.

And nineteen Teachers of English, four Pandits, one Moulvi. one Moonshee, and one Bengali Pandit.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Mirzapore.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small Vernacular Schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868. Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindee. Instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholars' fees, subscriptions, and a Government grant-in-aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev John Hewlett, B A (London)
„ Thomas Insell
Babu Kailas Chandra Basu, Head Master
Four Assistant English Teachers, four Pandits, three Moulvies.

Metropolitan Institution.

AFFILIATED, 1872

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravati, Madhava Chandra Dhara Patitapavana Sen, Ganga Charan Sen, Jadava Chandra Palit and Baistava Charan Addi, with the late Babu Syama Charan Mallick as its patron It continued up to 1861 under the management of a committee of native gentlemen, consisting of the founders and a few other additional members In 1864 the management devolved entirely on Pandit Isvara Chandra Vidyasagor, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School

The Institution consists of three departments — a College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department. It has also a branch Preparatory School at Shampukur, which was opened in January, 1874

The College Department imparts instruction in the First Arts Course

The rate of schooling fees is Rs 3 per month, and an additional sum of Rs 5 is paid as an admission fee Scholarship-holders from any Institution are admitted free on payment of a fee of Rs 10

The Institution is self supporting.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Surendranath Banerjea, B A, Profr of English Literature
Babu Chandra Kumar Bandyapadhyay, B A., Profr of History and Philosophy

Babu Prasanna Kumar Lahiri, M A, Asst. Profr of English Literature

Babu Baidyanath Basu, M A, Asst Profr of Mathematics

Pandit Navina Chandra Vidyaratna

And nineteen Teachers and eleven Pandits in the School and Vernacular Departments

Midnapore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This Institution was founded as a Zilla School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873 It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an Endowment Fund, raised by the people of the District of Midnapore Like all other Government Institutions of the kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee.

It consists of a College and a School Department. Into the former, such students are admitted as have passed the University Entrance Examination and intend to study for the First Examination in Arts. The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Babu Gangadhar Acharya.
2nd ditto	...	„ Syama Charan Das.
3rd ditto	...	„ Isan Chandra Datta, M.A., B.L.
Head Pandit	...	„ Bhola Nath Chakravarti.

Baulcah High School.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

The High School is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zilla School in 1836. In January, 1873, it was raised to a High School, the additional expenditure on this account being principally met by the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Haranath Roy Bahadur, of Duvalhati. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. The students of the First Arts class pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Babu Hara Gobinda Sen.
2nd ditto	...	„ Govinda Chandra Mittra.
3rd ditto	...	„ Kali Kumar Dass, B.A.
Teacher of Physical Science	...	„ Lakshmi Narayan Lahiri.
Head Pandit	...	„ Tarakumar Chakravarti.

And seven other Assistant Masters, two Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

Jeypore Maharaja's College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four departments, in which English, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. The Institution is entirely supported by the Jeypore State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the

University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March, 1873. A College Department, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, was, accordingly, constituted, and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort. At present the Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, an English Department, in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcutta University; a Hindee Department, where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department In the two latter, the course is especially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj.

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the undergraduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other Departments of the Institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Krishnabehari Sen, M.A.
Head Master	...	Dinanath Mukhopadhyaya, B.A.

Chadra Nath Rai, Omrita Lall De, B.A., Moulvi Abdul Rahman, Pundit Govind Ram, Moulvie Rusheed-ud-din, and twenty-four Assistant Teachers.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Sheodin.
1855. Moonshee Kishen Saroop
1865. Kanti Chandra Mukhopadhyaya.
1876. Krishnabehari Sen, M.A.

Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

This Institution was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872, with the especial object of teaching the higher classes of the up-country Singhalese

New Lecture-rooms and Dormitories have been erected, partly by a donation from the Church Missionary Society, and partly by local subscriptions. There is accommodation for about 24 boarders and a Resident Assistant Tutor.

Instruction is given in English, Latin, Mathematics, and other necessary branches of a liberal education.

A Preparatory Anglo-Vernacular School is now opened in connection with the Collegiate School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Rev. R Collins, M.A
Vice-Principal	...	Thos. Dunn, Esq.
Resident Asst. Tutors	...	Mr. C. N. Edwards. Mr. S. Hoole.
Singhalese Pandit	...	G. Guneseker a.

Pattiala Maharajah's School.

AFFILIATED, 1874.

This School, originally established by His Highness Maharaja Narinder Singh, the late Maharaja of Pattiala, was thoroughly reorganized by His Highness Maharaja Mahinder Singh, the present Chief of Pattiala, in 1870, who. when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in English, Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit languages In January, 1874, this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. This School is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharaja from his Treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs. 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the School. Poor boys are admitted free, and receive stipends for their maintenance. A gold medal of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boy of the School for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Pattiala, and laying the foundation stone of the Mahinder College in March, 1875.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Head Master	...	Lala Din Dayal.
2nd ditto	...	Babu Rajat Chunder Mookerjee.
3rd ditto	...	Lala Albeli Lal
1st Persian Teacher	...	Moulvi Eusuff Ali.
1st Arabic Teacher	...	Mahomed Hassein Khan.
Head Sanskrit Teacher		Pandit Ram Kishen.
2nd ditto	...	„ Nand Lal.
1st Mathematical Teacher	...	„ Ganashi Lal.

And 13 Teachers in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, and Goormukhi.

Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This Institution is supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Mission, and educates at present to the Entrance standard.

Pupils from this Institution may compete for the Crowther Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 100 per annum.

They may also compete for two annual prizes, of the value of Rs. 60 each, called the "Kilver Scholarship."

A Boarding establishment is connected with the Upper School Department, in which Christian young men receive a free education whilst being trained for future Mission Service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent	...	Rev J. Brown.
Principal	...	Rev. E. Martin.
Vice-Principal	...	Rev. R. N. Sathucavaleo. M.A.
Tutor	...	Vacant.
Pandit	...	T. Shanuithgano.

Residency College, Indore.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This College was established 1876 for the education of the Chiefs and native gentlemen of Central India. The basis of the College is the Old Residency School, where boys of all classes are instructed in English and in the vernacular The studies of the young Chiefs are carried on in the same building; and though, to some extent, of a special character, are intended to lead up to the standards of the Calcutta University.

The revenue of the school is derived from a cess on the local Dharmsala and from the usual fees. The income exceeds the expenditure, and a fund has accumulated, amounting to more than Rs. 30,000.

The number of students on the roll is now 129.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Mr. G. R. A Mackay.
Head Master	...	...	Babu Purna Chandra Banerjee, B A.
Second ditto	...	...	„ Umanath Bagchi
Third ditto	...	...	„ Makaradhwaja Sinha.

And four other teachers.

Rungpore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, proposed to convert the Zillah School of Rungpore into a High School, on condition that one-third of the cost should be borne locally. The amount required was raised by subscription, and the college classes were opened in January, 1877.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Chandra Nath Bhattacharjya.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ablity of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination, in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:—

To* students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at Rs. 12 a month	168	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at Rs. 8 a month	64	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at Rs. 8 a month	40	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at Rs. 8 a month	64	0	0
To students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto ...	64	0	0
Total per mensem	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the same condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next

* For students of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship is also available.

in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medl. Wards, 6 months. Surgl. Wards ditto. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instrn.	Medl. Wards, 6 months. Surgl. Wards, ditto. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instrn.	Medl. Wards, 3 months. Surgl. do. do. Eye Infirmary, do. Outdoor Dispensary, do } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instrn.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal ...	D. B. Smith, M. D. (on leave).
Offg. ditto ...	J. M. Coates, M. D.
Offg. Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology ...	E. Lawrie, M. B.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy ...	J Anderson, M D.
Professor of Anatomy ...	W. J Palmer, M.D.
Professor of Botany ...	G. King, M. B.
Professor of Materia Medica ...	R. C. Chundra, F.R.C.S.
Professor of Chemistry ...	C. H. Wood.
Offg. Professor of Medicine ...	J. M. Coates, M.D
Professor of Surgery ...	S. B. Partridge, F R.C.S.
Professor of Midwifery ...	T. E Charles, M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ...	S. C. Mackenzie, M.D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	H. Cayley.
Professor of Pathology ...	J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.
Offg. Professor of Hygiene ...	H Harvey
Lecturer on Dentistry ...	D. G. Clerk.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy	Nilmadhub Mookerjee
2nd ditto ditto ...	Gobind Chunder Chatterjee.
Asst. Demonstrators of Anatomy	Rajendra Chundra Mittra. Raj Mohan Banerjee.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

1835. M. J. Bramley	1865. C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg.)
1856. J. McRae, M.D.	1866. J. Ewart, M D. (offg.)
1856 T. W. Wilson, M.D.	1868. N. Chevers, M D.
1857. W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.	1872. D. B Smith, M D.
1860. S. B. Partridge, F.R.C S. (offg.)	1873. N. Chevers, M D
	1876. D. B. Smith, M.D.
1861. N. Chevers, M.D.	1877. J. M. Coates, M.D. (offg.)

Secretaries.

1837. David Hare.	1854. E. Goodeve, M.B.
1841. F. J. Mouat, M. D.	1855. F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, N. W. P.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen, and Head Artificers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase, through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer Class," an "Upper Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of all ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Works Department: besides two special classes, *viz.*, a "Mistri Class," training Artificers; and an "Officers' Surveying Class," intended to train Military Officers for the Quarter-Master General's Department. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

Engineer Class.

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D The passed Officer students—if eligible for the India Staff Corps—usually receive appointments as 2nd grade Assistant Engineers, and the first eight passed Civilian students (whether European or native) receive appointments as apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month: the remaining passed students are not* guaranteed appointments. Civilian candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in languages, literature, history, mathematics, and drawing. Commissioned Officers have to pass the entrance examination only in mathematics and drawing, except Royal Artillery Officers, who are admitted without examination.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 40, and one of Rs. 35 per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to every Officer obtaining more than 2,000 marks in the final examinations; one of Rs 1,000 to the best Civilian student; one of Rs 250 and one of Rs. 50 for the two best native students; besides four prizes of Rs. 50 and under, open to all.

Upper Subordinate Class.

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W. D. and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseers:" after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi; and Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24.

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 11 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three stipends of Rs. 10 each, all tenable for two years, are annually allotted to students of 2nd and 3rd grades respectively.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to Soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 86, together with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second

* Nearly the whole outturn have, however, hitherto been absorbed to fill existing vacancies in the P. W. D.

and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also given to those of second grade.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

Lower Subordinate Class.

This Class, intended for natives of India only, consists of Soldiers and Civilians. The students remain for two years at College, and, if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, Estimators, or Draughtsmen of 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to qualification, and are appointed to the P. W. D., in these grades, according as vacancies occur. there is no guarantee.

Military candidates must pass a competitive entrance examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and Civilian candidates in the Urdu* language and in elementary mathematics, Indian history, and geography. and in use of English figures and words. Civilian candidates must not be more than 22, nor less than 18, years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 5 monthly. Ten stipends of Rs 10 and forty of Rs. 5 each are allotted from time to time to Civil students of this class non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Rs 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

Course of Study in Principal Classes.

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering, surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer Class.

Mistri Class.

Skilled native workmen are admitted to a six months' course of practical geometry, mensuration, geometrical drawing, estimating and simple surveying on passing an examination in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, in Urdu. There are ten stipends of Rs. 5 each, tenable for six months Successful students receive the certificate of "Head Artificer," and appointments in this grade when vacancies exist.

Officers' Surveying Class.

Military Officers (under rank of regimental Field Officer) are, under certain restrictions, admitted to a seven months' course of military engineering, surveying, and drawing. They pay a college fee of Rs. 5 monthly.

[The certificate of passing in this class is not accepted† as a qualification by any Government Department]

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* In either Persian or Nagri character.

† There is a probability of this class being abolished.

Guide Corps Class.

A class of 25 native N. C. O and Sepoys of the Q. O. Guide Corps are annually passed through a ten months' course in simple Military Engineering and Surveying.

[With exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

Outside Examinations.

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for grades of Assistant Engineer, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, and 4th grade Accountant of the P. W. D., for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules. The Accountants' examinations are held about 15th May and 15th November: the others are conducted upon application.

Subsidiary Departments.

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing about 13,000 volumes.
2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs, and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and public.
3. A BOOK DEPOT for sale of the College publications and Text-Books.
4. A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European Civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

Staff.

The principal Staff of the College is as follows:—

Principal (on leave)	Major A. M. Lang, R. E.
Asst. Princpl. & Offg. Princpl.	Capt. Allan Cunningham, R.E. Hon. Fel. of King's Coll., Lond.
Assistant Principals	Lieut. M. H. Gregson, R E. „ S M. Maycock, R.E. „ F. T. Maxwell, R E.
Professor of Experimental Science...	Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., and Fel., U.C.
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class	C. C. Sullivan, Esq.
Drawing Master, ditto. ...	G. Sparke, Esq.
Five Assistant Masters, ditto ...	[Various.]
Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class	Lala Bihari Lal.
Seven Asst. Masters, ditto ...	[Various.]

[For further detailed information, *see* the Thomason College Calendar, published at Roorkee, N. W. P., price Rs. 4-12.]

Graduates.

HONORARY D. L.

H. R. H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K. G.	...	1875.
Monier Williams	...	1876.
Revd. K. M. Banerjea	...	1876.
Rajendralala Mitra	...	1876.

D. L.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	1877	Presidency College.
Mitra, Trailokyanath	1877	Ditto.

HONORS IN LAW.

Mitra, Trailokyanath	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasvihari	1871	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	1876	Ditto.
Ray Bipinchandra	1878	Ditto.

B. L.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari	1872	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh	1869	Hooghly College.
Aich, Radhakanta	1876	Presidency College.
Ameer Ali	1869	Hooghly College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad	1874	Presidency College.
„ Durganath	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra	1869	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	1875	Presidency College.
„ Avinaschandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	1866	Ditto.
„ Bhairavchandra	1863	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	1873	Ditto.
„ Bidubhushan	1876	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	1875	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	1873	Ditto.
„ Gangadhar	1874	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1875	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra (No. 2)	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Gopikrishna	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Gopinath	1864	Presidency College.
„ Gurudas	1866	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay,	Haricharan ...	1870	Presidency College.
„	Hemchandra ...	1866	Ditto.
„	Indranath ...	1871	Ditto.
„	Jadunath ...	1874	Ditto.
„	Jagatchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
„	Kailaschandra ...	1868	Ditto.
„	Kailaschandra ...	1870	Patna College.
„	Kalicharan ...	1870	Presidency College.
„	Kantichandra ..	1873	Ditto.
„	Karunamay ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Kedarnath ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath...	1875	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath ..	1877	Ditto.
„	Maheschandra ...	1873	Patna College.
„	Navinchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
„	Nilmadhav ...	1868	Presidency College.
„	Nilratna ...	1874	Hooghly College.
„	Nistaran ...	1877	Presidency College.
„	Nivaranchandra..	1876	Ditto.
„	Paresnath ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Pramadacharan ..	1869	Ditto.
„	Pramathanath ...	1867	Ditto.
„	Priyanath ...	1870	Ditto.
„	Ramlal ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Ramnarayan ...	1874	Ditto.
„	Ramtaran ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Revatichandra ..	1871	Ditto.
„	Saratchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Satyadayal ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Sivchandra ...	1869	Patna College.
„	Sivnath ...	1872	Presidency College.
„	Syamacharan ...	1873	Patna College.
„	Taradas ...	1875	Krishnaghur College.
„	Tarapada ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Taraprasanna ...	1870	Presidency College.
„	Tinkari ...	1877	Ditto.
Banerjea,	P. N. ...	1869	Ditto.
Bardan,	Mohinimohan ...	1866	Ditto.
Basak,	Govindachandra ...	1870	Dacca College.
„	Govindachandra . .	1875	Ditto.
„	Jagatdurlabh ...	1871	Presidency College.
„	Rohinikumar ...	1870	Dacca College.
Basu,	Akshaykumar ...	1872	Presidency College.
„	Amarnath ...	1865	Ditto.
„	Amvikacharan ...	1863	Ditto.
„	Annadaprasad	1875	Ditto.
„	Atulchandra ...	1874	Ditto.

Basu,	Basantakumar	...	1872	Presidency College.
„	Biharilal	...	1870	Ditto.
„	Bijaykrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
„	Bipinkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„	Birajaprasad	...	1868	Ditto.
„	Bishnupada	...	1876	Ditto.
„	Chandranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„	Dakshinaprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
„	Devendralal	...	1864	Ditto.
„	Devendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
„	Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
„	Durgaram	...	1873	Ditto.
„	Girischandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„	Harivallabh	...	1870	Ditto.
„	Hemchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„	Ishanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„	Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„	Jogindranath (No. 1)	...	1869	Ditto.
„	Jogindranath	...	1869	Ditto.
„	Kalikumar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„	Karunadas	...	1868	Presidency College.
„	Kesavkumar	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„	Kshetramohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„	Kunjavihari	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Lalitkumar	...	1875	Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
„	Mahitchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„	Manmathakumar	...	1876	Ditto.
„	Mathuranath	...	1868	Ditto.
„	Navinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„	Nemaichandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„	Nepalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„	Paresnath	...	1874	Ditto.
„	Pramathanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„	Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
„	Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„	Pratapchandra	..	1873	Ditto.
„	Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
„	Rajendrakumar	...	1867	Ditto.
„	Rameschandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„	Sarafchandra	...	1876	Dacca College.
„	Sasibhushan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„	Sasibhushan	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„	Sasibhushan	...	1874	Ditto.
„	Syamkisor	...	1869	Presidency College.
„	Trailokyanath	...	1870	Ditto.
„	Trailokyanath	...	1872	Ditto.

Basu,	Udaychandra	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Upendranath	1873	Ditto.
Bhanja,	Kalidas	1870	Ditto.
Bhar,	Trailokyanath	1868	Ditto.
Bhatta,	Napharchandra	1864	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya,	Beniprasad	1877	Canng. Col., Lucknow.
,,	Dvarikanath	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Dvarikanath	1871	Patna College.
,,	Haranath	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Jadunath	1869	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Jogindranath	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnakamal	1872	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1871	Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar	1875	Ditto.
,,	Radhakisor	1877	Ditto.
,,	Tarinikanta	1868	Ditto.
Bhaumik,	Krishnachaitanya	1869	Ditto.
Bhupsen,	Sing	1871	Ditto.
Bisi,	Kesavnath	1867	Ditto.
Bisvas,	Asutosh	1876	Ditto.
,,	Prankrishna	1875	Ditto.
,,	Rudrakanto	1866	Ditto.
Chakravariti,	Adityachandra	1877	Dacca College.
,,	Akhilchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Chandramohan	1872	Patna College.
,,	Girindramohan	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Girishchandra	1865	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Harachandra	1877	Dacca College.
,,	Haricharan	1871	Ditto.
,,	Harimohan	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Isanchandra	1869	Ditto.
,,	Isvarchandra	1863	Ditto.
,,	Ramgopal	1873	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Syamacharan	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Syamaldas	1872	Patna College
,,	Syamamohan	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Taranath	1870	Ditto.
Chandra,	Brajendranath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jogenesvar	1870	Berhampore College.
Chattopadhyay,	Aghornath	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Akshaykumar	1873	Patna College.
,,	Amarendranath	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Amritalal	1862	Ditto.
,,	Atulchandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Bankimchandra	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bhagavanchandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Bipinvihari	1876	Ditto.
,,	Bipradas	1870	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay,	Biresvar	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Bishnuchandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra(No 2)	1868	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harakrishna	1870	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Jadunath	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra	1873	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Kalidhan	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kirtichandra	1873	Patna College.
,,	Kisorimohan	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnachandra	1865	Ditto.
,,	Nilkanta	1874	Ditto.
,,	Nityagopal	1876	Ditto.
,,	Pitamvar	1869	Hooghly College.
,,	Pratapchandra	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra	1870	Ditto.
,,	Sajanikanta	1874	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Sasibhushan	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Sivchandra	1867	Ditto
,,	Srigopal	1871	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Umakanta	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Umeschandra	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Upendranath	1874	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Apurvakrishna	1873	Ditto.
,,	Binadvihari	1869	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	1865	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	1869	Ditto.
,,	Narendranath	1871	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta	1872	Dacca College.
,,	Sasibhushan	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Sirischandra	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Srikumar	1875	Patna College.
Currie, F.		1873	Presidency College.
Das,	Baikanthanath	1871	Dacca College.
,,	Bhairavchandra	1873	Presidency College
,,	Bipinvihari	1874	Ditto.
,,	Brajendramohan	1877	Patna College.
,,	Chandrakumar	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Dinanath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Gnanendranath	1877	Ditto.
,,	Gorachand	1871	Ditto.
,,	Govindachandra	1870	Dacca College.
,,	Hariprasad	1871	Presidency College.

Das,	Harischandra	1870	Presidency College.
„	Hemnath	1871	Ditto.
„	Isvarchandra	1871	Ditto.
„	Jadunath	1868	Ditto.
„	Jagatchandra	1871	Ditto.
„	Jagatmohan	1876	Dacca College.
„	Krishnachandra	1868	Presidency College.
„	Lakshminarayan	1869	Ditto.
„	Lalmohan	1872	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	1874	Ditto.
„	Navinchandra	1877	Ditto.
„	Nilmani	1868	Ditto.
„	Parvaticharan	1867	Ditto.
„	Raghunath	1877	Ditto.
„	Sarvananda	1871	Ditto.
„	Suryyanarayan	1876	Ditto.
„	Taraprasana	1863	Ditto.
„	Umeschandra	1876	Ditto.
Datta,	Akshaychandra	1867	Ditto.
„	Amvikacharan	1877	Ditto.
„	Apurnacharan	1874	Ditto.
„	Baidyanath	1873	Ditto.
„	Baishnavcharan	1875	Ditto.
„	Balaichand	1870	Ditto.
„	Benimadhav	1869	Ditto.
„	Bharatchandra	1873	Ditto.
„	Bhavanicharan	1864	Ditto.
„	Bhavanicharan	1871	Ditto.
„	Bipinvihari	1869	Ditto.
„	Bipinvihari	1876	Ditto.
„	Charuchandra	1870	Ditto.
„	Girischandra	1877	Ditto.
„	Isanchandra	1873	Ditto.
„	Jagatvandhu	1870	Ditto.
„	Janakinath	1873	Ditto.
„	Kailashchandra	1875	Dacca College.
„	Kalikadas	1861	Presidency College.
„	Lalgopal	1865	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
„	Narasinha	1872	Ditto.
„	Priyanath (No. 2)	1871	Ditto.
„	Priyanath	1873	Ditto
„	Purnachandra	1877	Ditto.
„	Rajendranath	1877	Ditto.
„	Ramgopal	1869	Berhampore College.
„	Ramlal	1876	Presidency College.
„	Sasibhushan	1870	Ditto.
„	Surendrakrishna	1873	Ditto.
„	Taraknath	1861	Ditto.

Datta, Trailokyanath	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	..	1868	Ditto.
De, Amritalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Amvikacharan	...	1877	Muir Col., Allahabad.
„ Dulalchandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Gaurcharan	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadavchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalvihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Dev, Bhautnath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Gopendrakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Gokulchandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Nilmani	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Syamchand	...	1868	Hooghly College
Dhirajkarn	...	1876	Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jagavandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Ravichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath	...	1874	Ditto.
Ghosh, Aghornath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Amvikacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Anantaram	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Atulvihari	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Avinashchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bacharam	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Birajkrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Chandranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Devendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Dhankrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	..	1867	Ditto.

Ghosh, Govindachandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Haridas	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Isvarchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Jadunath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jaygopal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Kshetrachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Priyanath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramaprasanna	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramsakha	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Rasvihari	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	..	1866	Krishnaghur College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchundra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Gosvami, Heramvalal	...	1865	Ditto.
Govindacharan	...	1877	Patna College.
Guha, Anathvandhu	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Asminikumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kaminikumar	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Revatimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
Gui, Sivchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Gupta, Gopalchundra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagadisvar	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kunjavihari	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Ramgati	...	1870	Ditto.
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Haldar, Brajalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1870	Ditto.
Hanuman, Prasad	...	1874	Canning College.
Islam, Serajal	...	1873	Dacca College.
Joardar, Mahimachandra	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1877	Krishnaghur College
Kar, Girishchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.

Kar, Umacharan		1876	Hooghly College.
Khan, Ramdurllabh	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ramgopal	...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
Kundu, Nandalal	...	1874	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Lal Sing	...	1875	Ditto.
Mahomed Daem	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Wajed	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Atalvihari	...	1877	Krishnaghur College.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Harivallabh	...	1874	Cuttack High School.
„ Kedaresvar	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Radhagoviuda	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Sasicharan	...	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Syamacharan	..	1877	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Anandanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Bimalacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurllabh	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranarayan	..	1873	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	..	1871	Ditto
„ Atulcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Balaram	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Lalitmadhav	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Srikanta	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodvihari	...	1875	Ditto.
Masanta, Parvaticharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
Mendies, H.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhav	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bihárilál	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Bisvambhar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dvarikanath	...	1867	Ditto.

Mitra,	Girischandra	1867	Presidency College.
„	Govindachandra	1876	Patna College.
„	Haricharan	1874	Presidency College.
„	Hiralal	1874	Ditto.
„	Jadunath	1869	Ditto.
„	Jogendranath	1875	Ditto.
„	Jogeschandra	1870	Berhampore College.
„	Kartikchandra	1874	Presidency College.
„	Madanmohan	1874	Ditto.
„	Mahendrachandra	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Mahendralal	1861	Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	1875	Ditto.
„	Manmohon	1876	Ditto.
„	Narasinhachandra	1874	Ditto.
„	Nolininath	1873	Hooghly College.
„	Purnachandra	1866	Presidency College.
„	Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
„	Purnachandra (No. 65)	1876	Ditto.
„	Radhikacharn	1870	Ditto.
„	Rajaninath	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Ramcharan	1869	Presidency College.
„	Rameschandra	1861	Ditto.
„	Saradacharn	1873	Ditto.
„	Taravilas	1865	Ditto.
„	Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
„	Trailokyanath	1865	Ditto.
„	Upendrachandra	1871	Ditto.
„	Upendranath	1862	Ditto.
„	Upendranath	1870	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Adyanath	1874	Ditto.
„	Amvikacharan	1877	Ditto.
„	Asutosh	1869	Ditto.
„	Avinaschandra	1873	Ditto.
„	Becharam	1869	Ditto.
„	Bholanath	1874	Ditto.
„	Bidubhushan	1875	Canning College.
„	Biharilal	1871	Presidency College.
„	Bipinvihari	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„	Bipinvihari	1877	Presidency College.
„	Bipradas	1869	Krishnaghur College.
„	Durgadas	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Girijabhushan	1874	Presidency College.
„	Girischandra	1867	Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra	1869	Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra	1872	Ditto.
„	Gopallal	1871	Ditto.
„	Gopimohan	1870	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay,	Govindadev ...	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Haragovinda ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Hatavilas ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Haridas ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Hariprasanna ...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1862	Presidency College.
,,	Janakinath ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Jaygopal ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogendranath ...	1877	Patna College.
,,	Jogendranath ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jognesvar ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kalinath ...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Kalipada ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kanailal ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Kanailal ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kantichandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Kapaliprasanna...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Krishnamohan ...	1863	Ditto
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Kshetraprasad ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kumadinikanta	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Navinkrishna ...	1862	Ditto.
,,	Navinkrishna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Nilamvar ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Nilmani ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nivaranchandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Nrisinhachandra	1869	Ditto.
,,	Pryarimohan ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Pramadanath ...	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Priyanath ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Rajkrishna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Rajmohan ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Ramchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Ramdhan ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1874	Patna College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Sitanath ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Srikrishna ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Tarāprasanna ...	1861	Ditto.
,,	Tejchandra ...	1876	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Umakali	1872	Presidency College.
,, Upendrachandra	1876	Ditto.
Mustaphi, Chandragati	1877	Ditto.
Nag, Bamacharan	1876	Ditto.
,, Baradacharan	1875	Ditto.
,, Jagatvandhu	1873	Dacca College.
,, Kunjavihari	1870	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
,, Sambhuchandra	1868	Dacca College.
,, Sivchandra	1876	Ditto.
Naha, Anangamohan	1875	Ditto.
Nandan, Hemchandra	1869	Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramanath	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramanchandra	1873	Ditto.
Narayanprasad	1877	Patna College.
Narayan, Sivpratab	1873	Ditto.
Nath, Haribar	1873	Ditto.
Niogi, Basantakumar	1875	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	1875	Ditto.
,, Trailokyamohan	1876	Presidency College.
Obeyd-al-Rahman	1869	Berhampore College.
Pain, Amritalal	1875	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakanta	1872	Krishnaghur College.
,, Nandadulal	1874	Presidency College.
Pal, Abhaycharan	1876	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	1868	Ditto.
,, Baikantanath	1852	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	1876	Ditto.
,, Kartikchandra	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Srinath	1869	Ditto.
Palit, Taraknath	1868	Presidency College.
Pandit, Jwalanath	1877	Ditto.
,, Prannath	1876	Ditto.
,, Surajnarayan	1877	Canng. Col., Lucknow.
Patak, Ramratan	1870	Berhampore College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	1873	Krishnaghur College.
Prayagnath	1876	Patna College.
Ray, Amritalal	1875	Presidency College.
,, Bamacharan	1873	Ditto.
,, Baranasi	1870	Ditto.
,, Benimadhav	1867	Ditto.
,, Benimadhav	1877	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	1877	Ditto.
,, Bipinchandra	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	1870	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Devendranath	1877	Presidency College.
,, Dhaneschandra	1868	Patna College.
,, Dineschandra	1867	Presidency College.

Ray, Durgasundar	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Girishchandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Harendranarayan	...	1875	Dacca College.
„ Harinarayan	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Harinath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1877	Dacca College.
„ Kesavchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnanath	...	1868	Hooghly College
„ Mahendranath	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Nagendranath	...	1870	Berhampore College..
„ Navinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Piyarilal	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Prasannagopal	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Rajchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasanna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Sudhansubhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Syamchand	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	..	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1869	Ditto.
Saha, Gopalchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Sahay, Jadunath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Raghuvansa	...	1870	Ditto.
Samanta, Nilmadhav	..	1868	Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
Sanyal, Bhuvanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnagopal	...	1877	Muir Col., Allahabad.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Ramlal	...	1871	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1868	Berhampore College.
„ Matilal	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Nityagopal	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Pareschandra	...	1867	Ditto.

Sarkar, Surendranath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sarvadhikari, Amritakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	1873	Canning College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Akhilchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Akshaykumar	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Amvikacharan	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Baikanthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Barndagovinda	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Batakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari	...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
„ Chandramohan	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Dinanath	...	1873	Gauhati High School.
„ Dinavandhu	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Durgacharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Giris Chandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Guruprasad	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jatramohan	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Jognesvar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta (No. 2)	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kasikanta	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalgopal	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ratnesvar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Satyakinkar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Taracharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1877	Dacca College.
Set, Girischandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jadavchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Singh, Budhsen	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Saligram	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Jaygopal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nikunjavihari	...	1877	Ditto.

Sinha, Ramaprasanna	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1861	Ditto.
Sivsaranlal	...	1877	Patna College.
Som, Baradaprasanna	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Brajavihari	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Devendralal	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Murarilal	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Sriram	...	1877	Canng. Col, Lucknow.
Sur, Harimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Syed Mazhar Imam	...	1875	Ditto.
Talapatra, Ramjadav	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Twidale, G.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Younan, E.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ John	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Mahammad	...	1868	Patna College.

1878.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Ghoshal, Umanath	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	..	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendrachandra		Ditto.

Second Division.

In order of Merit.

Datta, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Sidhesvar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Atulkrishna	...	Ditto.
Sarma, Navinchandra	...	Ditto.
Akhilesvar Prasad	...	Patna College.
Chattopadhyay, Paresnath	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Jadavchandra	...	Ditto.
Dás, Madhusudan	...	Ditto.
Bandyophadhyay, Chandmohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
De, Jugalkisor	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kalikrishna	...	Patna College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Piyarilal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Jnanendralal	...	Krishnaghur College.

Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Pal, Apurvakrishna	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Mohanchand	...	Ditto.
Dás, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
Sen Gupta, Kalidás	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Prabhatchandra	...	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmadhav	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Dvarikanath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1858	Ditto.
Forbes, Thomas	...	1858	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalicharan	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Probhachandra	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Ratanlal	...	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	...	1860	Ditto.
„ G.	...	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhuvanchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Harihar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anandagopal	...	1859	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prassannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla Fyaz	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sivchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopalkrishna	...	1874	Berhampore College.

Baksi, Baradaprasad	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Kedernath	1872	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	1872	Ditto.
„ Binodvihari	1872	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	1874	Ditto.
„ Girschandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Gopalchandra(No. 1)	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadupati	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Kaliprasanna	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnagopal	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranarayan	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Navakrishna	1874	Krishnaghur College.
„ Navinchandra	1874	Presidency College.
„ Panchkari	1873	Ditto.
„ Purnachanda	1873	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1869	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1873	Ditto.
Baral, Navinchand	1867	Ditto.
Bardoyle, Madhavchandra	1874	Ditto.
Bari, Fazlal	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhayadas	1866	Ditto.
„ Amarnath	1866	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Haramohan	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jagadischandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
„ Radhamadhav	1872	Ditto.
„ Rasvihari	1873	Dacca College.
„ Trigunaprasanna	1869	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Gnanchandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
Chaki Ramgopal	1866	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bidubhushan	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Chandrabhushan	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Dwarikanath	1871	Dacca College.
„ Madhavchandra	1867	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajnarayan	1874	Presidency College.

Chakravarti, Syamacharan	1870	Presidency College.
Chand, Parvatikumar	1869	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	1870	Ditto.
„ Kunjavihari	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Napharchandra	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Nilkanta	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	1870	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Trailokyanath	1872	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	1873	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Chandranath	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jaygopal	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindralal	1874	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	1872	Ditto.
„ Kasipati	1874	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal	1874	Ditto.
„ Prasannanath	1873	Ditto.
„ Srishchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Sivapada	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	1871	Ditto.
Dan, Parmesvar	1872	Ditto.
Das, Bhairavchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Binodvihari	1874	Ditto.
„ Harakumar	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	1873	Dacca College.
„ Parvaticharan	1866	Presidency College.
„ Ramesvar	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgadas	1863	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Harisankar	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	1874	Ditto.
„ Kshetranath	1874	Krishnaghur College.
„ Priyanath	1872	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	1872	Patna College.
„ Sambhunath	1873	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	1873	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Krishnakisor	1873	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Nilmadhav	1873	Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra	1865	Ditto.
Dey, Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
Fazlul Kadeer	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhuvanmohan	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Binodvihari	1872	Presidency College.
„ Binodvihari	1873	Ditto.

Gangopadhyay, Chandamohan	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Becharam	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhuvanmohan	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
,, Biharilal	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
,, Durgadas	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Ganeschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,, Mahendralal	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Nilmadhav	...	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Raicharan	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Rakhalchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kalicharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Golam Asdaq	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	...	1874	Ditto.
Guha, Gangadass	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kalisankur	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Tarakchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	...	1873	Patna College.
Haldar, Bireswar	...	1866	Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	...	1873	Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindavanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	...	1866	Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1873	Berhampore College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
Maitra, Bhuvanmohan	...	1873	Berhampore College
,, Haricharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Harivallabh	...	1873	Cuttack High School.
,, Ramdas	...	1874	Presidency College.
Majila, Sastidas	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Gangadhar	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Mahimachandra	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Ramdayal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Sarvesvar	...	1868	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akshaykumar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Nityagopal	...	1867	Ditto.

Mallik, Priyanath	...	1869	Presidency College.
Masanta, Parvaticharan	...	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankavihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Bhavanicharan	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Bisvambhar	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1871	Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	...	1873	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan		1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Govindadev	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kanailal	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kuladaprasad	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Saradaprasad(No. 2)		1873	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Sricharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Symacharan	...	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Munsi, Ramgopal	...	1867	Presidency College.
Nag, Chaitanyakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Presidency College.
Niogi, Nilkamal	...	1869	Dacca College.
Pal, Bankavihari	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Patranavis, Baneswar	...	1873	Dacca College.
Prannath Pandit	...	1873	Canning College.
Rakshit, Govindachandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Govindakisor	...	1873	Dacca College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Dinavandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Dineschandra	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Girischandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Harakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranarayan	...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Rasikchandra	...	1874	Ditto.

Ray, Sudhansubhushan	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1872	Dacca College.
Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	...	1873	Ditto.
Rooke, H.	...	1867	Ditto.
Sahay, Sivsankar	...	1872	Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal	...	1873	Presidency College.
Sanwal, Sinha	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sanyal, Digamvar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Kesavlal	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Prasanakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadavchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra	...	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Taraknath	...	1873	Presidency College.
Sen, Banwarilal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Bhuvanmohan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gurudas	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Jadunandun	...	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Nalitchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Rakhaldas	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
Sil, Gopallall	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sinha, Isanchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Khirodnath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhuvanchandra .		1863	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Lakshmicharan	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Maheschandra	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhav	...	1863	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Kalidas	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Manulal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Durgamohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrakali	...	1861	Ditto.
Majumdar, Sivchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	..	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	..	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Jadunath	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Krisnadayal	..	1862	Ditto.
„ Mrityunjay	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1861	Ditto.
Sil, Ramanath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Tulsidas	...	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF Rs. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranath	...	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikanthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Guruprasad	..	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rashvihari	...	1867	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan	...	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sivchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Chandrachandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Patna College.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Amvikacharan	...	1875	Presidency College.
Bremner, A. G.	...	1872	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Satkari	...	1864	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amvikacharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nitaigovinda	...	1873	Ditto.
Gupta, Navinkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramratan	...	1868	Ditto.

Mitra, Sasibhusan	...	1875	Presidency College.
Pal, Haridas	...	1875	Ditto.
Ray, Madhavchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	1873	Ditto.
Sen, Kalipada	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E College.
Chandra, Mahendralal	...	1862	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kunjavihari	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Bholanath	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Baikanthanath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Jadavchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1862	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rameschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Parvaticharan	..	1862	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Binadchand	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramkrishna	...	1862	Ditto.
Pandit, Suryyakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Dhaneschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	...	1861	Ditto.

L. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ash, Matilal	...	1875	Presidency College.
Atkinson, A. D.	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Gopallal	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
Basu, Bhuvanmohan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Binaykrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kenaram	...	1875	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bhutnath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Durgacharan	...	1876	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalisankar	...	1871	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Rakhaldas	...	1871	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Amritalal	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Kirtichandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Daniari, Prasannakumar	...	1869	Ditto.
Das, Heramvanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
Dutta, Girischandra	...	1876	Ditto.
DeRozario, F.	...	1873	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kshetranath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Priynath	...	1875	Ditto.
Kumar, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Ditto.
Lackersteen, M. R.	...	1867	Ditto.
Milne, W. P.	...	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Anadinath	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kisarimohan	...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Prasannakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Brindavanchandra	..	1876	Ditto.
Patnaek, Sudamchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Ray, Chandramohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Gnanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Sinha, Udaynarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
Swinden, J. R.	...	1872	Ditto.

1877.

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit

Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	...	Presidency College.
Biswas, Gnganchandra	...	Ditto.
Rajak Biharilal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Jagadischandra	...	Ditto.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Pal, Binodvihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Binaykrishna	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Basu, Kunjavihari	...	Ditto.

Graduates—Arts.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilamvar ... Sanskrit College.

HEBREW.

Class I.

Blochmann, H.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sandel, Manilal ... Doveton College.
Singh, Chandranarayan ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class III.

Som, Jaygovinda ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Mallik, Atulchandra ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Ray, Prasannachandra .. Presidency College.

1866.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Ghosh, Rashvihari ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kapaliprasanna... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

De, Benimadhav ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Govindachandra ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nivaranchandra Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Dvarikanath ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

1867.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class I

Chakravarti, Girindramohan ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Sarkar, Kisorilal ... Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas ... Ditto.

Class III.

Haldar, Ramchandra .. Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Ghosh, Dhankrihana ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sil, Jadavchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Sen, Kasikanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

De, Gaurisankar ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Bisvas, Piyarimohan . Dacca College.

Class III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya ... Dacca College.

1868.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Basu, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Harekrishna ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Amir Ali ... Hooghly College.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Basu, Anandamohan ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Mitra, Ramcharan ... Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal .. Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Benimadhav ... Presidency College.

Class II.

De, Krishnadas ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

Class III.

Basu, Trailokyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay Napharchandra ... Hooghly College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Sen, Krishnavihari ... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendranath ... Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna ... Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Ray, Chandrakumar ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath ... Dacca College.
Das, Baikanthanath ... Ditto.
Basak, Jagatdurlabh ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Jagatvandhu ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Dev, Upendrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra ... Patna College.

Class III.

Saha, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath ... Genl. Assemy.'s Institution

1870.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Mitra, Kartikchandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sivnath ... Ditto.
Mitra, Saradacharan ... Ditto.

Class III.

Mallik, Akhilcharan ... Presidency College.
Datta, Bhavanicharan ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sarkar, Sasibhushan ... Krishnaghur College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal ... Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna ... Krishnaghur College.
Chakravarti, Gopalchandra ... Cathedral Mission College.

Class III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan ... Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar ... Queen's College, Benares.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Basu, Mahitchandra ... Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan ... Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rajendranath ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra ... Hooghly College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Younan, E. ... St. Xavier's College.

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Srischandra ... Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath ... Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan ... Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna ... Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Binadvihari ... Presidency College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna ... Queen's College, Benares.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan ... Queen's College, Benares.
" Kanailal ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra ... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath ... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Datta, Janakinath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sirkar, Golapchandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Khirodnath ... Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan ... Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Paramanik, Jasadanandan ... Krishnaghur College.

CLASS II.

Masanta, Parvaticharan ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra ... Krishnaghur College.

Class III.

Datta, Priyanath ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna .. Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Bamacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvinari ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Devendranath ... Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath ... Canning College.

Class II.

Basu, Ishanchandra ... Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Ramgopal ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sarkar, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjavihari ... Ditto.

Class III.

Datta, Baishnavcharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Balaichand ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Sivnath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Mitra, Haricharan ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Basu, Baidyanath ... Krishnaghur College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Ghosh, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Chaudhuri, Jnanchandra ... Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan ... Hooghly College.
Madangopal ... Delhi College.

Class III.

Das, Bipinvihari ... Presidency College.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna ... Ditto.
Ghosal, Tarapada ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.
De, Lalvihari ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Ray, Saradaprasanna ... Ditto.
Kar, Girishchandra .. Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Rajaninath ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Sen, Batakrishna ... Presidency College.
„ Amvikacharan ... Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari ... Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinvihari ... Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddhesvar ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Das, Priya ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Hukam Chand ... Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra ... Presidency College.
Bishen Lal ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Haravilas ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

Batavyal, Umeschandra ... Sanskrit College.

Class II.

Pandit, Prannath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Bisvas, Asutosh ... Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

Class III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar ... Cathedral Mission College

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Chattopadhyay, Baburam ... Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Datta, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.

Class III.

Sen, Gaurvallabh	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
Niogi, Basantakumar	...	Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Jnanendralal	...	Presidency College.

1875.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Lahiri, Prasanakumar	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
Mulraj	...	Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Navinchandra	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Ghosh, Apurvakrishna	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

De, Devsankar	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath	...	Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad	...	Presidency College.

1876.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Ray, Devendranath	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
Govindacharan	...	Patna College.
Das, Raghunath	...	Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra	...	Ditto.
David, Ismail	...	Benares College.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Das, Jnanendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharya, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Guha, Revatimohan	...	Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Basu, Nandakrishna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Ray, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Mitra, Abhayacharan	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.

1877.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

Majumdar, Nilkanta ... Presidency College.
Basu, Devendranath ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Dvijadás ... Presidency College.
Isvardás ... Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar .. Teacher.

CLASS III.

Sen, Trigunacharan ... Presidency College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Amjad Ali ... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Ashraf Ali ... Benares College.

PERSIAN.

CLASS III.

Raza Husein ... Muir Coll., Allahabad.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad .. Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bapurao, Dada ... Muir Coll., Allahabad.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Bipinvihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Durgadas ... Presidency College.
Dás, Surendranath ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Annadaprasad ... Presidency College.
Misra, Ramasankar ... Benares College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Girindrakumar ... Free Church Instn.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Bagchi, Upendranath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hirálál ... Hooghly College.
Ray, Haricharan ... Canning College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Narendranath ... Hooghly College.

1878.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Nàg, Haradhan ... Presidency College.
Lalchand ... Lahore College.
Mitra, Purnachandra ... Krishnaghur College.
De, Advaitaprasad .. Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Nág, Syamakanta ... Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna ... Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Sripati ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Kennedy, Pringle ... Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar ... Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brojagopal ... Ditto.
Chakravarti, Byomkes ... Ditto.

Class III.

Datta, Ramlal ... Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Ray, Navadvipachandra ... Free Church Institution.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra ... Presidency College.

Class II.

In Order of Merit.

Guruprasad .. Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Hooghly College.
Gyaprasad ... Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bisveswar ... Hooghly College.

Class III.

Pragdas ... Muir Central College.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Bidubhushan	..	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Chandmohan	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Gangadhur	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Jogendranath	...	1872	Sanskrit College.
,, P. N.	...	1868	Doveton College.
,, Ramlal	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1871	Patna College.
,, Tarinidas	...	1875	Presidency College.
Baral, Nilmani	...	1878	Ditto.
Basak, Rasamay	...	1874	Teacher.

Basu, Basantakumar	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	...	1878	Teacher.
„ Gopal Chandra	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kunjavihari	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1863	Presidency College.
Basudevlal	...	1877	Canning College.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Mahendranath	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Mukundachandra		1877	Sanskrit College.
Chakravarti, Taranath	...	1869	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Biresvar	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Matilal	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Piatulchandra	...	1869	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
Das, Bipinvihari	...	1876	Teacher.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1875	Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Datta, Bharatchandra	...	1871	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Ishanchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahinimohan	...	1878	Teacher.
De, Asutosh	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Nandalal	..	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Dev, Bhutnath	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Chandidas	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Ramanath	...	1877	Sanskrit College.
Ghoshal, Saratkumar	...	1873	Presidency College.
Gomez, D.	...	1877	Bishop's College.
Guha, Kaminikumar	...	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Gui, Sivchandra	...	1867	Teacher.
Hanumanprasad	...	1873	Canning College.
Laha, Jagavandhu	...	1870	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Jogendranath	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Lorimer, George	...	1870	Teacher.
Majumdar, Anandanath	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
Misra, Umasankar	...	1878	Benares College.
Mitra, Amvikacharan	...	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Biresvar	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Charuchandra	..	1876	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	...	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal	...	1870	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

Mukhopadhyay, Jognesvar	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	1872	Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	1863	Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	1863	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	1865	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	1877	Ditto.
Munshilal	1876	Delhi College.
Nag, Sambhuchandra	1866	Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramanath	1863	Presidency College.
Pal, Bholanath	1867	Teacher.
Ray, Ganganarayan	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Kedarnath	1876	Dacca College.
„ Satyacharan	1874	Sanskrit College.
„ Chaudhuri Khirodchandra	1874	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Umeshchandra	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sen, Akilchandra	1866	Dacca College.
„ Guruprasad	1864	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar	1876	Ditto.
„ Krishnakumar	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Set, Girischandra	1875	Benares College.
Setukavalar, R. N.	1874	Teacher.
Sriram	1872	Delhi College.
Sriram	1876	Canning College.
Twidale, G. A.	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Abdul Bari, B. L.	1870	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Khaliq	1873	Hooghly College.
Abul Khair	1873	Ditto.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	1870	Queen's Coll, Benares.
Adhikari, Suryyakumar	1875	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh, B. L.	1868	Hooghly College.
Ahmed	1861	Presidency College.
„ Hamid-ud-din	1868	Teacher.
„ Hasan Khan	1875	Bareilly College.
Aich, Radhakanto, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar	1877	Ditto.
Akhilesvarprasad, B. L.	1876	Patna College.
Amir Ali, B. L.	1867	Hooghly College.
Amjad Ali	1877	Benares College.
Ashraf Ali	1877	Ditto.
Atmaram	1865	Agra College.
„ Mahta	1872	Lahore College.
Babumal	1873	Delhi College.
Badriprasad	1875	Ditto.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B. L.	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Brajagopal	1877	Presidency College.
„ Durganath, B. L.	1865	Berhampore College.

Bagchi, Harischandra, B. L.	1867	Teacher.
„ Hiralal	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jognesvar	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1876	Presidency College.
Baijnath	1873	Delhi College.
Baktawarlal	1876	Bareilly College.
Baldeoprasad	1871	Agra College.
Balesvarprasad	1875	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	1876	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Avinasch (No. 1), B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Avinasch (No. 2), B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan, B.L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhairavchandra, B.L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Bidhubhushan	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Bidhubhushan, B.L.	1875	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Bindulal	1877	St. Xavier's College.
„ Bisveswar	1877	Dacca College.
„ Chandmohan, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Chandranath	1870	Teacher.
„ Durgacharan	1876	Muir Central College.
„ Gaganchandra	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gangadhar, B. L.	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Gopalchandra	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Gopalchandra (No. 2), B. L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gopikrishna, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopinath, B. L.	1861	Ditto.
„ Gurudas, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Haricharan, B. L.	1864	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Harinath	1877	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra, B. L.	1859	Ditto.
„ Indranath, B. L.	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Jadavchandra, B.L.	1868	Medical College.
„ Jadunath, B. L.	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Jagatchandra, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Kailaschandra, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra, B.L.	1868	Patna College.
„ Kalicharan, B. L.	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Kantichandra, B.L.	1871	Teacher.
„ Karunamay, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	1877	Benares College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Krishnachandra	1874	Benares College.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Mahadev ...	1877	Ex-Stud., Presdy. Coll.
,,	Mahendranath, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B.L.	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B.L.	1876	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Maheschandra, B L.	1872	Patna College.
,,	Navinchandra, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nilmadhav, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Nilratna, B. L. ...	1870	Hooghly College.
,,	Nistaran, B. L....	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Nivaranchandra, BL.	1873	Ditto.
,,	Panchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
,,	Pareshnath, B. L.	1862.	Presidency College.
,,	P. N., B. L. ...	1870	Doveton College.
,,	Pramadacharan, BL.	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Pramathanath, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath, B. L.	1868	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Purnachandra	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,,	Rajendralal ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Rajendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Rajkrishna, B. L.	1875	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Rakhaldas ...	1877	Free Church Instn.
,,	Ramlal, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Rammohan ...	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,,	Ramnarayan, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Ramtaran, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,,	Revatichandra, B.L.	1870	Dacca College.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Sasisekhar ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Satyadayal, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
,,	Siddheswar ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Sivchandra, B. L.	1868	Patna College.
,,	Sivnath, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	S. N. ...	1868	Doveton College.
,,	Syamacharan, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
,,	Taradas, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Tarapada, B. L.	1868	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Taraprasanna ...	1877	Hooghly College.
,,	Taraprasanna, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Tarinidas ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Tinkari, B. L. ...	1875	Hooghly College.
,,	Tripuracharan ...	1874	Presidency College.
Bapurao Dada	...	1876	Muir Central College.
Baral, Nilmani	...	1877	Presidency College.

Baral, Chaitanyaprasad	...	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B. L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
Barua, Anandaram	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Jagannath	...	1873	Ditto.
Basak, Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurlabh, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Radhanath	...	1861	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Rahinikumar	...	1864	Dacca College.
„ Ramkumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rasamay	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Rasvihari	...	1877	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Basudev Sahay	...	1873	Agra College.
Basu, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Amarnath, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Amvikacharan, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ananta Kumár	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Annadacharan	...	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Asutosh	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Asvinikumar	...	1877	Dacca College.
„ Atulchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Baidyanath	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Binodvihari	...	1872	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Bipinkrishna, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihari	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Bipinvihari	...	1873	Agra College.
„ Birajaprasad, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Bishnupada, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandranath, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Dakshinaprasad, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Devendralal, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Devendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Dinanath, B L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Durgadas	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Durgakumar	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Durgaram, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	...	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Girishchandra, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Harivallabh, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.

Basu,	Ishanchandra, B. L.'	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Jadunath	...	1858 Ditto.
,,	Jadunath	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Jagadischandra	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Jogendrachandra, B. L.	...	1872 Teacher.
,,	Jogendrachandra	...	1877 Presidency College.
,,	Jogendranath (No.2),B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Jogendranath, B. L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Jogeschandra	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Kalikumar, B. L.	...	1869 Berhampore College.
,,	Kalipada	...	1877 Canning C., Lucknow.
,,	Karunadas, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Kesavkumar, B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
,,	Khudiram	...	1876 Cal. F. C Instn.
,,	Kshetramohan	...	1860 Civil Engrg. College.
,,	Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Kunjavihari, B. L.	...	1869 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Lalitkumar, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
,,	Mahinimohan	...	1876 Dacca College.
,,	Mahitchandra, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
,,	Mathuranath, B. L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Nandakrishna	...	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Narendranath	...	1876 Hooghly College.
,,	Navinchandra, B. L.	...	1869 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Nepalchandra, B. L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Nimaichandra, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Paresnath, B. L.	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1861 Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Pratapchandra, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Pulinvihari	...	1875 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Rajaninath, B. L.	...	1869 Dacca College.
,,	Rajendrakumar, B. L.	..	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Rakhalchandra, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
,,	Rakhalchandra	...	1875 Hooghly College.
,,	Rameshchandra, B. L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
,,	Ramesvar	...	1866 Ditto.
,,	Ramkamal	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1874 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1873 Dacca College.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan (No. 1), B.L.	...	1869 Hooghly College.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1872 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Sitalnath	...	1867 Presidency College.
,,	Syamkisar, B. L.	...	1868 Dacca College.
,,	Trailokynath, B. L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.

Basu, Trailokyanath, B L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,, Udaychandra, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
Basudev Lal	...	1876 Canning College.
Batavyal, Umeschandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
Bhaduri, Lalvihari	...	1877 Ditto.
Bhagwan Sahay	...	1877 Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas, B L.	...	1868 Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
Bharanprasad	...	1868 Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	...	1869 Queen's Coll, Benares.
,, Beniprasad, B.L.	...	1875 Canning College.
,, Bhavadev	...	1877 Cathedral Miss Coll.
,, Chandra Kumar	..	1877 Genl. Assmby 's Instn.
,, Dvarikanath, B L.		1869 Patna College.
,, Dvarikanath, B L.		1865 Presidency College.
,, Gnanchandra	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Haranath, B L	...	1868 Genl Assmby 's Instn.
,, Haraprasad	...	1876 Presidency College.
,, Jadunath, B.L.	,,	1867 Krishnaghur College.
,, Jagavandhu	.	1873 Hooghly College.
,, Jivananda		1870 Sanskrit College.
,, Jogendranath, B.L.		1871 Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1875 Dacca College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1875 Genl Assmby.'s Instn
,, Kedarnath	...	1874 Hooghly College.
,, Krishnakamal, B L.		1860 Sanskrit College.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.		1866 Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Makundachandra		1874 Ditto.
,, Manikchandra	...	1877 Free Church Instn.
,, Meghnath	...	1877 Hooghly College.
,, Narayanchandra		1872 Cal F C Instn.
,, Prasannakumar, B.L.		1873 Genl Assmby 's Instn.
,, Radhakisor, B. L.		1871 Cathedral Missn. Coll
,, Rajkumar	...	1874 Cal F. C. Instn.
,, Sarveswar	...	1874 Presidency College.
,, Sivnath	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
,, Srischandra	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Tarinikanta, B. L		1866 Ditto.
Bhaumik, Dinavandhu	...	1877 Free Church Instn.
,, Krishnachaitanya, B L.		1866 Presidency College.
Bindesvariprasad	...	1874 Benares College.
Bishenlal	...	1873 Bareilly College.
Bisi, Kesavnath, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
Bisvambharnath	...	1876 Delhi College.
Bisvas, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,, Bhuvanmohan	...	1875 Ditto.

Bisvas, Dandadhari	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Piyarimohan	1866	Dacca College.
„ Prankrishna, B. L.	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Rudrakanta, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
Blochmann, H.	1865	Profr., Doveton Coll.
„ T.	1869	Presidency College.
Bomanjee Cowasjee	1877	St. Xavier's College.
Brito, Christopher	1864	Queen's Coll., Colom.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra, B. L	1875	Dacca College.
„ Akhilchandra, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Bhavanichandra	1876	Agra College.
„ Bisvesvar	1877	Teacher.
„ Byomkes	1877	Presidency College.
„ Chandramohan, B. L.	1871	Patna College.
„ Girindramohan, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B.L..	1864	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1877	Teacher.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L.	1869	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Harachandra	1866	Presidency College.
„ Harachandra, B.L....	1875	Dacca College.
„ Haricharan, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Harimohan, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Isanchandra, B.L ...	1868	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Isvarchandra, B.L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Lokenath	1875	St. Xavier's College.
„ Mahendranath	1871	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Navakumar	1876	Dacca College.
„ Ramgopal, B L. ...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Sagarchandra	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Syamacharan, B.L....	1865	Presidency College.
„ Syamaldas, B. L. ...	1871	Patna College.
„ Syamamohan, B L....	1869	Teacher.
„ Taranath, B. L. ...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chand, Sagar	1864	Agra College.
Chandra, Brajendranath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jognesvarchandra, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	1875	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan	1877	Canning College.
„ Adityakumar	1875	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Aghornath, B. L.	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Akshaykumar, B L.	1870	Patna College.
„ Amarendranath, B.L	1867	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B.L. ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	1872	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Anukul	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Atulchandra, B.L.	1870	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Avinaschandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Baburam	1873	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay,	Banamali ...	1876	Teacher.
,,	Bankimchandra, B L	1858	Presidency College.
,,	Bhagvanchandra, BL	1866	Teacher.
,,	Bipinvihari, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Bipradas, B. L. ...	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Bireswar, B.L. ...	1869	Sanskrit College.
,,	Bishnuchandra, B L.	1873	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
,,	Dvarkanath ...	1877	Patna College.
,,	Ganapatinath ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B L.	1865	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Girischandra, B L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Haridas, B.L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harekrishna, B L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra, B L.	1865	Teacher.
,,	Isvarchandra ...	1877	Patna College.
,,	Jadunath, B. L....	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Jitendranath ...	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Jogeschandra, B L.	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Jwalaprasad ...	1876	Canning College.
,,	Kalidhan, B. L....	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Kalinath ...	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Kaliprasanna, B L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Kedernath ...	1871	Teacher.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1875	Canning College.
,,	Kirtichandra, B L	1872	Patna College.
,,	Kisorimohan, B L.	1865	Doveton College.
,,	Krishnachandra, BL	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnalal ...	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Mahimchandra ...	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Manmathanath .	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Mathuranath ...	1868	Dacca College.
,,	Matilal ...	1876	Ex-Stdt., Presy. Coll.
,,	Napharchandra ..	1867	Hooghly College.
,,	Nilkanta, B L....	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Nityagopal, B L.	1871	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath, B. L ..	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Pitamvar, B. L ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Prabhatchandra, B L	1875	Dacca College.
,,	Pramathanath ..	1874	Genl Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Prasannakumar ..	1876	Teacher.
,,	Pratapchandra, B L.	1859	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra, B.L.	1868	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Priyanath ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath ..	1862	Teacher.
,,	Sajanikanta, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Saradaprasad ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.

Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Sivchandra, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Srigopal, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
,, Sripati ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan ...	1866	Medical College.
,, Taraprasad ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Umakanta, B L ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra, B L.	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Upendranath, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Apurvakrishna, B.L ...	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Binadvihari, B.L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Girischandra, B.L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Gnanchandra ...	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Jadavchandra ...	1877	Cathedral Miss Coll.
,, Jogendrachandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath, B.L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalidas ...	1874	Joynarain's College.
,, Kalikrishna ..	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Kaliram ...	1875	Ex-student, C.M. Coll.
,, Madhusudan ...	1874	Teacher.
,, Manmathanath ...	1873	Cal. F C. Institution.
,, Narendranath, B.L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Prasannanarayan ...	1877	Free Church Instn.
,, Purnachandra, B.L. ...	1874	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
,, Rajanikanta, B.L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, B L. ..	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Srischandra, B.L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Srikumar, B L. ...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Umeschandra ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chel, Rashvihari ...	1875	Presidency College.
Chhedilal ...	1870	Bareilly College.
Cones, G. A. ...	1871	St. Xavier's College.
Currie, F., B.L. ...	1872	Ditto.
D'Abreu, J. H. ...	1874	Teacher.
D'Cruz, J. A. ...	1871	Canning College.
,, L. W. ...	1865	Doveton College.
Daem, Mohammad, B.L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Dammilal ...	1877	Agra College.
Dan, Mahendranath ...	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Parmesvar ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Das, Baikunthanath, B.L. ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Bhagvan ...	1874	Bareilly College.
,, Bhairavchandra, B.L. ...	1871	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Bipinvihari, B.L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
Bipinvihari ...	1875	Teacher.

Das,	Brajendramohan, B L.	...	1870 Cal F. C. Institution.
„	Chandrakumar, B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Damudar	...	1866 St John's Coll., Agra.
„	Dinanath, B.L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Girischandra	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„	Gnanendranath, B.L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
„	Gornchand, B L.	...	1869 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1868 Dacca College.
„	Haricharan, B. L.	...	1876 Ex-studt. Presy. Coll.
„	Hariprasad, B.L.	...	1869 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„	Harischandra, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Hemnath, B L.	...	1870 Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„	Isvarchandra, B.L.	...	1870 Canning C., Lucknow.
„	Jadunath, B.L.	...	1867 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Jagatchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„	Jagatmohan, B.L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„	Kalikumar	...	1868 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„	Kamalanath	...	1877 Dacca College.
„	Krishnachandra, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Kshetramohan	...	1874 Presidency College.
„	Lakshminarayan, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„	Lalmohan, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Madhusudan, B. L.	...	1870 L M. S. In., Bhowani-pore.
„	Mahendrachandra	...	1875 Dacca College.
„	Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1872 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„	Nandalal	...	1872 St Xavier's College.
„	Navinchandra, B.L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
„	Nilmani, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
„	Parvaticharan, B.L.	...	1837 Teacher.
„	Prasannachandra	...	1877 Ditto.
„	Raghunath, B.L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
„	Rameśvar	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Ramsaran	...	1877 CanningColl.,Lucknow.
„	Sarvananda, B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Surendranath	...	1876 Ditto.
„	Suryyanarayan, B.L.	...	1873 Ditto.
„	Tarakchandra	...	1877 Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„	Taraprasanna, B.L.	...	1862 Presidency College.
„	Taraprasana	...	1877 Teacher.
„	Thakur	...	1868 Lahore Miss. School.
„	Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1874 Cal. F. C. Institution.
Datta,	Akshaychandra, B L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„	Amvikacharan, B.L.	..	1874 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Aparnacharan, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College
„	Baidyanath, B.L.	...	1870 Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„	Baishnavcharan	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Balaichand, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„	Balaichand	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Benimadhav, B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.

Datta,	Bhagavanchandra	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Bharatchandra, B L.	...	1868 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Bhavanicharan, B.L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
,,	Bhavanicharan, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Bijaykrishna	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Bipinvihari, B L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Bipinvihari, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Charuchandra, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Devendranath	...	1874 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Durgadas	...	1862 Presidency College.
,,	Davijadas	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Girischandra, B.L.	...	1875 Patna College.
,,	Harisankur	...	1868 Ex-std., Hooghly Coll.
,,	Isanchandra, B.L.	...	1871 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Jagatvandhu, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Janakinath, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1870 Sanskrit College.
,,	Kailaschandra, B.L.	...	1873 Dacca College.
,,	Kalikadas, B.L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
,,	Kamalkrishna	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Lalgopal, B.L.	...	1859 Ditto.
,,	Lalvihari	...	1871 Muir Central College.
,,	Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Manmohan	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Mahinimohan	...	1877 Hooghly College.
,,	Mahinimohan	...	1877 Teacher.
,,	Nandlal	...	1875 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Narashinha, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Nityalal	...	1875 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Priyanath, B.L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Priyanath, B.L.	...	1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Rajendranath, B.L.	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Ramgopal, B.L.	...	1868 Berhampore College.
,,	Ramlal, B.L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Ramlal	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Ramnarayan	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Sashibhushan	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Surendrakrishna, B.L.	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Syamlal	...	1869 Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Taraknath, B.L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
,,	Taraknath	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath, B.L.	...	1869 Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Umacharan, B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra	...	1867 Teacher.
David,	H.	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	J.	...	1875 Benares College.

De,	Advaityaprasad	...	1877 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„	Amritlal, B L.	...	1867 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Amvikacharan, B.L.	...	1874 Muir Central College.
„	Asutosh	...	1876 Presidency College.
„	Benimadhav	...	1865 Ditto.
„	Bhavanisankar	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Brajendralal	...	1877 CanningColl.,Lucknow.
„	Brajendranath	..	1872 Ditto.
„	Devsankar	...	1874 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Dhankrishna	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Dulalchandra, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„	Gajendranath	...	1875 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Gaurcharan, B L.	...	1872 Dacca College.
„	Gaurisankar, B L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„	Gvindachandra, B.L.	...	1870 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„	Jadavchandra, B L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„	Jogeschandra, B.L.	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Jugalkisor	...	1874 Hooghly College.
„	Krishnadas, B.L.	...	1867 Cal F. C. Institution.
„	Krishnakisar	...	1870 Presidency College.
„	Lalvihari, B.L.	...	1872 Cal F. C. Institution.
„	Makhanlal	...	1876 Hooghly College.
„	Matilal	...	1864 Medical College.
„	Nandalal	...	1870 Hooghly College
„	Navinchandra, B.L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
„	Nilmadhav, B.L.	...	1872 Genl Assmby.'s Instn.
„	Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„	Rajmohan, B.L.	...	1867 Dacca College.
„	Sambhuchandra, B.L.	...	1866 Cal F. C. Institution.
„	Sivchandra, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
Dey,	Bhutnath, B L.	...	1872 Patna College.
„	Gopendrakrishna, B.L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
„	Kalimohan	...	1877 Ditto.
„	Madhavchandra	...	1865 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„	Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
Deviprasad		...	1876 Bareilly College.
Dhar,	Asutosh, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Brindavanchandra	...	1873 Dacca College.
„	Dinanath, B.L.	...	1868 Teacher.
„	Gokulchandra, B.L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
„	Kalinath, B L.	...	1866 Dacca College.
„	Nilmani, B L.	...	1866 Teacher.
„	Syamchand, B.L.	...	1867 Hooghly College.
Dhirajkaran, B.L.		...	1873 Patna College.
Durgaprasad, B.L.		...	1874 Ditto.
Evans, R. W.		...	1861 Bishop's College.
Fazlalkadir		...	1869 Presidency College.
Fazl Rusul		...	1874 Bareilly College.
Forbes, A. H.		...	1864 Doveton College.

Gaindunlal ...	1874	Bareilly College.
Gangasaran ...	1871	Agra College.
Gangopadhyay, Apurvakumar ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Benimadhav ...	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Binadvihari ...	1868	Krishnaghur College.
,, Jagavandhu, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna, B L...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Navinchandra, BL.	1860	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal, B.L. ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
,, Rajaninath ...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Ramchandra ...	1869	Teacher.
,, Ravichandra, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan ..	1860	Ditto.
,, Satyacharan ...	1877	Free Church Instn.
Ghatak, Janakinath, B.L. ...	1873	Teacher.
Ghosh, Aghornath, B L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Amritalal, B L. ..	1871	Ditto.
,, Amvicacharan, B.L. ...	1869	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Anantaram, B.L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad, B.L. ...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Apurvakrishna ...	1874	Medical College.
,, Atalvihari, B.L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Atulkrishna ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna, B.L. ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Avinaschandra ...	1863	Ditto.
,, Avinaschandra, B.L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Avinaschandra ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Avinaschandra, B.L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Baradaprasad ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Becharam, B.L. ...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Bhuvanmohan ...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,, Biharilal, B L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Binodvihari ...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Birjakrishna, B L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Chandidas ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar ...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,, Chandramohan ...	1865	Medical College.
,, Chandranath, B L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Devendrachandra, B.L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Devendranath, B.L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Dhankrishna, B.L. ...	1866	Cal F. C. Institution.
,, Durganarayan ...	1869	Ditto. [pore.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1871	L. M. S. In., Bhowani-
,, Govindachandra, B L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Govindachandra, B.L. ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Hananath ...	1877	Ex-Std., G A.'s Instn.

Ghosh,	Harankrishna	...	1873 Genl Assmby.'s Instn.
„	Harichaitanya	...	1866 Dacca College.
„	Haridas, B. L	...	1874 Hooghly College.
„	Isvarchandra, B.L.	...	1871 Dacca College.
„	Jadavchandra, B.L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
„	Jadunath	...	1876 Ditto.
„	Jadunath, B. L.	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Jaygopal, B L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„	Jogendranath, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Jogendranath, B.L.	...	1875 Ditto.
„	Kailaschanadra	...	1870 Teacher.
„	Kalipada	...	1877 Presidency College.
„	Kedarnath, B.L,	...	1873 Ditto.
„	Kshetrachandra, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„	Mahimchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„	Mahimchandra	...	1872 Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„	Nandalal, B.L.	...	1869 Hooghly College.
„	Nityananda	...	1877 Presidency College.
„	Nivarankumar	...	1875 Teacher.
„	Prasannakumar	...	1870 Krishnaghur College.
„	Pratapchandra	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Priyanath, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Priyanath	...	1877 St. Xavier's College.
„	Radharaman	...	1875 Teacher.
„	Raicharan	...	1869 Hooghly College.
„	Rajanikanta	...	1871 Dacca College.
„	Rajendranath, B L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„	Ramgopal	...	1877 Ditto.
„	Ramnath	...	1876 Ditto.
„	Ramaprasanna, B L.	...	1874 Ditto.
„	Ramrup	...	1868 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„	Ramsakha, B L.	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
„	Rasvihari, B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Saradaprasad	...	1877 Free Church Instn.
„	Saradaprasad	...	1877 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„	Saratchandra	...	1876 Ditto.
„	Sasimohan	...	1872 Berhampore College.
„	Satkarichandra	...	1876 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Srischandra	...	1859 Presidency College.
„	Sureschandra, B L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Tarinicharan, B L.	...	1865 Ditto.
„	Tarinicharan, B.L.	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„	Tarinikumar	...	1866 Presidency College.
„	Trailokyanath	...	1876 Ex-std., Hooghly Coll.
„	Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1868 Patna College.
„	Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„	Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
Ghoshal,	Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Saratkumar, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.

Ghoshal, Tarapada	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Umanath, B.L.	...	1874	Ditto.
Gomez, D.	...	1872	Bishop's College.
Goonewardene, W. F.	...	1877	Free Church Instn.
Gosvami, Kisorilal	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Heravamlal, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadavchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Govindacharan, B L.	...	1875	Patna College.
Guha, Anathvandhu, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Asminikumar, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kaminikumar, B L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Piyarimohan, B.L.	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Revatimohan, B.L.	...	1875	Ditto.
Guin, Sivchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Teacher.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Chandranarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Girindrakumar	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jagadisvar, B.L.	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kalipada	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Kunjavihari, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahananda	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Radharaman	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Rajendralal	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Rajnarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Ramgati, B.L.	..	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Guruprasad	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Gyaprasad	...	1877	Ditto.
Gyaprasad	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra, B.L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Haldar, Brajalal, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Kisorilal	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Matilal, B.L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramchandra,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
Hanumanprasad, B.L.	...	1870	Canning College.
Hariharnath, B.L.	..	1871	Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
„ W.A.	...	1873	Lahore College.
Horst W.C.	...	1874	Mussoorie School.
Hosen, Syed	...	1867	Presidency College.
Hukamchand	...	1871	Delhi College.
Hukamchand	...	1873	Lahore College.
Islam, Sirajul, B.L.	...	1867	Dacca College.

Isvardas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Izad Bakhsh	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Joardar, Mahimchandra, B.L.	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Jyotirvid, Gopaldatta	...	1877	Bareilly College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra, B.L.	...	1872	Teacher.
Kar, Girischandra, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Harischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Umacharan, B.L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
Kaviraj, Sureschandra	...	1876	Patna College.
Khan, Mahammed Ali Reza	...	1870	Agra College.
„ Ramdurlabh, B L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramgopal, B.L.	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Kishenlal	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Kotal, Umeschandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
Kripsram	...	1873	Lahore College.
Krishnadas	...	1875	Benares College.
Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Kundu, Nandalal, B. L.	...	1873	Genl. Assmby 's Instn.
Kunjaviharilal	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Laha, Amarchand	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh, B L.	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Jogendranath, B.L.	...	1872	Cal. F C. Institution.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1869	Genl. Assmbly.'s Instn.
„ Rameschandra, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Lal, Syamsundar	...	1875	Agra College.
Lalchand	...	1877	Lahore Govt. College.
Lalsing, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W.M.	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George	...	1868	Lahore Mission Schl.
Lorimer, G.A.	...	1869	Teacher.
Madangopal	...	1872	Delhi College.
Madangopal	...	1877	Ditto.
Mahomed Wajed, B L.	...	1869	Teacher.
Maitra, Atalvihari, B.L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Bijaykrishna, B.L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Harivallabh, B.L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Kasinath	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Kedaresvar, B L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Radhagovinda, B.L.	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Sasicharan, B.L.	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Syamcharan, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan, B.L	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Anandanath, B.L.	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Bimalacharan, B L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Chandicharan	...	1877	Benares College.
„ Chandramohan, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.

Majumdar, Jagatdurlabh, B.L. ...	1865	Teacher.
„ Kailaschandra, B.L....	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kunjavihari ...	1877	Free Church Instn.
„ Mahendrachandra ...	1872	Teacher.
„ Nilkanta ...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra, B.L....	1867	Ditto.
„ Ramdurlabh ...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Ramratan ...	1861	Civil Engr. College.
„ Syamacharan, B L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Upendranarayan, B L	1869	Ditto.
Mal, Sanjhi ...	1868	Lahore College.
Mallik, Akhilchandra, B L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Atulcharan, B L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Balaram, B.L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Biharilal, B.L. ...	1868	Hooghly College
„ Kunjalal ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Lalitmadhav, B L. ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Latulal ...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Mahendranath, B.L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Premchand ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Srikanta, B.L ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L. ...	1865	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodvihari, B L. ...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Manna, Kailaschandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
Masanta, Parvaticharan, B.L ...	1870	Ditto.
Matilal Surendranath, B L ...	1875	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogendrachandra, B.L....	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Mazhur Imam, Syed, B.L. ...	1873	Patna College.
Mendes, H. E., B.L. ...	1866	Doveton College.
Mewaram ...	1876	Bareilly College.
Misra, Biharilal ...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Lakshmisankar ...	1869	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Ramsankar ..	1876	Benares College.
„ Umasankar ...	1877	Ditto.
Mitra, Abhayacharan ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Akshaykumar, B.L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Amvikacharan ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra, B.L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhav ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan ...	1871	Patna College.
„ Bhuvanmohan, B.L. ...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Biharilal ...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Biharilal, B.L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Binodvihari, B L. ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari, B.L. . .	1872	Ditto.
„ Biresvar ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Bisvambhar, B L. ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra, B.L. ...	1875	Ditto.

Mitra,	Devendranath, B.L.	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Dvarikanath, B.L.	..	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Girindranath	...	1873 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Girischundra, B. L.	...	1864 Presidency College.
,,	Gopallal	...	1870 Teacher.
,,	Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1873 Patna College.
,,	Haricharan, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Haricharan	...	1875 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Hiralal, B. L.	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Jadunath, B. L.	...	1867 Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Jogeschandra, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	..	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Kalikumar	...	1869 Teacher.
,,	Kartikchandra, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Krishnakumar	...	1877 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Kshetramohan	...	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Madanmohan, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Mahendrachandra, B.L.	...	1869 Hooghly College.
,,	Mahendralal, B L.	...	1864 Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1869 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Manmohan, B.L.	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Mohanchand, B L.	...	1876 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Narasinhachandra, B.L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
,,	Nolininath, B.L.	...	1871 Hooghly College.
,,	Prasannakumar	...	1869 Krishnaghur College.
,,	Prasannavadan	...	1865 Queen's Coll., Benares.
,,	Priyanath	...	1869 Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1866 Teacher.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1868 Cal. F C. Institution.
,,	Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1873 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1877 Presidency College.
,,	Radhikacharan, B.L.	...	1869 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Rajaninath, B.L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
,,	Ramcharan, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
,,	Rameschandra, B.L.	...	1860 Ditto.
,,	Rammohan	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Saradacharan, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Surendranath	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Syamacharan	...	1870 Krishnaghur College.
,,	Taravilas, B.L	...	1863 Presidency College.
,,	Trailokyanath (No. 1), B L.		1863 Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath (No. 2), B.L.		1863 Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	1870 Teacher.
,,	Upendranath, B.L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
,,	Upendranath, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.

Mohanlal	...	1877 Delhi College.
Molakram	...	1877 Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath, B.L.	...	1871 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Amarchandra	...	1877 Hooghly College.
,, Amyikacharan, B L.	...	1874 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Asutosh, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	...	1877 Hooghly College.
,, Avinaschandra, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Bamapada	..	1876 Hooghly College.
,, Bechaiam, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Bhagwanchandra	...	1876 Teacher.
,, Bhavanicharan	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Bholanath, B.L.	..	1872 Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Bidhubhushan, B.L.	...	1873 Canning College.
,, Biharilal, B.L.	...	1869 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Biharilal	...	1876 Presidency College.
,, Bipinvihari, B.L.	...	1870 Krishnaghur College.
,, Bipinvihari, B.L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,, Bipradas	...	1868 Krishnaghur College.
,, Brajagopal	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Chandrasekar (No. 2)	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Chandrasekhar	...	1877 Teacher.
,, Dinanath	...	1863 Ditto.
,, Durgadas, B L.	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1873 Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Gangaprasad	...	1861 Presidency College.
,, Girijabhushan, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Girindranath	...	1872 Krishnaghur College.
,, Girischandra, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 1), B.L.		1867 Ditto
,, Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	..	1877 Benares College.
,, Gopallal, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,, Gopimohan, B.L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Govindadev, B.L.	...	1871 Hooghly College.
,, Haragovinda, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Haranchandra	...	1877 Ditto.
,, Haravilas, B.L.	...	1873 Ditto.
,, Harendranath, B.L.	...	1874 Ditto.
,, Haridas, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Harilal	...	1874 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Hariprasanna, B.L.	...	1869 Krishnaghur College.
,, Haripurna	...	1876 Muir Central College.
,, Hemchandra	...	1874 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Hiralal	...	1876 Hooghly College.
,, Jadunath, B.L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1867 Krishnaghur College.
,, Jagnesvar, B.L.	...	1862 Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Janakinath.	B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Jaygopal,	B.L. ...	1872	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Jogindrachandra,	B.L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath,	B.L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath,	B.L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath,	B.L. ...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Kailaschandra,	B.L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kaildas	...	1875	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Kalidhan,	B.L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath,	B L. ...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
,, Kalipada,	B.L. ...	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Kaliprasanna,	B L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kanailal,	B.L ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Kanailal,	B.L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kantichandra,	B.L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kapaliprasanna,	B.L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Karunasindhu	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnamohan	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan,	B.L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Kshetraprasad,	B.L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Kumadinikanta,	B L. ...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Mahendranath,	B.L. ...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Manmathanath,	B.L. ...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Navinkisor,	B.L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Navinkrishna,	B.L. ...	1860	Ditto.
,, Nilalohit	...	1877	Cathedral Mission Coll.
,, Nilamvar,	B.L. ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Nilmani,	B.L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Nivaranchandra,	B L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,, Nrisinhachandra,	B.L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan,	B.L. ...	1862	Ditto.
,, Pramadanath,	B.L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Priyanath,	B.L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta,	B.L. ...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Rajkrishna,	B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rajmohan,	B.L. ...	1862	Ditto.
,, Rajnarayan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra,	B.L. ...	1873	Ditto. [pore.
,, Ramdhan,	B.L. ...	1870	L. M. S. In., Bhowani-
,, Ramlal,	B.L. ...	1859	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad (No. 2)	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Saratchandra (No. 1)	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra (No. 2)	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan,	B.L. ..	1863	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan,	B.L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Sirischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Sitanath,	B.L. ...	1867	Teacher.

Mukhopadhyay, Sivnarayan	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Srikrishna, B.L.	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Taraprasanna, B.L.	..	1860	Presidency College.
„ Tejchandra, B L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Thakurdas	..	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Tulsidas	...	1877	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Umacharan	...	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Umakali, B L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L.	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Munshilal	...	1874	Delhi College.
Mulraj	..	1875	Lahore College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati, B.L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
Nag, Bamacharan, B L	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Baradacharan, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Haradhan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu, B L.	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kunjavihari, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Revarikanta	...	1877	Ex-Stdt., Presdy. Coll.
„ Sambhuchandra, B.L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sivchandra, B.L.	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Syamakanta	...	1877	Presidency College.
Nagwant Sahay	. .	1877	Patna College.
Naha, Anangamohan, B.L.	...	1873	Teacher.
Nandakisor	...	1870	Delhi College.
Nandakisor	...	1874	Ditto.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B.L.	...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Becharam	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Loknath	..	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ramanath, B L.	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
Narayanprasad, B L.	...	1875	Patna College.
Niogi, Basantakumar, B L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad, B L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Trailokyamohan, B.L	...	1874	Presidency College.
Nizamdeen Hasan	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B L.	..	1868	Berhampore College.
Pain, Amritalal, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta, B.L.	...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
„ Isvarprasad	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Nandadulal, B L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
Pal, Abhaycharan, B L.	...	1874	Teacher.
„ Amritalal, B L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Apurvakrishna, B L.	..	1875	Genl Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Baikunthanath, B.L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhav	...	1866	Cal F. C. Institution.
„ Bholanath	...	1859	Presidency College.

Pal, Biharilal, B L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Hiralal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Kartikchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Nanigopal	...	1874	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Rajchandra	..	1876	Teacher.
„ Srinath, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Tulsicharan	...	1877	Presidency College.
Palit, Harinath	..	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Priyanath	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Taraknath, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1877	Ex-Sdt., G A's Instn.
Pande, Ramavatar	...	1877	Muir Central College.
„ Sivadatta	...	1874	Benares College.
Pandit, Jwalanath, B L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1876	Canning College.
„ Prannath, B L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Panja, Nrisinhamurari		1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Panre, Janakinath	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhuvanmohan	...	1865	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Parmananda	..	1876	Agra College.
Pathak, Ramratan, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	...	1877	Ex-Stdt, Presdy. Coll.
Phillips, A.S	...	1863	Teacher.
Popelay, Lachmandas	...	1872	Delhi College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan, B.L.	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Rameśvar	...	1877	Canning College.
Prayagdas	..	1877	Muir Central College.
Prayagnath, B.L.	...	1874	Patna College.
Priyadas	...	1873	Agra College.
Raghunathprasad	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Rakshit, Brajamohan	...	1873	Presidency College.
Rambart, T. A.	...	1874	Teacher.
Ramdayal	...	1873	Lahore College.
Ramlal	...	1877	Agra College.
Ratanchand	...	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Akshaykumar	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B L	...	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Baikuntanath	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Bamacharan, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Baranasi, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav B L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav, B.L.	...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Bholanath	...	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Bijaykrishna, B.L	..	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Bipinchandra, B.L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Brajanath	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Chandrakumar, B.L.	...	1867	Teacher.

Ray, Chandrakumar	...	1868	Genl. Assmby 's Instn.
„ Devendranath	...	1871	L. M. S. In , Bhowanipore.
„ Devendranath, B.L.	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Dhaneschandra	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Dineshchandra, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Durgasundar, B.L.	...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Ganganarayan, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Girishchandra, B.L.	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Girischandra	...	1877	Ex-Stdt., C. M. Coll.
„ Gnanendralal, B L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Haralal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Harendranarayan, B.L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Harichaian	...	1876	Canning College.
„ Harinarayan, B.L.	...	1864	Teacher.
„ Harinath, B L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra, B L.	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1877	Ex-Studt., C. M. Coll.
„ Kedarnath, B L.	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Kesavchandra, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kisorimohan, B L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnanath, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kuladakinkar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Madhavchandra	...	1862	Civil Engrg. College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	..	1870	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Mahendranath, B L.	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Mukundanath	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Nagendranath	...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Navadvipachandra	...	1877	Free Church Instn.
„ Navinchandra, B.L.	...	1872	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Nilmadhav, B.L.	...	1869	Patna College.
„ Parvaticharan	...	1862	Teacher.
„ Piyarilal, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachaian, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Prasnnagopal, B.L	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	1872	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Radhanath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajchandra, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1877	Canning College.
„ Rangalal	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Saradaprasanna, B.L.	...	1872	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Satischandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Satischandra, B.L.	...	1875	Ditto.

Ray, Satyacharan	1873	Presidency College.
„ Sitanath	1877	Ditto.
„ Sivnandanlal	1873	Patna College.
„ Sudhansubhushan, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Syamchand, B.L.	1870	Teacher.
„ Syamjas	1873	Delhi College.
„ Ugrakanta	1877	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	1877	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jadavkrishna	1871	Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Matilal, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
Raza Hossein	1876	Bareilly College.
Rebello, P. T.	1872	St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J. B.	1871	Ditto.
Rothwell, J.M.G.	1872	Bishop's College.
Rudra, Bhagavatchandra	1873	Presidency College.
Saha, Gopalchandra, B L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sahay, Jadunath, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
„ Raghuvansa, B L.	1869	Presidency College.
Sajivanlal	1873	Patna College.
Samanta, Nilmadhav, B L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sandel, M.L., B.L.	1864	Doveton College.
Sankardyal	1877	Agra College.
Sankarlal	1871	Ditto.
Sanvardas	1877	Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	1872	Teacher.
„ Chandrasekhar	1866	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Harischandra, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath, B.L.	1871	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Kedarnath	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Krishnagopal, B L	1873	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mathuranath	1876	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Ramlal, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	1866	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Chandrasekhar	1877	Presidency College.
„ Dinanath, B.L.	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Haradhan	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Jagatchandra	1871	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Jogeschandra	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath, B.L.	1869	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Kisorilal, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Krishnachandra, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.

Sarkar, Matilal, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1877	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Narendranath	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Nrityagopal, B L.	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Pareschandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
,, Siddeswar, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1859	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
Sarma, Navinchandra, B.L.	...	1876	Cathdl. Mission Coll.
Sarvadhikari, Rajkumar, B.L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Amritakumar	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
Sayyid Faizuddin Hosain	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Scott, G. W.	...	1877	Patna College.
Sen, Adharlal	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Adityachandra, B.L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra, B.L.	...	1864	Dacca College.
,, Akshaykumar, B.L.	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Amvikacharan, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Amvikacharan	...	1873	Medical College.
,, Anandagopal	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Apurvakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Baikanthanath, B.L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Baradagovinda, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Basantakumar	..	1874	Dacca College.
,, Batakrishna, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bhuvanmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Bipinvihhari, B.L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Chandramohan, B.L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Dinavandhu	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Durgacharan, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Gaurvalhav	...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Girischandra, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Guruprasad, B.L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Haricharan, B.L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Harinath	...	1877	Teacher.
,, Jagneswar, B.L.	..	1872	Presidency College.
,, Jatramohan, B.L.	...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Jaykrishna	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar, B.L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kalimohan	...	1877	Ex-Stud., Presdy. Coll.
,, Kamalakanta, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kamalakanta	...	1868	Teacher.

Sen, Kanailal, B L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kasikanta, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Krishnakumar	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Krishnavihari	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Lalgopal, B.L.	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,, Lalmohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Matilal	...	1877	Ex-Stdt., Presdy. Coll.
,, Navinchandra	...	1868	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Prasannakumar, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Radhakrishna, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Radhanath, B L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	...	1875	Teacher.
,, Ratnesvar, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1867	Dacca College
,, Satyakinkar, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Srinath	...	1877	Genl Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Syamlal	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Taracharan, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Trigunachaian	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra, B L	...	1873	Cal. F C. Institution.
Sengupta, Kalidas, B.L.	...	1875	Hooghly College.
Set, Girishchandra, B L	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Rajendranath, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Manilal	...	1876	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sheolal	...	1877	Teacher.
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870	St. John's Coll., Agra.
Shionath	...	1870	Delhi College.
Sil, Binadvihari	...	1876	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Brajendrakumar, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadavchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	...	1874	Medical College.
,, Kanailal	...	1876	Cathl. Mission Coll.
Simmonds, W. J.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Budhsen, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Prayag	...	1874	Benares College.
,, Saligram, B.L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandranarayan	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.

Sinha, Khirodnath	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Matilal, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nikunjavihari, B.L.	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Pramathakrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Ramaprasanna, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sivdayal	...	1873	Lahore College.
„ Sivpratapnarayan, B.L.	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Surryanarayan, B.L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
Sivsaranlal, B.L.	...	1875	Teacher.
Som, Baradaprasanna, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Brajavihari, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Devendralal, B.L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda, B.L.	...	1860	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Murarilal, B.L.	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Sriram,	..	1869	Delhi College.
Sriram, B.L.	...	1875	Canning College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Sur, Harimohan, B.L.	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra, B.L.	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Surjandas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Suryyanarayan Pandit, B.L.	...	1875	Canning College.
Syed Ali	...	1874	Patna College.
„ Khyrat Ahmed	...	1877	Teacher.
Talapatra, Ramjadav, B.L.	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	...	1877	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Taslimuddin Ahmed	...	1877	Presidency College.
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869	Bishop's College.
„ J. F. (junior)	...	1872	Hooghly College.
Thomson, W. H.	..	1877	Ditto.
Tiery, E. R. T.	...	1868	Doveton College.
„ F. T. H.	...	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A., B.L.	..	1865	Ditto.
Vizar, Amed	..	1873	Bareilly College.
Younan, E, B L.	...	1869	St. Xavier's College.
„ J., B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Yousoof, Mahomed, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.

1878.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Kennedy, Pringle	...	Teacher.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Chandranarayan	...	Hugli College.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.

Maitra, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mazharul, Anwar	...	Hugli College.
Datta, Mahendranath	...	Benares College.
Pathak, Jwalaprasad	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Asutosh	...	Canning College.
Fazlul, Karim	...	Hugli College.
Gargari, Haridas	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Manmathakumar	...	Krishnaghur College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Presidency College
Maitra, Batukrishna	...	Muir Central College.
Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
Nag, Kunjalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	...	Krishnaghur College.
Ray, Saradaranjan	...	Dacca College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	...	Muir Central College.
Sitalprasad	...	Patna College.
Solomons, W. H.	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sukul, Kalisankar	...	Presidency College.
Syed, Sakhawat Hosain	...	Hugli College.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ayaram	...	Lahore College.
Bagchi, Gopalprasad	...	Ex-Stdt., Gl Asbly.'s Instn.
Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	...	Canning College.
Brijmohanlal	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kushchandra	...	Ex-Student, Presdy. Coll.
,, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
,, Srikrishna	...	Ex-Student, Presdy. Coll.
Chaudhuri, Mohinimohan	...	Krishnaghur College.
Chhju Mal	..	Muir Central College.
Datta, Asminikumar	...	Krishnaghur College.
De, Panchkari	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hugli College.
Dutt, William	...	Teacher.
Hargovind Dayal	...	Canning College.
Jagannath (I)	...	Agra College.
Jagannath (II)	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
LeFeuvre, E. A.	...	Patna College.
Maitra, Kalipada	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Kripanath	...	Ex-Stdnt., Presidency Coll.
Mandal, Rameswar	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Patna College.
„ Haridas	...	Ex-Stdt., St. Xavier's Coll.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Lahore College.
„ Umacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Munshi, Srinarayan	...	Ditto.
Namasivaya, V.	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Nanhak Chand	...	Benares College.
Ray, Kaliprasanna	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sajivanlal	...	Benares College.
Sarkar, Ramnarayan	...	Patna College.
Sen, Hemchandra	...	Teacher.
„ Srikanta	...	Ex-Stdt., Gl. Asbly.'s Instn.
„ Sulpani	...	Presidency College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan	...	Krishnaghur College.
Sinha, Baladev	...	Presidency College.
„ Brajanandan	...	Patna College.
„ Ramcharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Som, Srilal	...	Hugli College.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagatvandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra (No. 1)		1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar.		1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.

ISHAN SCHOLARSHIP, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Saradacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	..	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS,

1876.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Chattopadhyay, Digamvar	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Amulyacharn	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan	...	Ditto.
Sen, Khagendranath	...	Ditto.
De, Narendralal	...	Ditto
French, G. B	...	Doveton College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, R mmay	...	Hugli College.
S nyal, Rammanath	...	Presidency College.
Banerjea, A N.	...	Doveton College.
Narayandas	...	Lahore College.
Sanyal, Dinanath	...	Patna College
Maiti, Rudranarayan	...	Midnapur High School.
Basu, Bhupendranath	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Brajavallabh	...	Krishnaghur College.
Basu, Rakhalchandra	..	Cal. F. C Institution
Ghosh, Ramottam	...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	Presidency College.
Sitaram	...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Biharilal	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Datta, Parvatinath	...	Presidency College.
Basil, M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Gayaprasad	...	Benares College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur
Bhattacharyya, Jugadas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sarkar, Charuchandra	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair Muhammed Abdus Soobhan	...	Presidency College.
Achchiuram	...	Lahore College.
Adhikari Harikrishna	...	Krishnaghur College.

Adhikari, Sasibhushan ...	Hugli College.
Agasti, Ramnarayan ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Amarnath ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bagchi, Kedarnath ...	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhushan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranath ...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kalipada ...	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna ...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
„ Mehendranath ...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nandalal ...	Presidency College.
„ Rakhaldas ...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan ...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Upendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Bipinvihari ...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Devendrabijay ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Dvarkanath ...	Dacca College.
„ Jognesvar ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Kritantakumar ...	Presidency College.
„ Manmathanath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Narayanchandra ...	Presidency College.
„ Nityagopal ...	Muir Central College.
„ Priyanath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Ramaprasad ...	Krishnaghur College.
Cathicar, Jagannath Gadi ...	Jabalpur High School.
Chakravarti, Indranarayan ...	Patna College.
„ Jogendranath ...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Sasikumar ...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra...	Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihari ...	Hugli College.
„ Pankajakumar ...	Presidency College.
„ Priyagopal ...	Hugli College.
Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda ...	Baulia High School.
„ Tarakisor ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Tarapada ...	Presidency College.
Chhatulal ...	Ajmere College.
Damodardas ...	Bareilly College.
Das, Govindachandra ...	Presidency College.
„ Harendrakumar ...	Ditto.
„ Harinarayan ...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Saradakanta ...	Ditto.
„ Siddheswar ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Tarinicharan ...	Presidency College.
Datta, Jagatvandhu ...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath ...	Ditto.
„ Narendrakrishna ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Navinchander Dass ...	Ditto.
De, Anandamohan ...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Birchandra ...	Canning College.

Deshpande, Rajaram Gangadhar	...	Jabalpur High School.
Dikshit, Jaydev	...	Ditto.
Dube, Murlidhar	...	Ditto.
Dufour, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Farid-id-din Ahmed	...	Hugli College.
Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
Ghash, Asutosh	...	Hugli College.
,, Bhavanicharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Govindalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Manmathanath	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Gupta, Gangagovinda	...	Presidency College.
,, Gurulal	...	Hugli College.
,, Matilal	...	Presidency College.
Jagannathprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.
Johns, C. W.	...	St. John's College.
Joradar, Radhanath	...	Presidency College.
Kar, Gaurkisor	...	Hugli College.
Kasiram	...	Lahore College.
Lahiri, Chandrakanta	...	Dacca College.
,, Srihari	..	Presidency College.
LeFranc, P. B.	...	Doveton College.
Madansingh	...	Delhi College.
Madhoram	...	Lahore College.
Mahavirprasad	...	Canning College.
Maitra, Heramvachandra	..	Presidency College.
,, Rajendralal	...	Cal. F. C Institution.
Majumdar, Bhavanikisor	...	Dacca College.
,, Devendranth Mittra	...	Ex-student, Presy. College.
,, Hridaynath	...	Dacca College.
,, Purnachandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Musaddar Ali	...	Hugli College.
Massa, L. A.	...	St Xavier's College.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
,, Birajcharan	...	Ditto.
,, Chandicharan	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Nagendrachandra	...	Hugli College.
,, Samaldhan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Muhammed Hanif	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Gangadhar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Girischandra	...	Hugli College.
,, Jogendrachandra, 1st		Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	..	Jabalpur High School.
Nág, Abhayacharan	...	Presidency College.
Páin, Priyalal	...	Ditto.
Pal, Saratchandra	..	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	Ditto.
Palit, Jadunath	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.

Ratnaparkhi, Manahar Damodar	...	Jabalpur High School.
Raushanlal	...	Agra College.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	Hooghly College.
„ Indranarayan	...	Ditto.
„ Nandagopal	...	Presidency College.
„ Nikunjavihari	...	Baulia High School.
„ Phatikchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Midnapur High School.
„ Ramcharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasadhar	...	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Dacca College.
Saha, Lalvihari	...	Hooghly College.
Sarkar, Jagannmohan	...	Dacca College.
Sen, Chandrakanta	...	Presidency College.
„ Hærimohan	..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jadavchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Dacca College.
Sinha, Jogeschandra	..	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	Presidency College.
Tamiz-ud-din	...	Ditto.
Tivari, Chandrasekhar	...	Hooghly College.
Wendt, H. L.	..	St. Thomas Coll., Colombo.

23

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Halim	...	Presidency College.
Acharyya, Panchanan	...	Hooghly College.
Anna Ramchandra Gokhle	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Awadhkisor	...	Patna College.
Bajpai, Benimadhao	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopadhyay, Amarnath	...	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
„ Avinaschandra (II)		Presidency College.
„ Avinaschandra		Ditto.
„ Kalipada	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Krishnachandra		Patna College.
„ Nandalal	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sivchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Baptiste, E. M.	...	Patna College.
Basu, Binodvihari	...	Ex-student, Presdy. Coll.
„ Bijaygopal	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Dinanath	...	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Jaygopal	..	Ex-student, Presdy. Coll.

Basu, Khirodchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Madhusudan	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Bipineshvar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harinath	...	General Assembly's Instn
„ Kailaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kumadnath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Maheswar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Mohanada	...	Benares College.
„ Ramgopal	...	Krishnaghur College.
Bhaumik, Devendrachandra	...	Ditto.
Binodilal	...	Bareilly College.
Chaki, Benimadhav	...	Baulia High School.
Chakravarti, Bhupatibhushan	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Harakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manmohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Chandra, Khirodchandra	...	St Xavier's College.
Chart Singh	...	Lahore Govt. College.
Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Haridas	...	Presidency College.
„ Kalachand	..	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Sadananda	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Chaudhuri, Jadavchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Chunilal	...	Lahore Govt. College.
Das, Benimadhav	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Gangacharan	..	Hooghly College.
„ Govindachandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Harkishan C.	...	Delhi College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Cal F. C. Institution.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
Datta, Chandrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harimohan	...	Cal. F C. Institution.
„ Jwala	...	Bareilly College.
„ Kalicharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Krishnalal	...	Presidency College.
„ Lalvihari	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Naphaichandra	...	Presidency College
„ Upendranath	...	Cal. F. C Institution.
De, Basantakumar	...	Dacca College
„ Mahendranath	...	Cal. F. C Institution.
„ Ramanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Ramapati	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Deviprasad	...	Agra Govt. College.
Erasmus, J. D.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Gangaprasad	...	Agra Govt. College.
Gangopadhyay, Chandicharan	...	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakisor	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
,, Devendranath	...	Muir C. Coll, Allahabad.
,, Kunjavihari	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Ghatak, Nivaranchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Ghosh, Amirtachandra	...	Teacher.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jadunath	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Krishnalal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Parvatinath	...	Presidency College.
,, Piyarimohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Satya Kumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Surendranath	...	Hugli College
Goordayal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Gosvami, Syamlal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Govindrao Srikhandi	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Guni, Srinivas	...	Midnapore High School.
Gupta, Jaysankar	...	Dacca College.
,, Mahimmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umeshchandra	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Basantakumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Gopallal	...	Ditto.
,, Paresnath	...	L M. S Instn, Bhowanipur.
Hamdr Rohim	...	Krishnaghur College.
Kshetriya, Srikrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kundanlal	...	Delhi College.
Labhamal	..	Lahore Govt College.
Lakshmiprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lala, Bindheswariprasad	...	Benares College.
Mahanti, Anandachandra	...	Cuttack College.
Mahommed, Seddik	..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Maitra, Brajalal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Ramlal	...	Hugli College.
Majumdar, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
,, Jasadanandan	...	Berhampur College.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	L M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Mukand Govind Pavnasker	...	Jabalpur High School.
Mallik, Nilmadhav	...	Presidency College.
Misra, Dulichand	...	Jabalpur High School.
Mitra, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Brajanath	...	Ditto.
,, Devendranath	...	Teacher.
,, Gnischandra	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.

Mitra, Hemchandra	...	Ex-stud.,G. Assembly'sInstn.
„ Kantichandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Navakumar	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Purna Chandra	...	Patna College.
„ Saradacharan	...	Berhampur College.
„ Taraknath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Banimadhav	...	Muir Central College.
„ Durgadas	...	Berhampur College.
„ Ganeschandra	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Jogendranath,No II		Presidency College.
„ Jogneswar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kalidas	...	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	Hugli College.
„ Phanibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saradadrasad	...	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	.	Krishnaghur College.
Munshi, Jadunath	...	Ex-student, Presy. College.
Muthradas	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Nag, Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Nangi, Gaganchandra	...	Hugli College
Nilkant Krishnaji Sarvtay	...	Jabalpur High School.
Pakrasi, Gopalchandra	...	L M. High School, Benares.
Pal, Lakshminarayan	...	Teacher.
„ Maniklal	...	Hugli College.
„ Syamacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Umeschandra	...	Presidency College
Pande, Sivdatta	...	Muir Cen. Coll., Allahabad.
Qanungo, Piyarilal	...	Delhi College.
Rajaram Chitamvar	...	Muir Cen. Coll., Allahabad.
Ray, Asutosh	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Presidency College.
„ Bisvambhar	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Durgadas	...	Berhampur College.
„ Gurbakhsh	...	Agra Government College.
„ Harinath	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Harischandra	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
„ Jadunath	...	Cuttack College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Patna College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajatsekhar	..	Presidency College.
„ Ramjadu	...	Berhampur College.
„ Upendranath (senior)	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sadasiv Sakaram Gokhle	...	Jabalpur High School.
Sahay, Sivasankar	...	Patna College.

Saligram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sankar Ramchandra Koltay	...	Jabalpur High School.
Sanyal, Nagendranath	...	Krishnaghur College.
Sarkar, Annadaprasad	...	Patna College.
„ Bhuvanchandra	...	Ex-student, Presy. College.
„ Devendranath	...	Hugli College.
Sen, Basantakumar	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
„ Gostavihari	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Harimohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Hugli College.
„ Kisarilal	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Lakshmichandra	...	Teacher.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Seneviratne, E. A.	...	Teacher.
Sing, Babu	...	Muir Cen. Col., Allahabad.
Sinha, Devendranath	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Syamprakas	...	Patna College.
Syed Khursed Ali	...	Ditto.
„ Mahommed Ismail	...	Ditto.
Tapadar Dika Bara	..	Cathedral Mission College.
Thomson, C. W.	..	Hugli College.
Vethal Waman Pagay	...	Jabalpur High School.
Wirekoon, J. W.	...	Kandy Collegiate School.

1877.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Chattopadhay, Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
„ Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Doran, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	..	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Harischandra	...	Hooghly College.
Gosvami, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Kshetraprasad	...	Ditto.
Younan, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Patna College.
Govindaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Chakravarti, Dwarkanath	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Kalimohan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Ramgopal	...	Benares College.
Bandyopadhayay, Kantibhushan(1)		Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Ditto.

Som, Trailokynath	...	Hooghly College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan	...	Ditto.
Sundarlal	...	Muir Central College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Berhampore College.
Arndt, G. A H.	...	St.Thomas'College, Colombo.
Ashe, Reginald	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bagchi, Mahendranath	...	Teacher.
Baldevram	...	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kalipada	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kumudnath	...	Presidency College.
„ Nilmani	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Bansidhar	...	Agra College.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution
„ Govindachandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jagadischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ex.-Student, Dacca College.
Bhyronprasad	...	Agra College.
Chakravarti, Durgakanta	...	Baulia High School.
„ Gopinath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Hridaynath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Berhampore College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	..	Presidency College.
„ Manmatha	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sonatan	...	Ditto.
Choteylal	...	Ditto.
Das, Krishnalal	...	Benares College.
Datta, Jugalkisor	...	Hooghly College.
„ Modhusudan	...	Midnapore High School.
De, Jaharilal	...	Hooghly College.
Dougre, Gopal Ramchandra	..	High School, Jabalpur.
Dwarkadas	...	Lahore College.
Evarts, A. C. C.	...	St. Thomas'College,Colombo.
Gangaram	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Isanchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Matilal	...	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Nandalal	...	Berhampore College
„ Rajendralal	...	Presidency College
„ Sasikumar	...	Metropolitan Institution
Ghoshal, Navinchandra	...	Presidency College.

Gupta, Prasannakumar	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Hati, Banwarilal	...	Ditto.
Jordan, J. G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Laha, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Hrishikes	...	Berhampore College.
„ Pulinvihari	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Lukshmiram	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Mahommed Husain	...	Lahore College.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Bankimchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rajesvar	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Patna College.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Benares College.
Pan, Kalipada	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Pande, Hariram	...	Muir Central College.
Rashakvihari	...	Agra College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Benibhushan	...	Presidency College.
„ Jagadischandra	...	L. C. E.
„ Rajanikanta (junior)	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Cuttack College.
Sanyal, Bishnuchandra	...	Agra College.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	Baulia High School.
„ Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
Sarkies, C. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sen, Chandicharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Rajmohan	...	Benares College.
„ Srischandra	...	Ex-Stdt., Cathl. Miss. Coll.
Sinha, Gajaraj	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Sivaprasad	...	Agra College.
Sivapratab	...	Ditto.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
Syamvihari	...	Patna College.
Tirathram Chopea	...	Lahore College.
Umar Bakhsh	...	Ditto.
Umrao Sing	...	Ditto.
Wilsone, A. H.	...	Doveton College.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Amir Hasan	...	Muir Central College.
Badruddin	...	Benares College.

Bajpai, Lulluram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Agra College.
„ Devendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore.
„ Jogendranath (1)		Hooghly College.
„ Kalikumar	...	Ditto.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	Ex-Stud., Presidency Coll.
„ Anantakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Bijaygovinda	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Brajanath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Govindachandra	...	Muir Central College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jotendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Latuvihari	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nagendralal	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore.
„ Nandakumar	...	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Patna College.
Batra, Nehalchand	...	Lahore College.
Bnar, Rajkrishna	...	Hooghly College.
Bhargaw, Rameswarprasad	...	Ex-Stud, Muir Central Coll.
Bhattacharyya, Guruprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Jognesvar	...	Ex-Stud, Krishnaghur Coll.
„ Manmathanath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Priyanath	...	Ex-Stud., Presidency Coll.
„ Sivaprasanna	...	Hooghly College.
Bisvas, Girischandra	...	Benares College.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakravarti, Chandrakanta	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Chandra Manmohan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chandulal	...	Lahore College.
Chattopadhyay, Bholanath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Biharilal	...	Dacca College.
„ Birinchilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bishnupada	...	Hooghly College.
„ Isanchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramnath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Sarafchandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Srinath	...	Presidency College.
„ Upendrakumar	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Das, Akshaycharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Kaminikumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Taritmohan	...	Hooghly College.
Dasgupta, Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Datta, Annadacharan	...	Benares College.

Datta, Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	Ex-Student, Metro. Instn.
„ Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Satyacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Taraknath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Dikshit, Jagannath Ganes	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Dube, Durgaprasad	...	Patna College.
„ Raghuvardayal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Gabriel, J.	...	Muir Central College.
Gaurisankar	...	Agra College.
Ghosh, Jivankrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca College.
„ Lalitbhushan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Manmohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Narayanchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Baulia High School.
„ Sasidhar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sivapada	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Ghoshal, Aghornath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Gokhale, Rowji Kasinath	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Guha, Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Chandrakanta	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
Hemmat Ali	...	Hooghly College.
Keshavanand	...	Muir Central College.
Krishnachandra	...	Benares College.
Lahiri, Jagadischandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Mahadeoprasad Lala	...	Benares College.
Mahanti Purnachandra	...	Ex-Studt., Dacca College.
Mahommed Ali	...	Lahore College.
„ Syed Alay	...	Agra College.
Maitra, Amvikacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Piyarimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Majumdar, Devendranath	...	Krishnaghur College.
Mallik, Suratnath	...	Presidency College.
Merces, J. D.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Cal.
Misra, Matilal	...	Patna College.
„ Ramgovinda	...	Baulia High School.
Mitra, Kalachand	...	Dacca College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Ex-Std., St. John's Col., Agra.
„ Suratlal	...	Presidency College.
Mithanlal	...	Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprassad	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Charuchandra	...	Patna College.

Mukhopadhyay, Durgacharan ...	Lahore College.
„ Girindrachandra	Ex-Stud., G. A. Instn.
„ Harimohan ...	F. C. Inst., Calcutta.
„ Kantichandra ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Priyanath ...	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan ...	Ex-Stud, F. C. Instn., Cal.
Munsi, Gurunath ..	Baulia High School.
Ohdadar, Jnanendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Pain, Syamlal ...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Pal, Purnachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Panoe, Vindesvariprasad ...	Benares College.
Pophali, Gopal Anaji ...	High School, Jabalpur.
Radharamana ...	Muir Central College.
Ramsingh ...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Ray, Asutosh ...	Ex-Stud., F. C Instn., Cal.
„ Indubhushan ...	L. M. S Instn, Bhowanipore.
„ Kedarnath ...	Ex-Stud., G. A. Instn.
„ Lakshminarayan ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nagendrakumar ...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra ..	Berhampore College.
„ Satinath ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Satischandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Rudra, Kaligopal ...	Hooghly College.
Saha, Jaladhar ...	Presidency College.
Sahay, Brajanandan ...	Patna College.
Sahu, Krupanidhi ...	Cuttack College.
Sanyal, Jaychandra ..	Benares College.
Sarkar, Bholanath ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Navagopal ...	Presidency College.
„ Pulinvihari ...	Ditto.
Sen, Annadacharan ...	Dacca College.
„ Bipinvihari ...	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra ...	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra ...	Dacca College.
„ Syamacharan ...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Upendranath ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sirajuddin ...	Agra College.
Singh, Arjan ...	Lahore College.
„ Sundar ...	Ditto.
Sinha, Amritalal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Bhaibaz ...	Patna College.
„ Harendranarayan ...	Ditto.
„ Kshetralal ...	Ex-Stud., Krishnaghur Coll.
Souvulker, Keshavahari ...	High School, Jabalpur.
Syed Akdar Alam ...	Hooghly College.
„ Baquir Ali ...	Benares College.
Takrimuddin ...	St. Xavier's College.
Tewari, Dindayal ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.

1877.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

Younan, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gosvami, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Hridaynath	...	F. C. Institution.
Doran, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION,

1876.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Jawad	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Abdus Salum	...	Ditto.
Adhya, Bipinvihari	...	Hindu School.
Amjad Ali	...	Gya School.
Asirkar, Laxuman Mahipat	...	City School, Nagpur.
Bacon, J.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Bandyopahdyay, Adharchandra	...	Navadwip Hindu School.
,, Asutosh	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,, Bansidhar	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Haridas	...	Calcutta School.
,, Harilal	...	Barisal School.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Baral, Asutosh	...	Private Student.
Baretto, J.	...	St. Francis DeSale's School.
Barman, Bipinvihari	...	South Subrn. Schl., Kalighat.
Basak, Harimohan	...	Hindu School.
,, Kalikrishna	...	Metropolitan Insn.
Basu, Annadaprasad	...	Sarodaprasad Instn., Chakdi-[gi.
,, Atulchandra	...	South Subrn. Schl., Kalighat.
,, Basantakrishna	...	Metro. Instn., Sampuker Br.
,, Jogendranath (junior)	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Khulna School.
,, Kalipada	...	Jessore School.
,, Manendranath	...	South Subrn. Schl., Kalighat.
,, Nivaranchandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Rajaninath	...	Barisal School.
,, Rajkrishna	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Saradacharan	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Srischandra	...	Lahore District School.
,, Upendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Bhar, Nityananda	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bhattacharyya, Devendranath	...	Howrah School.

Bhattacharyya, Kalidas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Sitapur High School.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bhavanidas	...	Delhi Upper School.
Bisvas, Harischandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Jognesvar	...	Krishnaghur Colgte. School.
Blunt, H.	...	Mussoorie School.
Bodhankar, Jognesvar Bapaji	...	City School, Nagpur.
Budhsen	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Cable, E.	...	Private Student.
Chakravarti, Akshaykumar	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Asutosh	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Girischandra	...	Hare School.
„ Jadavchandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Kshetrapal	...	Metro. Instn., Sampuker Br
„ Kunjavihari	...	Khulna School.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Rungpur School.
„ Ramchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur
„ Rameśvar	...	Mymensing School.
Chandra, Aghornath	...	Hindu School.
Chattopadhyay, Baradakanta	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Gangacharan	...	Barisal School.
„ Haripada	...	Hindu School.
„ Narayandas	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Ratinath	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Upendranath	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Upendranath	...	Harinavi A S. School.
Chaudhuri, Prasannanath	...	L M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Krishnaghur Colgte. School.
„ Satischandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Satyendrakumar	...	Navadwip Hindu School.
„ Tripurakanta	...	Serajgunge School.
Chowdry, H	...	Doveton College.
Corrigan, J.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow
Das, Gangadhar	...	Hindu School.
„ Haripada	...	Metro. Instn., Sampukur Br.
Datta, Amritalal	...	Ch. Miss. S Sch., Calcutta.
„ Charuchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Digendranath	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Hare School.
„ Kedaresvar	...	Krishnaghur Colgte. School.
„ Srischandra	...	Sanskrit College.
De, Jaygopal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendralal	...	Hare School.
Dev, Jogendrachandra	...	Konnugger School.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
Euda, Ishanchandra	...	Silchar School.

Fatehchand	...	Guzrat School.
Ganeshdas	...	Lahore District School.
Gangopadhyay, Bhudarchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Biharilal, II	...	Jagannath School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Priyanath	...	Berhampur Collegiate Schl.
„ Radhikanath	...	Hare School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Jagannath School.
Ghuttewar, Ramchandranarayan	..	F. C. Instn., Nagpur.
Ghosh, Anandachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girischandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Isanchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Kantibhushan	...	Cutwa School.
„ Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Nilprasanna	...	Hare School.
„ Prankumar	...	Midnapur High School.
„ Rajendrakumar	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Rasiklal	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Saradacharan	...	Joydebpur School.
„ Sukhmay	...	Jessore School.
Guha, Mathuranath	...	Teghoria School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gupta, Akhilchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
Gurdyal Singh	...	Umritsur District School.
Harris, G. R.	...	Private Student.
Healy, E. F.	...	Mussoorie School.
Heard, H. H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Henderson, J. J.	...	La Mart College, Lucknow.
Horst, G. P.	...	Mussoorie School.
Jagannathprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Kanjilal, Jadunath	...	Hetampur School.
Kedarnath	...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Kelker, Vinayek Moreshwar	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Kelly, W. A	...	St. Xavier's College.
Lackersteen, M.	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Harihar	...	Hare School.
MacLeod, H. A.	...	Diocesan High Schl., Allahabad.
Maelzer, H. G. V.	...	Doveton College.
Maitra, Kalikanta	...	Serajgunge School.
Majumdar, Adharchandra	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Jadunath	...	Jessore School.
„ Krishnasundar	...	Dalal Bazar School.
„ Nilmadhav	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Hare School.

Majumdar, Sasibhushan	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mallik, Hemchandra	...	Hindu School.
Mandal, Jadunath	...	Bankura School.
„ Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Martin, M. S.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
McGuire, P.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Mendies, D. A.	...	Doveton College.
Mir Aftab Ali	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Baradacharan	...	Hare School.
„ Birendralal	...	Hindu School.
„ Daivacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Haridas	...	Hare School.
„ Lalvihari	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Noakhali School. [Branch.
„ Sarasicharan	...	Metro. Instn., Shampuker
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Satischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Upendrachandra	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Moharir, Balaji Gangadhar	...	City School, Nagpur.
Mozuffer Hosen, Syed	...	Sitapur High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Bamacharan	...	Baraset School.
„ Bhavacharan	...	Mozufferpur School.
„ Brajalal	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Gangeschandra	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Govindachandra	..	Midnapur High School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Krishnakali	...	Ditto.
„ Monmathanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Nandalal	...	Hare School.
„ Natyalal	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Phanibhushan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	...	Canning College.
„ Rajendranarh	...	Bhagulpur School.
Mukhyodi, Binodvihari	...	Ooterparah School.
Naylor, A. G. E	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Niogi, Surendranath	...	Hindu School.
Paira Ram	...	Teacher.
Pal, Bhutnath	...	Hindu School.
„ Devendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Lolitmohan	...	Oriental Seminary.
Palit, Devendranath	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Pramanik, Krishnadayal	...	Serajgunge School.
Phakirchand	...	Bareilly College. [now.
Purves, R. E.	...	La Martiniere College, Luck-

Ray, Gopalchandra	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Guruprasanna	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Purnachandra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ramsankar	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Surendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Sitaprasanna	...	Serajgunge School.
Raychaudhuri, Prabhatchandra	...	Barisal School.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Suratkumar	...	Baripur School.
Samiruddin Ahmed	...	Rungpur School.
Sarkar, Annadaprasad	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Charuchandra	...	South Boharo School.
„ Kesavlal	...	Khulna School.
Sarma, Chandulal	...	Ajmere College.
Sarvate, Sriram Bhaskar	...	Jabulpur High School.
Schorn, A. O.	...	La Mart. Coll., Calcutta.
Sen, Annadakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Chittagong School.
„ Hiralal	...	Hindu School.
„ Mohinmohan	...	Baulia School.
„ Pramadacharan	...	Hare School.
„ Rajmohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ramlal	...	Hindu School.
„ Srischandra	...	Noakhali School.
„ Srinath	...	Barisal School.
Senior, R.	...	Bishop Cotton Schl., Simla.
Sha, Jivankrishna	...	Garden Reach School.
Sil, Basantakumar	...	Oriental Seminary.
Sinha, Binodvihari	...	Baraset School.
„ Manendrachandra	...	Bhaugulpur School.
Siret, E. R.	...	Bengal Academy.
Som, Ratanchandra	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Sunder, C. E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sur, Haridhan	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hare School.
Thakurdas	...	Private Student.
Toozs, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Vyall, F.	...	Ditto.
Warwick, F. T.	...	Mussoorie School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hosen	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Khaliq	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Mojidul Haniff	...	Intally Institution.
Abdur Rahim	...	Calcutta Madrassa.

Abul Futtah, Syed	...	Private Student.
Achalvihari	...	St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad.
Adhikari, Sasibhushan	...	Bengal Institution. [School.
Ahmad Hosen	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free
„ Hosen Khan	...	Lakhimpur High School.
„ Quarban	...	Sultanpur School.
Aich, Harihar	...	Barrackpur School.
Ala Nabi	...	Almorah Mission School.
Amarnath	...	Hushyarpur District School.
Anderson, J. H.	..	La Mart. Coll., Calcutta.
Askari, Syed Hasan	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Augustine, H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Avetoom, T.	...	La Mart. Coll, Calcutta.
Awasti, Lakshmanprasad	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
Azid Baksh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Aziz-ud-din Ahmed	...	Bareilly College.
Badrinath	...	Guzrat School.
Badriprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Bagchi, Nrisinhaprasad	...	Navadwip Hindu School.
Bagly, A. H.	...	Dioen. H. Sch., Allahabad.
Baker, J.	...	La Mart. Coll., Calcutta.
Baksi, Haridas	...	Berhampur Collegiate Schl.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Bankura School.
Bál, Harischandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Balmakund	...	ChristChurch Sch., Cawnpore
Bandyopadhyay, Anathnath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Anandaprasad	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Asutosh	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Atulchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Bamandas	...	Konnogur Aided School.
„ Beninath	...	St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad.
„ Biharilal	...	Baluti School.
„ Chandrabhushan		Govt. H. Schl., Allahabad.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Mogultuli School.
„ Dharanidhar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Pogose School.
„ Golaknath	.	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
„ Haradhan	...	Cossipur Kassinath School.
„ Haridas	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Haripada	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Hirinyakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jadunath	...	Monghyr School.
„ Jadunath	...	Sultangacha School.
„ Jognesvar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jyotischandra	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Kalipada	...	Badla A. V. School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Konnogur Aided School.

Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Kshetrapada ...	South Subn. School, Kalighat.
„ Kunjavihari ...	Ariadaha Association School.
„ Mahendranath...	Boluti School.
„ Mahimachandra	Pogose School.
„ Manilal ...	Sibpur Institution.
„ Nagendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nandakisor ...	Barrackpur School.
„ Purnachandra ...	Jagannath School.
„ Saratchandra ...	Hindu School.
„ Saratchandra ...	Hazaribagh School.
„ Srischandra ...	Burdwan Moharajah's Sch.
„ Srischandra ...	Furreedpur Zillah School.
„ Syamacharan ...	Benares College.
Banasidhar ...	Bareilly College.
Banwarilal ...	Shahjehanpur Missn. Sch.
Barál, Thakurlal ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Barári, Akshaykumar ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Barma, Ramnarayan ...	Agra College.
Basak, Bipinvihari ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Basak, Jagadananda ...	Hindu School.
„ Syamsundar ...	Pogose School.
Basu, Amritalal ...	Met. Instn., Shampuker Br.
„ Bhuvunesvar ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Bishnucharan ...	Berhampur Colgte. School.
„ Brajasyam ...	Birbhum School.
„ Devendranath ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Gangacharan ...	Barisal School.
„ Gnanendranath ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Haridas ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Haridas ...	Met. Instn., Shampuker Br.
„ Jadavkrishna ...	Ditto.
„ Kalicharan ...	Gonda High School.
„ Kumadvandhu ...	Madressa-i-Unwarriah.
„ Lalitmohan ...	Jenkin's School.
„ Loknath ...	Sanskrit College.
„ Manahar ...	Private Student.
„ Manaranjan ...	Jagannath School.
„ Nakurchandra ...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Nityagopal ...	Howrah School.
„ Prasannakumar ...	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Priyanath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Pulinvihari ...	Hindu School.
„ Radhikaprasad ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Rajendranath ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Ramlal ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Saratkisor ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Sureschandra ...	Delhi Upper School.
„ Taraknath ...	General Assembly's Instn.

Basu, Tejchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Upendrakumar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Upendranath	...	Bhagalpur School.
Basudevprasad	...	Shahjehanpur Mission Schl.
Bazl-ul-Huq	...	Commillah School.
Bechulal	...	Govt. H. Schl., Allahabad.
Beechey, G.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Bhaduri, Chandrabhushan	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Krishnavandhu	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajaninath	...	Pubna School.
„ Srikrishna	...	Jessore School. [Instn.
Bhandári, Bipinvihari	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullabh's
Bharani, Sitanath	...	Santipur Municipal School.
Bhatt, Krishna Rao	...	Benares College.
„ Tridharacharan	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Bhattacharjya, Basantakumar	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Bhupati	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Biharilal .	...	Ditto.
„ Bimalaprasad	...	Sitapur High School.
„ Devendranath	...	Satkhira P. N. School.
„ Gurudas	...	Faridpur School.
„ Heramvachandra	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Jagadis	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Purnachundra	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Sambhunath	...	Culna Moharajah's School.
„ Sasadhar	...	Benares College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Met. Instn., Shampuker Br.
„ Srinath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Tarinicharan	...	Faridpur School.
Bhide, Vinayak Bhikaji	...	City School, Nagpur.
Bishnuprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bisvas, Apurvachandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Banwarilal	...	Burdwan Moharajah's Schl.
„ Biginvihari	...	Mahespur School.
„ Gaursundar	...	Mymensing School.
„ Haramohan	...	Barisal School.
„ Kesavnath	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Baraset School.
„ Srischandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sitanath	...	Baulia School.
„ Taraknath	...	Barisal School.
Bose, Josiah	...	Jessore School.
Brahma, Upendranath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Bray, A. J.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Briant, C.	...	Ditto.
Brijmohanlal	...	Agra College.

Budro-ud-duja	...	Doveton College.
Burward, J. H.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Campion, J.	...	LaMartiniere Col., Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Abhayacharan	...	Pogose School.
,, Baikantachandra	...	Commillah School.
,, Bhuvanmohan	...	Jagannath School.
,, Bishnuram	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,, Durgasundar	...	Mymensing School.
,, Girishchandra	...	Konnuggur Aided School.
,, Harischandra	...	Nizamut School.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kedarnath	...	Naral School.
,, Kumadnath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Naral School.
,, Srischandra	...	Jagannath School.
,, Tarakchandra	...	Dacca School.
,, Thakurdas	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,, Udaynaryan	...	Andul School.
Chandra, Akshaykumar	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Haridas	...	Cal. F C. Institution.
,, Jognesvar	...	Ootterparah School.
,, Ramanath	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullabh's Institution.
,, Akshaykumar	...	Hare School.
,, Amvikacharan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Asutosh	...	Berhampur Collegiate Schl.
,, Bisvanath	...	Bankura School.
,, Chandrakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Devendranath	...	Ootterparah School.
,, Ganeschandra	...	Hare School.
,, Girindranarayan	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,, Gokulchandra	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Harranchandra	...	Harinavi A. S School.
,, Haripada	..	Oriental Seminary.
,, Jagatvandu	...	Nawab Abdool Gunny's Free School.
,, Janakinath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogendranath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,, Kalaschandra	...	Pakur School.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Balagarh English School.
,, Krishnadhan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Krishnadhan	...	Ootterparah School.
,, Mahendranath	..	Birbhum School.
,, Narayanchandra	...	Calcutta C. N. School.
,, Nilamvar	..	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Nivaranchandra	...	Bagnan School.
,, Prabhatchandra	...	Commillah School.
,, Purnachandra	...	Calcutta School.

Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta	...	Hugli Branch School.
,, Sankuvihari	...	Useful Arts School.
Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
,, Durgagovinda	...	Baulia School.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Serajgunge School.
,, Jagatchandra	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Jaimajay	...	Howrah School.
,, Jogendralal	...	Hugli Branch School.
,, Mathuranath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Navanigopal	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	...	Baulia School.
,, Srikanta	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,, Umeschandra	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
Chhannulal	...	Canning College.
Chimote, Balkrishna Nilkanta	...	City School, Nagpur.
Churiyamal	...	Loodiana Mission School.
Claudius, J. E.	...	Doveton College.
Collins, W. C.	...	Wood's Academy.
Craymer, S.	...	La Mart. Coll, Lucknow.
Daniel Singh	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Das, Adharchandra	...	Serajgunge School.
,, Akshaykumar	...	Naral School.
,, Baikantanath	...	Commillah School.
,, Baranasi	...	St. John's College.
,, Bhavanisankar	...	Mymensingh School.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Noakhali School.
,, Bisvambhar	...	Umritsur District School.
,, Bisvambhar	...	Lahore District School.
,, Chandrakanta	...	Goalparah School.
,, Damodar	...	Benares College.
,, Devendranath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Gangakasi	...	Commillah School.
,, Ghanesyam	...	Aligarh Govt. School.
,, Girischandra	...	Silchar School.
,, Gopal	...	Lahore District School.
,, Gaurmohan	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,, Gourcharan	...	Lahore Mission School.
,, Harinath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Hemchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Janakinath	...	Commillah School.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kasikanta	...	Baulia School.
,, Lachman, I	...	Umritsur District School.
,, Lakshminath	...	Sylhet Government School.
,, Manahar	...	Azimgurh School.
,, Manaranjan	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Mandhidhar	...	Puri School.
,, Mohinimohan	...	Jagannath School.
,, Piyarimohan	...	Faridpur School.

Das, Purnachandra	... Bogra School.
„ Rajkumar	... Barisal School.
„ Rohinikumar	... Navadwip A. S. School.
„ Sitanath	... Commillah School.
„ Sivchandra	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sivesvar	... Barisal School.
„ Sundar	... Lahore District School.
„ Trigunacharan	... Bengal Istitution.
Datta, Amvikacharan	... Sanskrit College.
„ Arunchandra	... Hare School.
„ Chunilal	... Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Chunilal	... Naral School.
„ Devendranath	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Haramohan	... Silchar School.
„ Haricharan	... Debrugarh School.
„ Jankinath	... Faridpur School.
„ Makhanlal	... Hindu School.
„ Matilal	... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Matilal	... Jessore School.
„ Piyarilal	... Jabalpur School.
„ Rajkrishna	... Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Rasvihari	... Piljung School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Midnapur School.
Davies, G. C.	... Doveton College.
De, Adharlal	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Annadacharan	... Silchar School.
„ Biharilal	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Bisvesvar	... Hindu School.
„ Jaychandra	... Gauhati School.
„ Matilal	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Pryanath	... Cossipur Kassinath School.
„ Radhikaprasad	... Badla A. V. School.
„ Ramanimohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rammohan	... Joynarain's College.
„ Run, G W.	... St. Thomas' College.
Dev, Haridas	.. Hugli Branch School.
„ Radhanath	... Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Saratchandra	... Ditto.
Dewanchand	... Umritsur District School.
Dewanchand	... Guzrat Govt. School.
Dhar, Batavihari	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Maniklal	... Hindu School.
„ Murli	... Arrah School.
„ Rajanibhushan	... Nizamut School.
Dhol, Amritalal	... Hindu School.
D'Silva, J. W.	... Wesley College, Colombo.
Dube, Mannulal	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
„ Ravisankar	... Jubbulpore School.
„ Ramprasad	... Hurdui School.

Dushotar, Ramchandra Govind	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Evans, G.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
FitzGerald, P.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Flynn, D. J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Foley, C. N.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Forsyth, E. F.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Gadgil, Anantramchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Gajadharprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Gangaprasad	...	Allahabad Govt. High Schl.
Gangaram	...	Roy Bareilly School.
Gangopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	Rowile H. C. E. School.
,, Nagendranath	...	Met. Instn., Shampuker Br.
,, Satyaprasad	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gasper, S. G.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Ghasiram	...	Hume's High Schl., Etawah.
Ghatak, Kaminikumar	...	Jagannath School.
,, Sasimohan	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
Ghate, Jognesvar Ganesh	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Gholam Azam	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Ghosh, Akshykumar	...	Ranaghat School.
,, Ashutosh	...	Howrah School.
,, Bholanath	...	Calcutta School.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Met. Instn., Shampuker Br.
,, Brajanath	...	Garden Reach School.
,, Devendranath	...	Calcutta School.
,, Dhirajkrishna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Gnanendramohan	...	Faridpur School.
,, Haridas	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
,, Jagatvandhu	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Janakivalhav	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,, Jaygopal	...	S. Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
,, Jogendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogendranath	...	Jessore School.
,, Kalidayal	...	Teghoria School.
,, Kalikumar	..	Pakur School.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Faridpur Zillah School.
,, Kaniálal	...	Burdwan Moharajah's Schl.
,, Kapilchandra	...	Allahabad Govt. High Schl.
,, Kedarnath	...	Konnuggur Aided School.
,, Kesavchandra	...	Met. Instn., Shampuker Br.
,, Khirodchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Madanmohan	...	Commillah School.
,, Mohendranath	...	Hindu School.
,, Mahitchandra	...	Joynarain's College.
,, Mathuranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Narendrakrishna	...	Doveton College.
,, Nivaranchandra	...	Hindu School.
,, Nripendranath	...	Hare School.
,, Panchanan	...	Midnapur High School.

Ghosh, Panckari	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Prakaschandra	...	Met. Instn., Shampooker Br.
„ Priyanath	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Rajendralal	...	Hare School.
„ Ramananda	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Ramanimohan	...	Hare School.
„ Sagarchandra	...	Barisal School.
„ Sasinath .	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Satischandra	...	Barrackpur School.
„ Syamacharan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowani-pore.
„ Taraknath	...	Bhaugulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Tinkari	...	Met. Instn., Shampooker Br.
Ghoshal, Anangamohan	...	Herinavi A. C. School.
„ Harinath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Hariprasad	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
Gill, A. B.	...	Doveton College.
Girdhar Lall	...	Lahore District School.
Giridharilal	...	Upper School, Delhi.
Gosvami, Satkari	...	Ooterparah School.
Govind Baiwant Pandhripande	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Gregory, S.	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Guha, Dvarkanath	...	Jenkin's School.
„ Girischandra	...	Noakhali School.
„ Haladhar	...	Pogose School.
„ Janakinath	...	Faridpur Zillah School.
„ Kasichandra	...	Noakhali School.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	Howrah School.
„ Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Kunjalal	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Andul School.
„ Sivendranath	...	Barisal School.
Guradit	...	Teacher.
Haldar, Haricharan	...	Deogurh Zillah School.
„ Satkari	...	Hare School.
Harnarayan	...	Bareilly College.
Hazarilal	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Hidayet-ullah	...	Guzrat Govt. School.
Higgs, J.	...	La Mart. Coll., Calcutta.
Hiranand	...	Teacher.
Housden, F. G.	...	Mussoorie School.
Huku, Niranjannath	...	Victoria School.
Hushmat Ulla	...	C. M. School, Gorakhpur.
Indurkar, Balwant Khanda	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
„ Hari Lakshman	...	Ditto.
Jagnai Kulu, C.	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Jagannath	...	Hushyarpur District School.
Jagannath	...	Jeypur Moharaja's College.

Jana, Ajodhyalal	...	L M. School, Midnapur.
Jayram	...	Gujranwallah Mission School.
Jebb, N. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Jha, Ramanath	...	Benares College.
Jitanprasad	...	Arrah School.
Jitraj	...	Rawulpindee Mission School.
Jonkim, C. V.	...	Doveton College.
Joshi, Lakshman Vithal	...	Private Student.
Kabir-ullah	...	Barisal School.
Kamptaprasad	...	Balrampur Aided School.
Kamptaprasad	...	Gonda High School.
Karamchand	...	Rawulpindee Mission School.
Karmakar, Baikantanath	...	Dacca Collegiate School
Khanna, Narottamdas	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Kumar, Gajeddranarayan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Purnachandra	...	Hindu School.
Kundu, Gopalchandra	...	Calcutta School.
,, Kedarnath	...	Howrah School.
,, Nilmani	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Prannath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kushari, Chandkisor	...	Commillah School.
Laha, Saratchandra	...	Hindu School.
Lahiri, Bipinchandra	...	Mymensing School.
,, Dvarkanath	...	Ditto.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Baulia High School.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mahendranath	...	Howrah School.
,, Satyajivan	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
Lajjaram	...	Hurdui School.
Lala, Baldeo	...	Gya School.
,, Baniprasad	...	Joynarain's College.
,, Hari	...	Budaon School.
,, Syamsundar	...	Ditto.
LeBlanc, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
MacCrea, J.	..	Ditto.
Madak, Ramchandra	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Madangopal	...	Hushyarpur District School.
Madhavprasad	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Mahadevprasad	...	Gonda High School.
Mahesprasad	...	ChristChurch Schl., Cawnpur.
Maitra, Dvarkanath	...	Chatmohar School.
,, Kaliprasad	...	Berhampur Collegiate School
,, Mathuranath	...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Sureschandra	...	Baulia School.
Majumdar, Akshaykumar	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Amvikacharan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Durgacharan	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Jogendranath	...	Hindu School.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Rungpur School.

Majumdar, Khemacharan	... Patna Collegiate School.
,, Maheschandra	... Mogultuli School.
,, Mathuranath	... Santosh Jahnavi School.
,, Parikshitchandra	... Joynarain's College.
,, Rakhavesver	... Birbhum School.
,, Rohinikumar	... Pogose School.
,, Srikrishna	... Behar English School.
Mallik, Bhagavaticharan	... St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad.
,, Lalitmadhav	... South Suburban School.
Mandal, Girishchandra	... Birbhum School.
Manilal	... Farruckabad Zillah School.
Manook, G.	... St Xavier's College.
Marik, Akhilchandra	... Barrackpur School.
Martin, P. Z.	... Armenian Phil. Academy.
Masad, Ali	... Sylhet Government School.
Mathur, Kedarnath	... Moradabad Zillah School.
Matilal	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
Maulik, Jadavchandra	... Rungpur School.
,, Mahendrachandra	... Sarodaprosad Instn., Chukdigi.
Mayes, J. C.	... La Mart. Coll, Lucknow.
Mayz-ud-din	... Rungpur School.
Misra, Baldeoprasad	... Hurdui School.
,, Brahmasankar	... Benares College.
,, Harinarayan	... Birbhum School.
,, Isanchandra	... Pandra School.
,, Sukhmangal	.. Canning College.
,, Surajnarayan	... Hurdui School.
Mitra, Abhayacharan	... Oriental Seminary.
,, Anandakumar	... St Peter's Coll., Allahabad.
,, Bhavatosh	... Hare School.
,, Charuchandra	... Patna Collegiate School.
,, Harendranath	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
,, Jogendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kiransasi	... Hare School.
,, Lakshminarayan	... L M. School, Midnapur.
,, Lalchand	... Shambazar H. G. E. School.
,, Netramohan	... Ooterparah School.
,, Nimaicharan	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
,, Piyarilal	... Hare School.
,, Prasannakumar	... Monghyr Zillah School.
,, Purnachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Raicharan	... Jessore School.
,, Rajvallabh	... Hare School.
,, Srinath	... Sibpur Institution.
,, Sureschandra	... Hindu School.
,, Sureschandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Sureschandra	... Ranchi Government School.
,, Suryyakumar	.. Jessore School.
,, Upendrachandra	... Bankura School.

Mitra, Upendragopal	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Mohanlal	...	Shahjehanpur Mission Schl.
Mohanty, C.	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
Moohta, Premraj	...	Durbar School, Jodhpur.
Muhammad Abul Majid	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
„ Amjad	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Ata	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
„ Hafizuddin	...	Lahore Mission School.
Mukhopadhyay, Adhyanath	...	Gossi Durgapur School.
„ Akshaykumar	...	Kuchiakole Radhabhallab's Institution.
„ Akshaykumar	...	St. Joseph's School.
„ Anangamohan	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Asutosh	...	Ranchi Government School.
„ Bankavihari	...	Baraset School.
„ Basantkumar	...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Bhagavatichandra	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Bharatchandra	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Bhavanath	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Bhushanchandra	...	Goverdangah School.
„ Biharilal	...	Bankura School.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Dineschandra	...	Barisal School.
„ Durgaprasanna	...	Kalipara H. C. E. School.
„ Haragovinda	...	Behar English School.
„ Harichaian	...	F. C. Branch School, Culna.
„ Haridas	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Harilal	...	Barisal School.
„ Harinath	...	Bankura School.
„ Harischandra	...	Pakoor School.
„ Indubhushan	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Jagadiskumar	...	Mozufferpore School.
„ Jayhari	...	Baraset School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Bankura School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Krishnajivan	...	Calcutta C. Mission School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Bhagulpur School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Panchkari	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Pryanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rajendranath	...	Konnuggur Aided School.
„ Ramsaday	...	Burdwan Moharajah's Schl.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Bhagulpur School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Satischandra	...	Birbhum School.
„ Satischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Srinarayan	...	Useful Arts School.

Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	...	Bhagulpur School.
,, Susilendra	...	Faridpur School.
,, Syamacharan	...	Barasct School.
,, Upendrachandra	...	Baulia School.
Mulraj	...	Jullundur Mission School.
Munasingha, S.	...	Private Student.
Natre, Makund Rao	...	Jubbulpur High School.
Nag, Bijaykrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Chandrakisor	...	Silchar Government School.
,, Ramcharan	...	Doulatpur H. C. E. School.
Nandi, Asutosh	...	Hindu School.
,, Hridaychandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Purnachandra	...	Hare School.
Nathulal	...	Loodianah Mission School.
Neal, F.	...	Allahabad Diocsn. High Schl.
Niogi, Batavihari	...	Met. Instn., Shampooker Br.
,, Jadunath	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Mymensing School.
Nursimooloo	...	High School, Rangoon.
O'Brien, S C	...	La Mart. Coll., Calcutta.
Ollenbach, D. S.	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Parhi, Damodar	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
Pakrasi, Devendranath	...	Howrah School.
Pal, Baishnavcharan	...	Rungpur School.
,, Harachandra	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,, Satkari	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
,, Syamlal	...	Hare School.
,, Tralokynath	...	Midnapur High School.
Panchbhai, Govinda Sitaram	..	City School, Nagpur.
,, Madhao Sitaram	...	Ditto.
Pande, Beniram	...	Benares College.
,, Rajaram	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Pandit, Govinda Lakshman	...	F. C Institution, Nagpur.
,, Navadwipchandra	...	Dalal Bazar School.
,, Sankarnath	...	Hare School.
Pant, Gupinath	...	Hindu School.
,, Harkishan	...	Almorah Mission School.
,, Ramlal	...	Ranaghat School.
,, Sastidas	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Patnaik, Krishnamohan	...	Puri School.
Patton, L.	...	La Mart. Coll., Calcutta.
Peter, D. A.	...	C. M. School, Gorakhpur.
Phadnavis, Rajaram Yeshwant	...	City School, Nagpur.
Pirchand	...	Ajmere College.
Piyarelal	...	Bareilly College.
Puranmal	...	Allyghur Govt. School.
Purnachandra	...	Benares College.
Rabbani, Golam	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Racburne, H.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Radharaman	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Raghuvar Dyal	...	Christ Ch. Sch., Cawnpore.
Raha, Amritlal	...	Khulna School.
Rajbahadur	...	Fyzabad High School.
Rajnarayan	...	Victoria High School.
Rakshit, Sridharchandra	...	Hare School.
Rambahadur, Rai	...	Sarun School.
Ramchand	...	Upper School, Delhi.
Rameswarnath	...	Canning College.
Ramkrishna	...	Hushyarpur Dist. School.
Ramkumar	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Ramprasad	...	L. M. High Schl., Benares.
Raoji Navlekar	...	C. M. School, Jubbulpur.
Ray, Asutosh	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Biharilall	...	Kandi School.
„ Chandramohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Barrackpur Wesl. Mis. Sch.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Girindrachandra	...	Birbhoom School
„ Govindacharan	...	South Subn. Schl., Kalighat.
„ Haridas	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„ Harinarayan	...	Hare School.
„ Harinath	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„ Jagatchandra, I	...	Mymensing School.
„ Jagatchandra, II	...	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hare School. [School.
„ Jageschandra	...	Tumluk Hamilton English
„ Jognesvar	...	Benares College.
„ Kshetranath	...	Kustia School.
„ Kunjamohan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Lalvihari	...	Hugli Branch School.
„ Lavanchandra	...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
„ Naphardas	...	Berhampur Collgte School.
„ Navakrishna	...	Midnapur High School.
„ Phakirchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Prankrishna	...	Purulia School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Bankura School.
„ Radhavallhav	...	Bogra School.
„ Radhikanath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Midnapur High School.
„ Rajkumar	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Rasvihari	...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Rasvihari	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Rungpur School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Midnapur High School.
„ Satyanath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Sivgovinda	...	Genl. Assmby.'s Institution.
„ Sureschandra	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.

Ray, Syamaprasad	...	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Taraknath	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Upendranarayan	...	Kandi School.
Raychaudhuri, Jogendranath	...	Sibpur Institution.
„ Lalitkisor	...	South S. School, Kalighat.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
Reilly, E. W.	...	Doveton College.
Rostan, J. F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Routh, Krishnachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
Rudra, Kamimbhushan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ruplal	...	Umritsur District School.
Sadhu, Kunjavihari	...	Chundernugger School.
Saha, Ramlal	...	Pakoor School.
Sahay, Baijnath	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
„ Bhavani	...	Ulwar High School.
„ Chandranath	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Ganga	...	Futtehgurh High School.
„ Jagannath (junior)	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Mahadev	...	Ranchi School.
„ Nilkanta	...	Purneah College.
„ Ram	...	Canning College.
Samanta, Brajanath	...	Burdwan E. School.
„ Kalitaran	...	Searsole School.
Sandel, A. L.	...	Doveton College.
Sankarlal	...	Sultanpur School.
Santram	...	Guzrat School.
Sanyal, Bamacharan	...	Met. Instn., Shampukur Br.
„ Janakinath	...	Govt. H. Schl., Allahabad.
„ Kasikanta	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Radhanath	...	Santipur Muncpl. School.
„ Ramchandra	..	Midnapur High School.
Sarkar, Amarnath	...	Jessore School.
„ Baradakanta	...	Gossydurgapur School.
„ Basantakumar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Ganeschandra	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
„ Haricharan	...	Met. Instn., Shampooker Br.
„ Harimadhav	...	Baulia School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Maldah School.
„ Paresnath	...	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Prasannakumar	..	Krishnaghur A. V School.
„ Srischandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Tinkari	...	Metr. Instn., Sampookur Br.
Sarkhel, Gopallal	...	Howrah School.
Sarma, Srinarayan	...	Ajmere College.
Sarvanlal	...	Agra College.
Sekandarkhan	...	Ajmere College.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Amritalal	...	Barisal School.

Sen,	Amritalal	... Jeypur Maharaja's College.
„	Amvicacharan	... Jenkin's School.
„	Avinaschandra	... Baulia School.
„	Bhuvanmohan	... Jagannath School.
„	Bidhubhushan	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Biresvar	... Patna Collegiate School.
„	Bisveswar	... Barisal School.
„	Girischandra (junior)	... Rungpur School.
„	Girischandra (senior)	... Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra	... Sanskrit College.
„	Haralal	... Bankura School.
„	Jogeschandra	... Calcutta School.
„	Kedarnath	... L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
„	Nagendrachandra	... Ditto.
„	Parvaticharan	... Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„	Pratapchandra	... Jagannath School.
„	Purnakam	... L. M. School, Khagra.
„	Ramchandra	... Calcutta Training Academy.
„	Ramcharan	... Hugli Collegiate School.
„	Rishikes	... Monghyr Zillah School.
„	Sasikumar	.. Barisal School.
„	Satischandra	... Chittagong School.
„	Sivesvar	... Barisal School.
„	Syamacharan	... Metr. Instn., Shampuker Br.
„	Taraprasanna	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„	Upenchandra	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Sengupta,	Girijananda	... Daulatpur H C. E School.
Seth,	E.	... Diocesan H Scl, Allahabad.
Sewaram		... Lahore District School.
Shaik Muhammad Ahmed		... Canning College.
Shio Baksh		... Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Shionarayanlal		... Gazipur Mission School.
Sikdar,	Ramkalpa	... Private Student.
Singh,	Gauriprasad	... Monghyr Zillah School.
„	Manahar	... Bapt. Mis. Schl., Monghyr.
Sinha,	Adhar Chandra	... Pogose School.
„	Gopalchandra	... Midnapur High School.
„	Gosaindas	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Harinath	... Sanskrit College.
„	Jagannah	... Birbhum School.
„	Janajitlal	... Sanskrit College.
„	Krishnakumar	... Mymensing School.
„	Radhikaprasad	... Hugli Collegiate School.
„	Ramanimohan	... Calcutta School.
„	Ramlal	... Teacher.
„	Sasibhushan	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
„	Syamlal	... Patna Collegiate School.
Sitalprasad		... Furruckabad Zillah School.
Sivadayal		... Lahore District School.

Sivaprasad	...	Jubbulpur High School.
Som, Madanmohan	...	Sylhet Govt School.
Sripet, Ramchandra	...	C M. School, Jubbulpur.
Sujjad Hosen	...	Canning College.
Sur, Makanlal	...	Metr. Instn., Sampuker Br.
Surajbhan	...	A P. Mis. School, Saharunpur.
Suriamachchi, A	...	Kandy Collegiate School.
Syed Ahmed Hosen	...	Sitapur High School.
„ Wajah Ullah	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Tarachand	...	St. John's College.
Temarnika, Govind Setaram	...	Jubbulpur High School.
Tiernan, E.	...	Bishop Cotton's School.
Tiwari, Avodhanarayan	...	C. M. School, Gorakhpur.
Trikha, Rambhaj	..	Lahore District School.
Twidale, B.	...	St Xavier's College.
Uhdadar, Narendranath	...	Benares College.
Upadhya, Girischandra	...	Pakoor School.
Valuppillai, C.	...	Wesleyan Central Instn.
Wahaj, Abdool	...	Moradabad Miss. High Sch.
Wazir Mahommed Khan	...	Gonda High School
Wazul Haq	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Weeresekere, R.	...	St. Thomas' Coll, Colombo.
Wilson, H. E.	...	La Mart Coll, Lucknow.
Younan, A. C.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz	...	Shahjehanpur Zillah School.
„ Hamid	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	...	Baulia School.
„ Nilratan	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Ajoodhyaprasad	...	Banda Zillah School.
Ali Hasan	...	Benares College.
„	...	Hume's High Schl., Etawah.
Anantaram	...	Bengalitollah Preprty. Sch.
Bajpeyi, Basudev	...	Jaynarayan's College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bamandas	...	Balagar English School.
„ Banawarilal	...	Navadwipa A. S. School.
„ Baradadas	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Bhudevcharan	...	Puri Zillah School.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Hare School.
„ Bipinchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	Gonda High School.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
„ Girischandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh's Institution.
„ Haricharan	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
„ Harikishen	...	Maldah School.

Bandyopadhyay,	Kailaspati	... Seebpur Institution
,,	Kalipada	... Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Pramathanath	. Berhampur Collegiate Schl.
,,	Rajendranath	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
,,	Ramnath	... Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,,	Saratchandra	... Mirzapur Zillah School.
,,	Sasibhushan	... Hazaribagh School.
,,	Sureschandra	... L. M. School, Khagra.
,,	Tarnicharan	... Purulia School.
Baral, Nilratan		... Berhampur Collegiate Schl.
Barkatram		... Lahore Mission School.
Barua, Muktaram		... Sibsagar Zillah School.
Basak, Anathvandhu		... Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
,, Devendranath		... Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Jagadananda		... Dighapatia School.
Basu, Batakrishna		... Seebpur Institution.
,, Bibhubhusan		... Daulatpur H. C. E. School.
,, Haranath		... Barisal School.
,, Kalinath		... Private Student.
,, Lalitkrishna		... Pogose School.
,, Nandalal		... Hugli Branch School.
,, Nirodvihari		... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nrityagopal		... L M S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Priyagopal		... Burdwan Moharajah's Sch.
,, Rajanikanta		... Muragacha School.
,, Rasiklal		... General Assembly's Instn.
,, Sadhuprasad		... Puri Zillah School.
,, Saratchandra		... Upper School, Delhi.
,, Syamaprasanna		... Dacca Collegiatte School.
,, Umeschandra		... Behar English School.
Bhandari, Mangalchand		... Jodhpur Durbar School.
Bhattacharyya,	Aghornath	... Benares College.
,,	Amritalal	... Agarparah C. M. S. Instn.
,,	Binodilal	... Navadwipa A S. School
,,	Haranchandra	... Joynarayan's College.
,,	Hemchandra	... Santipur Municipal School.
,,	Jadunath	... Beerbhoom School.
,,	Kalicharan	... Barabanki High School.
,,	Mahendranath	... Baranagar Hindu School.
,,	Ramchandra	... Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
Bhaumik,	Arjunchandra	... Serajgunge School.
,,	Bamacharan	... Baulia School.
,,	Sasibhushan	... Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Bhavaniprasad		... Bareilly College.
Bishenlal		... Ajmere College.
Bisvas,	Bipradás	... Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,,	Bisvanath	... L. M. School, Khagra.
,,	Gopalchandra	... Baulia School.

Bisvesvarprasad	...	Teacher.
Brijpaldas	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Busaid	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Chakravarti, Autulchandra	...	Sylhet Govt. School.
,, Chandrakanta	. .	Fyzabad High School.
,, Dayalchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur
,, Harilal	...	Culna F. C. Branch School.
,, Isánchandra	...	Banda Zillah School.
,, Madanmohan	...	Calcutta School.
,, Navinchandra	...	Commillah School.
,, Phakirchandra	...	P. Gupinathpur School.
,, Sharadacharan	...	Mymensing School.
,, Saratchandra	...	Jagannath School.
,, Suryyakanta	...	Serajgunge School.
Chandra, Avinasdas	...	St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad.
Chandragir, Ghanisyam	...	Dinagepore School.
Chattopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	Jubbulpur High School.
,, Benimadhav	...	Doulatpur H. C. E. School.
,, Girischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jadunath	...	Bankura School.
,, Jogendranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahendranath	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
,, Navinchandra	...	Hugli Branch School.
,, Nemaichandra	...	L. M. S Instn., Mirzapur.
,, Panchanan	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,, Phanindrabhushan		Hindu School.
,, Pryanath	. .	Hetampur School.
,, Siddhesvar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Trailokyanath	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
Chaudhuri, Amvikacharan	...	Putia School.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Baulia School.
,, Devendranath	...	Taki School.
,, Gyanananda	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
,, Manmathanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,, Pratapchandra	...	Baulia School.
,, Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Barisal School.
,, Syamsundar	...	Burdwan English School.
,, Tarakchandra	...	Baulia School.
Chhotelal	...	Bareilly College.
Cleophas, C. D	...	L. M. S. Instn., Mirzapur.
D'Abreu, W. F.	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Damodarcharan	...	Moradpur School, Bankipur.
Das, Bhagwan	...	Fyzabad High School.
,, Dvarkanath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Harinath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,, Hridaychandra	...	Ananda Schl, Brahmanbaria.
,, Jaynarayan	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,, Kalikamal	...	Muffi School, Sylhet.

Das,	Khagendranarayan	... Tushbunder English School.
„	Krishachandra	... Pogose School.
„	Rajendrachandra	... Sridharpur School.
„	Ramcharan	... Jagannath School.
„	Ramkrishna	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
Datta,	Annadaprasad	... Ranchi Govt. School.
„	Dakshinaranjan	... Metropolitan School.
„	Durlabhchandra	... Chundernagar School.
„	Jadunath	... Shampooker Preparty. Schl.
„	Jaykisor	... Mufti School, Sylhet.
„	Kaminikumar	... Dacca School.
„	Nagendrachandra	... Hare School.
„	Panchkari	... Jehanabad School.
„	Purnachanda	... Chittagong School.
„	Saratchandra	... Pogose School.
„	Srinath	... Barisal School.
De,	Bhagavaticharan	... Church Mission Schl., Cal.
„	Gopalchandra	... Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„	Gopinath	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
„	Jadupraśad	... Debrugarh School.
„	Piyarimohan	... Hugli Collegiate School.
„	Prasannakumar	... Commillah School.
„	Prasannakumar	... Baulia School.
„	Prasannakumar	... Sylhet Govt. School.
„	Saradaprasad	... Hare School.
Deviprasad		... L. M. High Schl., Benares.
Dhanpatlal		.. Cawnpur Zillah School.
Durgaprasad		... Banda Zillah School.
Durgaprasad		... Cawnpur Zillah School.
Dvarkaprasad		... L. M High School, Benares.
Gajadharprasad		... Ray Bareilly High School.
Ganes Madho Rao Katesthani		... Jubbulpur High School.
Gangadhar, Sadashiv Gokhale		... City School, Nagpur.
Gangopadhyay,	Bihari lal, I	... Jagannath School.
„	Gopalchandra	... Shambazar H. G. E. School.
„	Kaminikumar	... Hugli Branch School.
Gaurisankar		... Hurdui High School.
Ghatak, Rajkumar		... Pogose School.
Ghosh,	Anujcharan	... Chinsurah F. Church Instn.
„	Bidhubhushan	... Dacca School.
„	Dvarikanath	... Barisal School.
„	Girischandra	... Bhagalpur School.
„	Hemchandra	... Salkea A. S. School.
„	Jogendrakumar	... Piljung School.
„	Khudiram	... Nizamat School.
„	Mahendrachandra	... Jounpur C. M School.
„	Nepalchandra	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Rajendralal	... Biljung School.
„	Rakhaldas	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.

Ghosh, Ramlal	...	Howrah School.
„ Tarapada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghoshal, Avinaschandra	...	Sodepur H. C. E. School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Radhikapada	...	Metr. Instn., Shampooker Br.
Gokulchand	...	Guzrat Government School.
Gokulprasad	...	Canning College.
Gopallal	...	Allygurh Govt. School.
Gosvami, Rajendranath	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Greson. J.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Guha, Chandrakumar	...	Pogose School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Gaurgopal	...	Kandi School.
Hajra, Mihirchandra	...	Metr. Instn.,Shampooker Br.
Haldar, Rajendranath	...	Calcutta School.
Harikrishna Kharabi	...	Nagpur Free Church Instn.
Harprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Hpo Myah	...	Govt High School,Rangoon.
Hazarilal	...	Sarun School.
Janginath	...	St John's College.
Jaykaranlal	...	Benares College.
Josi, Jaidatta	...	Almorah Mission School.
Jugalkishore	...	Hushiarpur Dist School.
Kashiram	...	Umritsar Mission School.
Khalilur Rahman	...	Dighapatia School. [Instn.
Khan, Haridas	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh's
„ Hariprasanna	...	Canning College.
Khudi Rai	...	Gazipur Mission School.
Krishnananda	...	Bareilly College.
Kukriti, Bala Datta	...	Ditto.
Kunjavihari	...	Hume's High Schl., Etawah.
Lahiri, Gopalchandra	...	L. M. High School, Benares
„ Prasannanath	...	Nizamut School.
Lala, Ramananda	...	Joynarain's College.
Liladhur	...	Bareilly College.
Loorindamal	...	Peshawar Mission School.
Madak, Avinaschandra	...	Seal's Free College.
Madanmohanlal	...	Bareilly College.
Madanviharilal	...	Bhagalpur School.
Mahanti, Bansidhar	...	Puri Zillah School.
Mahomed Faseeh	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Ibrahim Khan	...	Bareilly College.
„ Isa	...	Mirzapur Zillah School.
„ Ismail	...	Nizamut School.
„ Nesarul Haq	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Shamsul Haq	...	Private Student.
Majumdar, Kunjavihari	...	Gauhati School.
„ Manindramohan	...	Hindu School.

Majumdar, Srischandra	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
,, Srischandra	...	Baulia School.
Mallik, Bamacharan	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Chunilal	...	Ariadaha Association Schl.
,, Devendranath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Navagopal	...	Sanskrit College.
Mataprasad	...	Allygurh Govt. School.
Miah, Khairati	...	Chittagong School.
Misra, Hariprasad	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
,, Kasinath	...	Benares College. [Schl.
,, Mahendranah	...	Tumlook Hamilton's Eng.
,, Murlidhar	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
,, Sivaprasad	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
Mitra, Baninath	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Ganeschandra	...	Gya School.
,, Gopallal	...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Haranchandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Jogendranarayan	...	Berhampore Collegiate Schl.
,, Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajkumar	...	Campbell Medical School.
,, Tulsicharan	...	Seal's Free College.
,, Umeschandra	...	Culna Maharaja's School.
Mukhopadhyay, Amirtalal	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Avilashchandra	...	Gossaidurgapur School.
,, Bankavihari	...	Chybassa Govt. School.
,, Bijaykhrishna	..	Oriental Seminary.
,, Devendranath	...	Behala Mission School.
,, Dvarkanath	...	Joynarain's College.
,, Haribar	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Beerbhoom School.
,, Lalgopal	...	Fyzabad High School.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Borah H. C. E. School.
Mulchand Badkur	...	Jubbulpur High School.
Munshar Ali, Shaikh	...	Benares College.
Nageshvarprasad	...	Gorakpur C. M. School.
Nainsookh	...	Christ Ch. Schl., Cawnpur.
Nandanprasad	...	Arrah School.
Nandi, Bamacharan	...	Burdwan Maharaja's Schl.
Narayanprasad	...	Allahabad Govt. High Schl.
Narayan Rao	...	Jubbulpur High School.
Narvadaprasad	...	Ditto.
Niogi, Trailokyanath	...	Baulia School.
Pohlo Mal	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Pain, Brajanath	...	Hugli Branch School.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Dighapatia School.
Pál, Binodvihari	...	Hugli Branch School.
,, Khirodchandra	...	Dacca School.
,, Navadwipachandra	...	Chittagong School.
,, Ramgopa	...	Dighapatia School.

Pandit, Kanwarkrishna	...	Hushiarpur District Schl.
Pánja, Bannawarilal	...	Private Student.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Howrah School.
Parsottam Atmaram Kahte	...	Jubbulpur High School.
Patnaik, Udaynath	...	Cuttack A. V. School.
Pramanik, Gopivallabh	...	Kandi School.
Prayagdatt	...	Hurdui High School.
Pribhudyal	...	Gonda High School
Price, E. A.	...	Diocsn. H. Schl., Allahabad.
Priestley, N. G.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Rabisankar Muhata	...	Jubbulpur High School.
Raghuvansnarayan	...	Bareilly College.
Raghunandan	...	L. M. High Schl., Benares.
Rai, Badriprasad	...	Agra College.
„ Dewangunput	...	Lahore District School.
„ Salamut	...	Ditto.
Rajkumarlal	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Ramcharan	...	Bareilly College.
Ramkumar	...	Arrah School.
Ramnath	...	Canning College.
Rashid Uddin	...	Beerbhoom School.
Ray, Bhuvanchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Binaychandra	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Biswatosh	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ganesh	...	Bareilly College.
„ Govindavandhu	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Kisorilal	...	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
„ Paranchandra	...	Bankurah School.
„ Pramathanath	...	Culna Moharajah's School.
„ Prasannanath	...	Dinagepur School.
„ Priyanath	...	Church M. Schl., Calcutta.
„ Rajaninath	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Ramanimohan	...	Baulia School.
„ Ramgopal	...	Ula H. C. E. School.
„ Ratikanta	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Saratchandra	...	Barisal School.
„ Srischandra	...	Mahespur H. C. E. School.
„ Udhavchandra	...	Sylhet Govt. School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
Raychaudhuri, Bishnupada	...	Private Student.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Riazuddin .	...	Chittagong School.
Riyasat Ullah	...	Seebpur Institution.
Rudraprasad	...	Gorakpur Govt. Zillah Schl.
Saha, Baikuntanath	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Hiralal	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Srikrishna	...	Kustea School.
Sahay, Baldeo	...	Moradpore Schl., Bankipore.
„ Jaduvans	...	Arrah School.

Sahay, Jagannath (senior)	...	Bhagalpur School.
„ Kuldip	...	Mozufferpur School.
„ Lachmi		Unao High School.
„ Ram	...	Ditto.
Saukarlal	...	Allygurh Govt School.
Santram	...	Umritsur District School.
Sanyal, Bhushanchandra	...	Bareilly College.
„ Sureschandra	...	Culna Moharajah's School
„ Suryyakanta	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
Sarkar, Brindavanchandra	...	Commillah School.
„ Brindavanchandra	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Jogendranath	...	St. John's College.
„ Nrintan	...	South Baharoo School.
Sarma, Badan Singh	...	Allyghur Govt. School.
„ Rajchandra	...	Sylhet Govt. School.
Sattar Bux	...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Sayyad Sadaddin	...	Commillah School.
Sen, Avinaschandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Barkantanath	...	Bagnan School.
„ Bijaykanta	...	Baulia School
„ Chandrakumar	...	Commillah School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Harakisor	...	Mymensing Zillah School.
„ Harischandra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Kalidas	...	Joynarain's College.
„ Kantichandra	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Maheschundra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Manmohan	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Comillah School.
„ Priyanath	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Chittagong School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Jagannath School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Barisal School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Konnagur Aided School.
„ Satischandra	...	Hazaribagh School.
Seth, Bisvesvarnath	...	Ditto.
Shigopal	...	Upper School, Delhi.
Singh, Chhedi	...	Gonda High School.
„ Guidatt	...	Sitapur High School.
„ Ram	...	Azimghur Mission School.
„ Udaybhan Narayan	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Devendranarayan	...	Hindu School
„ Jagrup	...	Benares College.
„ Janakinath	..	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Nandalal	...	Hugli Branch School.
„ Pratapchandra	...	Bhagalpur School.
„ Priyanath	...	Bhastara School.

Sinha, Ramraj	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Pogose School.
Sobharam	...	Upper School, Delhi.
Som, Manmathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saradacharan	...	Pogose School.
Somadhar, Gurucharan	...	Teacher.
Sukul, Girijadatta	...	Canning College.
„ Jagatnarayan	...	Hurdui High School.
Surajmal	...	Upper School, Delhi.
Surui, Umeschandra	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Syam Sujah	...	Seebpore Institution.
Tivari, Mulraj	...	Jodhpur Durbar School.
„ Tulsiram	...	Bhagulpore School.
Wilson, L.	...	St. Joseph's School.

1877.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Wahhab	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor	...	Kandi School.
Aganoor, M. S. F.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Anthony, G.	...	Mussoorie School.
Arthur, S.	...	St. Geo.'s Coll., Mussoorie.
Ashton, A. H.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Baker, C. W.	...	La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Bandyopadhyay, Jogendranath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kumadinikanta		Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Hindu School.
„ Rajendrachandra		Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Rakhalchandra		Hooghly Branch Schl [Instn.
„ Ramnath	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballab's
„ Saratchandra	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Srischandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Barat, Surendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Basak, Lalvihari	...	Oriental Seminary.
Basu, Bhupalchandra	...	Naral H C. E. School.
„ Dinanath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Fanibhushan	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Haranchandra	...	Konnogur School
„ Hemendranath	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Janakinath	...	Calcutta School.
„ Khagendranath (I)	...	Hindu School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Raicharan	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Howrah School.
„ Upendranath	...	NizamutSch., Moorshedabad.

Beatson, A. M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Kailáschandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Ramsadan	...	Bankura School.
Bisvas, Baradakanta	...	Barisal School.
Blake, G.	...	LaMartiniere Coll., Calcutta.
Bonnerjee, Rajendra Misry	...	Doveton College.
Burvett, W. J.	...	LaMartiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Bhupati	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Harihar	...	Mymensing School.
,, Jnánendranath	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
,, Mahinimohan	...	Pubna Zillah School.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Mymensing School.
,, Rajmohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Ramgopal	...	L M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Rasikchandra	...	Barisal School.
Champati, Atulchandra	...	Hare School.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaykumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kunjavihari	...	Barisal School.
,, Lakshanchandra	...	Hare School.
Chaudhuri, Sripada	...	Hindu School.
,, Sureschandra	...	Hare School.
Cooke, E.	...	Doveton College.
Dan, Jnanendranath	...	Konnogur School.
Das, Gaganchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Gaganchandra	...	Mymensing School.
,, Harinath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	Hare School.
,, Radhagovinda	...	Baulia High School.
Datta, Brajahari	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Girischandra	...	Commillah School.
,, Jadavchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jadunath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Mahimchandra	...	Mymensing School.
Dattilal	...	Allahabad High School.
De, Gangagovinda	...	Bogra Zillah School.
,, Kanailal	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Krishnalal	...	Hindu School.
,, Kunjavihari	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dhar, Avinaschandra	...	Hindu School.
Duncan, E. J.	...	Mussoorie School.
Durgadayal	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Gangopadhyay, Amarnath	...	Hindu School.
,, Devendranath	...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Makhanlal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Gasper, G. S.	...	Doveton College.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	...	Maldah School.
Ghosh, Apurvachandra	...	Hare School.

Ghosh, Bipinvihari	...	Hare School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Met. Instn., Sampooker Br.
„ Panchanan	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Srischandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Surendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Tarapada	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Gupta, Govindagopal	...	Kandi School.
„ Jnanchandra	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Hafazat Kharim	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Hefferan, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Herbert, H,	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Housden, W. P.	...	Mussoorie School.
James, H. W.	...	. Ditto.
Kar, Gopalkrishna	...	Hare School.
Kunar, Sasibhushan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Laha, Amvikacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Hare School.
Lahiri, Nilmadhav	...	Hindu School.
Lefranc, A. L.	...	Doveton College.
Leonard, J.	...	La MartiniereColl.,Lucknow.
Litster, D.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Mahamad Husain	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Mahbub Alam	...	Aligurh M. A. O. College.
Majumdar, Brindavanchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Ramchandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Sasilochan	...	Rungpore High School.
Mallik, Mahanlál	...	Utterpara School.
„ Priyalál	...	Hare School.
„ Rajendranath	...	S. Suburban Sch., Kalighat.
Mansaram	...	Ludiana Mission School.
McDonald, W. C.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
McLeod, C. F.	...	St. George's Coll.,Mussoorie.
Michael, G.	...	Doveton College.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	Hare School
„ Baradakanta	...	Met. Instn.,Sampooker Br.
„ Ganendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Konnogur School.
„ Narendrakrishna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rasamay	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Sarvananda	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Srischandra	...	Baulia High School.
„ Surendranath	...	Hare School.
Mubarak Hosain	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Mukhopadhyay, Akhilchandra	...	L. M. S Instn ,Bhowanipore.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Hare School.
„ Devendranath	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Utterpara School.
„ Piyarilal	...	Hindu School.

Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Sripati	...	Ditto.
Nan, Lalitmohan	...	Hare School.
Nath, Bisvambhar	...	Delhi District School.
Panda, Kaliprasanna	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Pendherker, Balwant Raghunath	...	Jabalpur High School.
Pramanik, Harinath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Ramsajivan Lal	...	Pertabgurh High School.
Ray, Govindachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Manmohan	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Tarinicharan	...	S Suburban Sch, Kalighat.
„ Upendranath	...	Hindu School.
Raychaudhuri, Akshay Kumar	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Amareschandra	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
Rodrigues, C.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Rudra, S. K.	...	St. James' School.
Sadhunarayan	...	Delhi District School.
Sankarlal	...	District School, Amritsar.
Sarkar, Durgacharan	...	Met. Instn, Sanapooker Br.
„ Kalikumar	...	Hare School
„ Punachandra	...	Barrackpore School.
Sarvadhikari, Devaprasad	...	Hare School.
Shafi, Mahommed	...	Delhi District School.
Sen, Bankimchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Binodvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Bisveswar	...	Barisal Government School.
„ Devendramohan	...	Jagannath School Dacca.
„ Girischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	Barisal Government School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Hare School.
Sen Gupta, Kisorimohan	...	Utterpara School.
Set, Dhanvallabh	...	Hare School.
Shirolay, Krishnaji Anant	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Sinha, Ramchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Satyendraprasanna	...	Beerbhoom School.
Slane, E.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Smith, F. J.	...	La Mart. College, Calcutta.
Stark, A. W.	...	Doveton College.
Stark, W. E.	...	Serampore College.
Tait, G. W.	...	Doveton College.
Toogood, F.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Wadlay, H. T.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Warde, C. P.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Wood, H.	...	Bishop Cotton Sch., Simla.
Younan, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aba Balagi Adube	...	City School, Nagpur.
Abdul Aziz	...	District School, Delhi.
,, Hamed	...	Allahabad High School.
,, Kader	...	Dacca School.
Abdur Rahim (II)	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Adhya, Asutosh	...	Hindu School.
Aftabuddin Ahmed	...	Midnapore High School.
Afzaluddin Ahmed	...	Doveton College.
Ali, Hasun	...	Sultanpur Zillah School.
,, Jafar	...	Kapurthala School.
,, Karim	...	Calcutta Madrassa
,, Sadeq	...	Kapurthala School.
Ambaprasad	...	Hume's High Sch., Etawah.
Ata Hosain	...	Barabanki High School.
Atmaram	...	Gya Zillah School.
Bagchi, Dinanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Baksi, Saradaprasad	...	Burdwan Moharajah's Sch.
Balaram, Dajiba Pendke	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Balkrishna, Apaji Purohit	...	City School, Nagpur.
,, Jairam R.	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
,, Anathvandhu	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,, Avinaschaandra, sr.		General Assembly's Instn.
,, Baninath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Bhavanicharan	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
,, Devendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Haridas	...	BengalitolaPrep.Sc.,Benares.
,, Harimohan	...	Utterparah School.
,, Hemchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kalidhan	...	Barisa School.
,, Kesavlal	...	Howrah School.
,, Kshetranath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Kunjavihari	...	Barranagar Hindu School.
,, Lalitkisor	...	Beerbhoom School.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
,, Nityagopal	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
,, Panchkari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajkisor	...	Jagatballabpore H.C.E. Sch.
,, Sasibhushan	...	L.M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Satyacharan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Satyadhan	...	Ditto
,, Satyasaran	...	South Subn. Sch., Kalighat.
,, Taraprasanna	...	BengalitolaPrep.Sc.,Benares.
Barthalomeusz, G. F.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
,, A.	...	Ditto.

Baruya, Ganagovinda	...	Goalparah Zillah School.
Basak, Binodvihari	...	Pubna School.
Basu, Anupama Chandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basanta Kumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Chandra Kumar	...	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Dyal Chandra	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Devendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Haramohan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Haripada (junior)	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Haripada (senior)	...	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Commillah School.
„ Khagendranath (II)	...	Hindu School.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Manmathanath	...	Konnagur School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra (senior)	..	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Srischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Sureschandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Trailokyanath	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Bates, A. G.	...	Memorial School, Cawnpur.
Beniprasad	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
Beniprasad	...	Teacher.
Bhadra, Matilal	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
Bhaduri, Syamacharan	...	Hindu School.
Bhagavanprasad	...	Allahabad High School.
Bhagavan Prasad	...	Hume's H. School, Etawah.
Bhagavan Bajirao Anadhale	...	City School, Nagpur.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	...	Hugli Branch School.
„ Baidyanath	...	Navadwip C. M. S. School.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
„ Bijaygopal	...	Navadwipa Hindu School.
„ Binadvihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	South Subn. Sch., Kalighat.
„ Chaturanan	...	Victoria College, Agra.
„ Jadunath	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Makundaram	...	Utterparah School.
„ Mritunjay	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Nimaicharan	...	Baraset Government School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Sivdas	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
„ Sukumar	...	Navadwipa Hindu School.
„ Upendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Biharilal	...	Sitapur High School.

Bisvas,	Daniel Premchand	... Pubna Zillah School.
„	Ghanesyam	... Hugli Collegiate School.
„	Girischandra	... Baripore School.
„	Girindranath	... Hare School.
„	Navakrishna	... Barisa School.
Blaze,	L. E.	... Trinity College, Kandy.
Bordoloye	Anandaram Sarma	... Nowgong Zillah School.
Brajabhushanprasad		... Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Brijlal		... District School, Amritsar.
Brocklesby,	J. W.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
Burway,	Shankar Trimbuk	... Jabalpur High School.
Caleb,	C. C.	... A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
Chakravarti,	Benodvihari	... Burdwan Maharajah's School.
„	Durgataran	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Harendranarayan	... Bogra School.
„	Jaminikumar	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
„	Jogeschandra	... Teghoria School.
„	Kailaschandra	... Natal School.
„	Mahendranath	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
„	Mahendranath	... Harinabhi A S. School.
„	Narendranath	... Berhampore Collgte. School.
„	Prasannakumar	... Jagannath School. Dacca.
„	Prasannakumar	... Pogose School, Dacca.
„	Priyanath	... Baripore School.
„	Ramendra	... Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„	Sasibhushan	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Surendranath	... Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„	Syamacharan	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
„	Taraprasanna	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Trailokyanath	... Sarodaprasad Instn., Chakdigi.
Chand,	Rajkumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Chandra,	Trailokyanath	... Midnapore High School.
Chater,	C. C.	... Armenian Philan. Academy.
Chattopadhyay,	Adharchandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
„	Asutosh	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Avinaschandra	... Barrackpore School.
„	Becharam	... Ranchi Zillah School.
„	Bholanath	... Mohanad Mission School.
„	Bholanath	... Superior Zil. Sch., Benares.
„	Bhuvanmohan	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„	Bidhubhushan	... L. M. School, Khagra.
„	Binaychandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„	Chintamani	... Barisa School.
„	Gangacharan	... Pogose School, Dacca.
„	Haranchandra	... Barripore School.
„	Kunjavihari	... Barasat Government School.
„	Mahendranath	... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„	Mahimchandra	... Utterparah School.
„	Saratchandra	... Howrah School.

Chattopadhyay, Sasibhushan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Surapati	...	Hare School.
Chaturvedi, Devidas	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Haribhanjanprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Ochhelal	...	Ditto.
Chaube, Jhalkhan	...	Jabalpur High School.
Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	..	South Subn. Sch., Kalighat.
„ Baradakanta	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	Andool School.
„ Jaychandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Lalitmohan	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Taraknath	..	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Umeschandra	...	Baulia High School.
Chuckalal	...	Banda Zillah School.
Corrigan, W. A. R.	...	LaMartiniereColl., Lucknow.
Das, Amritalal	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Amvikacharan	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
„ Baikuntesvar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gadadhar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Ghanesyam	...	Allygurh Govt. School.
„ Gopal	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
„ Gursarn	...	Peshawar Mission School.
„ Haridas	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Harkishen	...	Lahore District School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Sibpore H. C E. School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Sch.
„ Khirod Chandra	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
„ Lakshminarayan	..	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Mahiram	...	Goalpara Zillah School.
„ Matilal	...	Gya Zillah School.
„ Narayan	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
„ Piyarimohan	...	Rungpur School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Pulinvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Radhabinod	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
„ Ramkumar	...	Bankura School.
„ Sivchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Sivchandra	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Taraknath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Dasaundimal	...	District School, Lahore.
Dasgupta, Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca School.
Dastidar Syamacharan	...	Private Student.
Datta, Bijaychandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Binodvihari	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Bipinchandra	...	Chittagong High Schl. [Instn
„ Chandrasekhar	...	Kuchinkole Radhaballab's
„ Hembhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Madhavchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.

Datta, Mahimchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Pratulchandra	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Radhikaprasad	...	Chinsurah Grammar School.
„ Rasamay	...	Ditto.
„ Sudhamay	...	Noakhally School.
„ Suklal	...	Naral School.
„ Udaykrishna	...	Oriental Seminary. [Instn.
„ Umeschandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballab's
De, Jogendranath	...	Metro. Instn., Shampukur Br.
„ Surendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Dev, Atulchandra	...	Silchar Government School.
Devakar, Janardan Waze	...	City School, Nagpur.
Devichand	...	Mission School, Jalandar.
Dhar, Dvarkanath	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
Dillon, F. W.	...	Diocesan High School.
Dvarkaprasad	...	Lakhimpore Govt. School.
Essuff Ali Khundokar	...	Dighapatia School.
Fazl Rahb	...	Allahabad High School.
Fery, J.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Foy, H.	...	LaMartiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Gajadarprasad	...	Unao High School.
Gajanan Reaghoba Ghoorji	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Gangadhar, Bhagvant Ghatgi	...	City School, Nagpur.
„ Madhav Boochey	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Gakulchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Kshetramohan	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
„ Ramkrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Thakurdas	...	Hindu School.
„ Upendranath	...	Met. Instn., Shampooker Br.
Ghatak, Nilmani	...	Malda Zillah School.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra (junior)	...	Hare School.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Banawarilal	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Bhavasankar	...	Sridharpore School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Durgacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Girijakisor	...	Noakhally School.
„ Girischandra	...	Sanskrit Collgte. Schl. [Instn.
„ Girischandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballab's
„ Golaplal	...	Met. Instn., Shampooker Br.
„ Harachandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Haranchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore.
„ Haridas	...	Salkea A. S. School.
„ Hiralal	...	Met. Instn., Shampooker Br.
„ Jogendraprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Jyotirmay	...	Pakur School.

Ghosh,	Kalikumar	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„	Kaliprasanna	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„	Krishnalal	... Oriental Seminary.
„	Kunjavihari	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„	Nrityagopal	... Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„	Prasadchandra	... Barrackpore School.
„	Pratapchandra	... Hare School.
„	Rajendranath	... Met. Instn., Shampooker Br.
„	Ramchandra	... L. M. S.Instn.,Bhowanipore.
„	Sambhunath	... Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„	Saradaprasad	... Kandi School.
„	Sasibhushan	... Garden Reach School.
„	Sasikumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„	Saratkumar	... Howrah School.
„	Srischandra	... Faridpore School.
„	Tarakchandra	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
„	Umeschandra	... Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„	Umeschandra (II)	... Santosh Janhabi School.
Ghosal,	Brindavanchandra	... Prannath School, Satkhira.
„	Upendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
Godfrey,	T R.	... Doveton College.
Golam	Mahomed	... District School, Lahore.
Gosvami,	Charuchandra	... Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„	Manmohan	... Santipore Municipal School.
Grenier,	J. E.	... St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Guha,	Abhaysankar	... Gauhati Zillah School.
„	Anandamohan	... Commillah School.
„	Asminikumar	... Mymensing School.
„	Rohinikumar	... Faridpore School.
Gupta,	Girischandra	... Calcutta School.
„	Girindramohan	... C. M. Sch., Mirzazore, Cal.
„	Gopendranandan	... L. M. School, Khagra.
„	Hiranyakumar	... Hindu School.
„	Kangolchandra	... Beerbhoom School.
„	Tarinicharan	... Nizamat Sch., Moorshedabad.
Gurditmal		... District School, Lahore.
Haja,	Jogendranath	... Midnapore High School.
Haldar,	Gaganchandra	... L. M. S. Instn ,Bhowanipore.
„	Jogendranath	... Midnapore High School.
Harcharanlal		... Cawnpore Zillah School.
Hari Ramchandra Chakradeva		... City School, Nagpur.
Hefferan,	A.	... St. Xavier's College.
Hiranand		... Lahore District School.
Jagannath Swarup		.. Patna Collegiate School
Jaharilal		... Monghyr Zillah School.
Janakinath		.. St. John's College, Agra.
Jash Bholanath		... Pogose School, Dacca.
Jhaddamal		.. Victoria College, Agra.
Jharkhandi Somnath		... Superior Zillah Sch., Benares.

Johannes, G. J. F.	...	Free School.
Johnstone, G.	...	Wood's Academy.
Jowalaprasad	...	Lahore District School.
Kamtaprasad	...	Sitapur High School.
Kar, Chandrakisor	...	Mymensing School.
Karmakar, Rasikchandra	...	Barasat Govt. School.
Kasinath Govind	...	Jabalpore High School.
Keelan, L. W.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kesheo Ramchandragadgil	...	City School, Nagpur.
Keuneman, H A.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Khezer-ul-din Ahamed	...	Rungpore School.
Khirod Akhtar	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Kuar, Akshay Kali	...	Seal's Free College.
Kunar Rajanikanta	...	Badla A. V. School.
Kundu, Bhutnath	...	Hare School.
„ Gangadhar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore
Lahiri, Bipinvihari	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Gopalgovinda	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Priyanath	...	Serampore Collegiate School.
„ Rajkrishna	..	Maldah Zillah School.
Lakshminarayan	...	Ajmere Govt. Collegiate Sch.
Lalvihari	...	Gonda High School.
Lullenvihari	...	Ditto.
Madak, Mahendranath	...	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
Magharam	...	District School, Amritsar.
Mahanti, Giridhari	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
Mahesnarayan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mahmood Hasain	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mahomiddin	...	Lahore District School.
Mahommed Abdur Raof	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Ali	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Hanif	...	Sealkote Mission School.
„ Karimuddin	...	Jabalpur High School.
„ Shah	...	District School, Amritsar.
Maiti, Radhanath	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Sivchandra	...	Allahabad High School.
Majumdar, Bipinvihari	...	Hindu School.
„ Hridaynath	..	Khulna H. C. E. School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Mymensing School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Ramchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Srinath	...	Mymensing School.
Mallik, Kaliprasanna	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Priyanath	...	Calcutta School.
„ Udaychandra	...	Jessore Zillah School.
Maliwiya, Madanmohan	...	Allahabad High School.
Mandal, Mahendralal	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore.
Sasibhushan	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullab Ins.

Manikram	...	District School, Amritsar.
Manilal	...	Jabalpore High School.
Manjilal	...	Hume's H. School, Etawah.
Mansaram	...	District School, Delhi.
Martin, A. C.	...	La Martiniere College.
Mathuraprasad	...	Arrah School.
Mathuraprasad	...	Teacher.
Mathur Maharaj Sing	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Mazharal Haq	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
McCulloch, H. D.	...	La Martiniere College.
McDonald, D.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Mendis, L. W.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Merces, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mirza Mahommad	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Misra, Batakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Bankura School.
„ Gangadhar	...	Puri Zillah School.
„ Harinath	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Ramsahay	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Srilal	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Mitra, Basantakumar	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Binodvihari	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Hare School.
„ Kanailal	...	Ditto.
„ Makhanlal	...	Hugli Branch School.
„ Pratapchandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Priyanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Cossipore Kassinath School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Private Student.
„ Tranadacharan	...	Seal's Free College.
Moghi, Madhav Ramchandra	...	Jabalpur High School.
Moloney, H.		St. Peter's College, Agra.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhilaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Anadinath	...	Malda Zillah School.
„ Apurva Krishna		Hindu School.
„ Asutosh	...	Howrah School.
„ Atul Chandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Bama Charan	...	Howrah School.
„ Banawarilal	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Bhagavaticharan		L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Navadwipa Hindu School.
„ Brajalal	...	Hindu School.
„ Gnanendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Girindranath	...	Calcutta School
„ Harigopal	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Harilal	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Hariprasanna	...	Berhampore Collegiate Schl.
„ Hemchandra	...	Santipur Municipal School.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	Beerbhum School.
,, Kalipada	Balagor E. School.
,, Krishnadhan	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Lakshmikanta	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nagendranath	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,, Nilkanta	Farridpore School.
,, Prabhakar	Navadwipa C. M. S. School.
,, Prankrishna	Utterpara School.
,, Purnachandra	Superior Zillah Sch., Benares.
,, Ramchandra	Midnapore High School.
,, Ramdas	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,, Ramkrishna	Nizamat Sch ,Moorshedabad.
,, Ramnarayan	Bankura School. [Instn.
,, Sripati	Kuchiakole Radhabullab's
,, Suresvar	Gosain Durgapore H. C. Sch.
,, Upendranath	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Mulkraj	Hushiarpore District School.
Muttukistna, G. E.	WesleyanC Instn.,Batticaloa.
Nakhre Lakshman Ganes	Jabalpur High School.
Nandi, Gaurhari	Pogose School.
,, Kshetramohan	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Surendranath	Hare School.
Narottamlal	Jabalpur High School.
Niogi, Asutosh	Intally Seminary.
,, Jnanadaprasanna	Santosh Janhavi School.
,, Rajanikanta	Rungpur School.
Ogh, J.	Serampore Collegiate School.
Pal, Avinaschandra	Howrah School.
,, Jogendranath	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Pande, Jayprasad	Bhagulpur School.
,, Rajnath	Ditto.
Paul, D.	Calcutta High School.
Patterson, R. D.	Private Student.
Pendharkar, Balwant Govind	City School, Nagpur.
Piyarilal	Allahabad High School.
Poddar, Haricharan	Hugli Collegiate School.
,, Prasannakumar	Baulia High School.
Pramanik, Bidhubhushan	Santipore Municipal School.
Pratap Bahadur	St. John's College, Agra.
Pribhudayal	District School, Delhi.
Price, A. G.	Mussoorie School.
Puranmal	St. John's College, Agra.
Rakshit, Jagatchandra	Chittagong High School.
Rambukwelle, T. B.	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Ramcharan	Shahjehanpur Zillah School.
Ramcharan	Fyzabad High School.
Ramsukdas	Lahore District School.
Raoji Mahadev Bhati	City School, Nagpur.
Ray, Annadakumar	Rungpur High School.

Ray,	Annadaprasad	... Bankura School.
,,	Ashutosh	... Midnapore High School.
,,	Ashutosh	... Jeypore Maharajah's College.
,,	Atulchandra	... Barisa School. [Instn.
,,	Baradaprasad (junior)	... Kuchiakole Radhabullabh's
,,	Bishnupada	... Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Chandrakumar	... Hare School.
,,	Chhatrapat	... Canning College, Lucknow.
,,	Dhanpat	... St. John's College, Agra.
,,	Gopendrachandra	... Beerbhoom School.
,,	Jogeschandra	... Burdwan Maharajah's School.
,,	Maheschandra	... Farridpur School.
,,	Navakumar	... Bogra Zillah School.
,,	Priyanath	... Krishnaghar Collgte. School.
,,	Rajanikanta	... L. M. S. Instn,, Bhowanipore.
,,	S. C.	... Calcutta High School.
,,	Srinath	... Dacca Collegiate School.
,,	Surendralal	... Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,,	Tarakchandra	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
,,	Taraknath	... L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,,	Taranarayan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
,,	Taranimohan	... Berhampur Collegiate School.
,,	Trailokyanath	... Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,,	Tripuracharan	... Hugli Branch School.
,,	Umanath	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
Ray Chaudhuri,	Abhaykumar	... Barisa School.
,,	Bamacharn	... Jhenida H. C. E. School.
,,	Dvarkanath	... Utterpara School.
,,	Girischandra	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
Robertson, W. J. S.		... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Roshanlal		... Bareilly Collegiate School.
Roshanlal		... Lahore District School.
Rourke, J.		... St. Geo 's Coll., Mussoorie.
Rudra,	Atulvihari	... Hare School.
,,	Mahimchandra	... Jessore Zillah School.
Rungrao		... BengalitollaPy.Schl.,Benares.
Saha,	Kunjalal	... Metro. Instn., Shampooker
Sahay,	Rajbansi	... Saran School. [Branch.
,,	Sripat	... Fyzabad High School.
,,	Treveni	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
Sambhunath		... Saharanpore A. P. Mission
Sanatheraja, E. W.		... Private Student. [School.
Sangamlal		... Lahore District School.
Sanyal,	Devendranath	... Hindu School.
,,	Jivankrishna	... Harinavi A. S. School.
,,	Nalinimohan	... Agra Collegiate School.
,,	Saratchandra	... Patna Collegiate School.
,,	Satyendraprasad	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
Sarkar,	Basantakumar	... Howrah School.

Sirkar, Bholanath	... General Assembly's Instn.
,, Bijaykrishna	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Nandalal	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
,, Nivaranchandra	... Behar English School.
,, Purnachandra	... Pabna Zillah School.
Sarma, Radhanath	... Sylhet Zillah School.
Sawant, Dvarkaprasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Set, Nandakisor	... Hindu School.
Sen, Amritalal	... Hare School.
,, Annadacharan	... Sanskrit College.
,, Apurvakrishna	... Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Brajamohan	... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Devendranath	... Comillah School.
,, Dvarkanath	... Ula H. C. E. School.
,, Gnansankar	... Hindu School.
,, Isanchandra	... Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Jagabandhu	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Kasibhushan	... General Assembly's Instn.
,, Khirodchandra	... Faridpur School.
,, Khirodmohan	... L. M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Kunjavihari	... Hare School.
,, Rameschandra	... Hindu School.
,, Ramgopal	... Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,, Sasibhushan	... Beerbhoom School.
,, Sasthicharan	... Naral School.
,, Sathiskamal	... Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Sibsahay	... Hurdui High School.
Sikdar, Kedarnath	... Hindu School.
Sil, Tulsidas	... General Assembly's Instn.
Singh, Arjun	... C. M. School, Amritsar.
,, Baldeo	... Fyzabad High School.
,, Dinga	... District School, Amritsar.
,, Harnath	... Aligarh M. A. O. College.
,, Kharak	... District School, Amritsar.
,, Tara	... Guzrat Government School.
,, Thakurvalwant	... Agra Collegiate School.
,, Tulsa	... District School, Amritsar.
Sinha, Gangaprasad	... Supr. Zillah Sch., Benares.
,, Kalikrishna	... South Subn. Sch., Kalighat.
,, Manmathanath	... Hare School.
,, Siddhesvar	... Hugli Branch School.
,, Surendranath	... Beerbhoom School.
Smyth, J.	... Free School.
Som, Asvinikumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sarat Sasi	... Beerbhum School.
Spence, W. A.	... LaMartiniere Col., Lucknow.
Srimani, Bipinvihari	... Cossipore Cassinath School.
Stowell, F.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Sukul, Gadadharanath	... Supr. Zillah Sch., Benares.

Sukul, Govindaprasad	...	Supr. Zillah Sch., Benares.
„ Matadin	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
Sultan Ali	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sweeny, J. M. H.	...	St. George'sColl., Mussoorie.
Syed Ata Hossain	...	Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Talukdar, Ramchandra	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Thakur Kasinath Keshava	...	Jabalpur High School.
Toley Makund Rao	...	Ditto.
Topadar, Amvikacharan	...	Commillah School.
Uday Prakash	...	Gya Zillah School.
Vaisya Mahavirprasad	...	Supr. Zillah Sch., Benares.
Wahajuddin Ahmed	...	Kaliparah H. C. E. School.
Wajid Hossain	...	Aligarh M. A. O. College.
Wazir Ahmed	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Weeresooreye, A. A.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdool Majid Khan	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Abdool Majid	...	Noakhally Zillah School.
Abdool Monim Khan	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Abdur Rahman	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
Abdur Ruzack	...	Moradpore Schl., Bankipore.
Ajodhyaprasad	...	Unao High School.
Amiruddin	...	Khagol H. C. E. School.
Awadhvihari	...	Unao High School.
Baburam	...	Futtegurh High School.
Bacon, J. H.	...	LaMartiniere Col., Lucknow.
Badrilal	...	Bhagalpur School.
Badrilal	...	Lallupuker School, Monghyr.
Bagchi, Umeschandra	...	Serajgunge School.
Bajal, Rambharasay	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Bakshi, Janakinath	...	Faridpur School.
Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Avinaschandra (jr.)		General Assembly's Instn.
„ Digamvar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Haripada	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Panda H. C. E School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Wesleyan M. S, Barrackpur.
„ Manmohan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Nagendachandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nandalal	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Narendrachandra	...	Wesleyan M. S., Barrackpur.
„ Narendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Nrisinhachandra	...	Maharaja's School, Culna.
„ Ramchandra	...	Private Student.

Bandyopadhyay,	Ramchandra	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„	Saradaprasad	Jabalpur High School.
„	Saratchandra	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„	Sitaldas	Shahjehanpore Zillah Schl.
„	Sitaram	Victoria School, Gazipur.
„	Sivchandra	Metro. Instn., Sampooker Br.
„	Surendranath	Hare School.
„	Syamaprasanna	General Assembly's Instn.
Barua,	Brajanath	Goalparah School.
„	Rajanikanta	Sibsagor Zillah School.
Basak,	Brajalal	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Jagatchandra	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Basil,	A.	St. John's College, Agra.
Basu,	Akshaykumar	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Akshakumar	Pramath School, Satkhira.
„	Anandaprasad	Jehanabad H. C. E. School.
„	Asutosh	Private Student.
„	Baikunthanath	Baripur School.
„	Becharam	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Gnanendranath	Hindu School.
„	Haricharan	Metro. Instn., Sampuker Br.
„	Jogendralal	Calcutta Institution.
„	Jnanadacharan	Midnapore High School.
„	Jotendranath	Nizamut Sch., Moorshedabad
„	Kedarnath	Metro. Instn., Sampuker Br.
„	Kisorimohan	Dacca Collegiate School.
„	Krishnachandra	Hindu School.
„	Priyanath	Allahabad High Schl. [Instn.
„	Piyaraivaran	Kuchiakole Radhaballab's
„	Purnananda	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„	Saradaprasad	Midnapore High School.
„	Satischandra (junior)	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Srischandra	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„	Suryyakanta	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„	Umacharan	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bhaduri,	Dinavandhu	Ariyadha Association School.
Bhakat,	Benimadhav	Midnapore High School.
Bhattacharyya,	Avinaschandra	Private Student.
„	Binayakchandra	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„	Chandrakanta	Sridharpore School.
„	Dayalnath	Oriental Seminary.
„	Durgacharan	Metro. Instn., Sampuker Br.
„	Haridas	Baranagur Hindu School.
„	Kantibhushan	Calcutta Training Academy.
„	Krishnadhan	Sup. Zillah Schl., Benares.
„	Makundalal	F. C. Missn. Br. Schl., Culna.
„	Ramcharan	Naral H. C. E. School.
„	Sasibushan	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Sivnath	Patna Collegiate School.

Bhaul, Govindachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bhaumik, Bamanchandra	...	Maldah School.
Bhunya, Jaykanta	...	Nowgong Zillah School.
Bhuvanesvarprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bibhutiprasad	...	Hurdui High School.
Biharilal	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Bisvas, Banikanta	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	Kustea H. C. School.
,, Durgacharan	...	Baulia High School.
,, Jogendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Canagassbey, W. C	...	Wesleyan C. I., Batticaloa.
Chakravati, Bamacharan	...	Mahanad Mission School.
,, Bhagavatchandra	...	Midnapore High School.
,, Dharmadas	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Haricharan	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Haripada	...	Mahespore Aided School.
,, Isvarchandra	...	Mymensing School.
,, Kalicharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Kedarnath	...	Boroe H. C. School.
,, Nandamohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajendra	...	Christ Chch. Schl., Cawnpur.
,, Saradaprasad	...	P. Gupinathpore School.
,, Sitanath	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
Chandra, Binodvihari	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	F. C. Missn. Br. Schl., Culna.
,, Banikanta	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
,, Bisveswar	...	Burdwan English School.
,, Brajendranath	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
,, Charuchandra	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,, Dvarkanath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Gatinath	...	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	...	Chinsurah Grammar School.
,, Jatinath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Kamakshyanath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Khelatchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Krishnadhan	...	Ariyadaha Association Schl.
,, Purnachandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Radhikanath	...	Utterparah School
,, Rajendranath	...	L. M. S School, Khagra.
,, Saradacharan	...	Barrackpore School
,, Upendranath	...	Supr. Zillah Schl., Benares.
Chattoraj, Karmodhesvar	...	Pandra School. [dighee.
Chaudhuri, Hemchandra	...	Saradaprasad Instn., Chuck-
,, Purnachandra	...	Hindu School.
Chiranjilal	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Chobe, Narayandas	..	Bhagalpur School.
Das, Banamali	...	Puri Zillah School.
,, Biresvar	...	Dinagepur Zillah School.
,, Chandrakisor	...	Sylhet Zillah School.

Das, Gaurchandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Girishchandra	...	Baranagar Hindu School.
„ Girischandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Harilal	...	Cutwa English School.
„ Kalipada	...	Useful Arts School.
„ Lakshman	...	Supr. Zillah School, Benares.
„ Piyarimohan	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Priyagopal	...	Local Misn. Sch., Midnapôre.
„ Raichand	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
„ Ramji	...	Ludiana Mission School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Amta School.
„ Srischandra	...	Barisal Government School.
„ Sudarsan	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
Dasgupta, Tarakchandra	...	Barisal Government School.
Datta, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Balacharan	...	Shambazar H. G. Eng. Sch.
„ Bhupendrakumar	...	Metro. Instn., Sampuker Br.
„ Dvarkanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Gajendranarayan	...	Balasore Zillah School.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Lalitkumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Purulia Government School.
„ Napharchandra	...	Aryan School.
„ Pulinvihari	...	Purulia Government School.
„ Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Daulatram	...	District School, Lahore.
De, Basantakumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Bankura School.
„ Chandravishnu	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Navinmadhav	...	Salkea A. S. School.
„ Surendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Upendranath	...	Met. Instn., Sampuker Br.
Deoraj	...	Arrah School.
Dev, Haranchandra	...	Allahabad High School.
„ Ramendrakrishna	...	Hindu School.
Dhar, Upendranath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Dube, Govindaprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.
Durgaprasad	...	Baraich School.
Fakirchand	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Fazlul Haq	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Gamdanlal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Gajjumal	...	Peshawar Mission School.
Ganeshilal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Gangaprasad Lala	...	Supr. Zillah Schl., Benares.
Gangopadhyay, Bipinvihari	...	Muragacha School.
„ Bisvanath	...	Wesleyan M. Instn., Chitpore.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.

Gangopadhyay, Muthuramohan	...	Maharajah's School, Culna.
Gaurisankar	...	Gya Zillah School.
Ghani, Mahommed Khan	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
Ghosh, Aratvallabh	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Seebpore Institution.
„ Basantakumar	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Bisvesvar	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Haradhan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Harakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haranath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hariprasanna	...	Private Student.
„ Jadunath	...	Balasore Zillah School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Wesleyan M. S , Barrackpur.
„ Jaydev	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nagendranath	...	South Subn. Sch , Kalighat.
„ Phanindrabhushan	...	Purulia School.
„ Priyanath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	...	F. C Institution, Calcutta.
„ Purnachandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullabh's
„ Radhikaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch Schl. [Instn.
„ Ramdayal	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Ramnath	..	Wesleyan M. Instn., Chitpur.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Utterparah School.
„ Umeschandra (1)	...	Santos Jahnavi School.
Ghoshal, Kalinath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Girivardharilal	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Goonetilleke, W. A.	..	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Gorakhprasad	..	C. M. High Sch., Gorakpore.
Gosvami, Kumadvihari	...	Utterparah School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Dighapatia School.
Gresen, G.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Guha, Harachandra	...	Jenkin'sSchool,Cooch Behar.
„ Harakumar	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
Gui, Bhupatilal	...	Hindu School.
Gumanilal	...	Kaparthala School.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Barisal Govt. School.
Hajra, Kandarpa	...	SaradaprasadIn.,Chakdighee.
„ Kedarnath	...	KuchiakoleRadhaballabh'sIn.
Haldar, Biharilal	...	Banawaribad H. C. E. Schl.
Hardayal	...	A. M. E. Sch., Moradabad.
Harris, S. S.	...	District School, Lahore.
Ikbalsankar	...	Lakimpore Govt. School.
Ilahi Bakhsh	...	Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Itrut Hossain, S.	...	Aligarh M. A. O. College.

Jagdevprasad	...	Mozufferpur Zillah School.
Jayprakash	...	Arrah School.
Joshi, Hansidatta	...	Almorah Mission School.
,, Narayankrishna	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Jotiprasad	...	Saharanpore A. P. M. Schl.
Jugalkisor	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Kadramatamby, J.	...	Wesleyan C. Ins., Batticaloa.
Kandjee	...	Arrah School.
Kar, Radharaman	...	Metro. Instn., Shampuker Br.
,, Ramcharan	...	Midnapore High School.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Kedarnath	...	Farakabad Zillah School.
Krishnachandra	...	Sealkote Mission School.
Kundu, Kalipada	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Kunjaviharilal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kurmakar, Ganes Balwant	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Lahiri, Hemchandra	...	Wesleyan M. S., Barrackpur.
,, Saratchandra	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
Lakshmichand	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Lalluprasad	...	Barraich School.
Lucas, T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mahadev Bapuji Puranik	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Mahavirprasad	...	Bhagalpur School.
Mahommed Badiol Alam	...	Chittagong High School.
,, Israil	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
,, Jankhan	...	Teacher.
,, Lateef	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Maitra, Amirtalal	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Mohinimohan	...	Sambhunath's S., Chatmohar.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Bogra Zillah School.
,, Saradamohan	...	Baulia High School.
,, Taraknath	...	Ditto.
Majivar Rahman	...	Commillah School.
Majumdar, Jadavchandra	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Jadunath	...	Berhampore Collgte. School.
,, Nareschandra	...	Calcutta School.
,, Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Serajgunge School.
Majumdar, Ramanimohan	...	Mymensing School.
Mallik, Devendranath	...	Aryan School.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Ramanath	...	Midnapore High School.
,, Suvalchandra	...	Private Student.
Manmohanlal	...	Allahabad High School.
Matiram	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Meer Shahzadah Ali	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Michael, M. J.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Misra, Nrityagopal	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Mitra, Amulyachandra	...	Bengal Institution.

Mitra, Asutosh	...	Metro. Instn., Sampooker Br.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Shambazar H. G. E. School.
„ Devendranath	...	Burdwan English School.
„ Gnanendrachandra	...	Hare School.
„ Hiralal	...	Sridharpore School.
„ Jivankrishna	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kedarnath	...	Calcutta School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Pramathanath	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Rashvihari	...	Pubna Zillah School.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Benimadhav	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Ghanesyam	...	Ranaghat School.
„ Haridas	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Jagadisvar	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jivanchandra	...	C. M. High Sch, Jabalpur.
„ Jogendrachandra	.	Beerbhoom School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hatinavi A. S. School.
„ Kalipada	...	Baraset Govt. School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Goburdangah H. C. E. Sch.
„ Krishnanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Mahaprasanna	.	Howrah School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Muzhur Ali	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Nag, Kalikanta	...	Calcutta School.
Nanakchand	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Nanda, Srivallabh	...	Balasore Zillah School.
Narayandas	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Narayan Pandola Farnavis	..	F. C. Instn., Nagpur.
Navasivayam Thyagarajah	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Niogi, Akshaykumar	...	Bhagalpore School.
Nisar Ali	..	Doveton College.
Nyamat Ullah	...	Rungpur High School.
Omrao Ali	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Oudhvihari lal	...	Gya Zillah School.
Pal, Hiralal	...	Agarpara C. M. S. Instn.
„ Umeschandra	...	Private Student.
Pant, Sitaram Trimbuck	...	Ditto.
Patnaik, Jagadananda	...	Puri Zillah School.
Patra, Haradhan	...	Bankura School.
Pathak, Thakurprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Perera, D. L.	..	St. Thomas' Coll, Colombo.
Pitamvar	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Piyarilal	...	District School, Delhi.
Prabhudayal	...	St. John's College, Agra.

Pratabbhan	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Punnamchand	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Quantin, J. D.	...	Doveton College.
Radhakisen Rama	...	Hazaribagh School.
Raghunandan Saran	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Raghuvirdayal	...	A M. E. Sch., Moradabad.
Raghuvirdayal	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
Raha, Mahendrachandra	...	Ananda Sch., Brahmanbaria.
Rajjulal	...	District School, Delhi.
Rajjulal	...	Ulwar High School.
Ramadhin	...	Arrah School.
Ramaprasad	...	Allahabad High School.
Ramaprasad	...	Saran School [Instn.
Ray, Baradaprasad (senior)	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullab's
„ Bipinvihari	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Gokulchandra	...	Maharajah's School, Culna.
„ Govindachandra	...	Pakoor School.
„ Govindaprasad	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Indubhushan	...	Daulatpur English School.
„ Jaswant	...	Lahore Mission School.
„ Jaygopal	...	L M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hitampur H C. E. School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Baraset Govt. School.
„ Krishnachandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Mahendralal	...	A. M. E School, Moradabad.
„ Mahendranath	...	Aryan School.
„ Manmohan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Rameschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Sasadhar	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Satyacharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sivchandra	...	Muragacha School.
„ Srischaran	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Sureschandra	...	Jessore School.
„ Syamsundar	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Nizamat Sch., Moorshedabad.
Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Punyadaprasad	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Rutledge, W. B.	...	St. James' School.
Sahay, Baikunta	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Birjvasi	...	Private Student.
„ Lalji	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Ramdhari	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
Saikeah, Mahommed Attahar	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Ratnadhar	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
Sakhilal	...	Hume's High Sch., Etawah.
Saligram	...	District School, Umritsar.
Sambhunath	...	Sultanpore Zillah School.
Samuel Bhewaji	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Sankarduyal	...	Baraich School.

Sankhdar, Jwalaprasad	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Sanyal, Amvikacharan	...	Santipore Municipal School.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Nizamat Sch ,Moorshedabad.
„ Pulinchandra	...	Baulia High School.
„ Rohinikanta	...	Nizamat Sch.,Moorshedabad.
Sarfaraz Hossein Khan	...	Superior Zillah Sch., Benares.
Sarkar, Amritalal	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Dijendranath	...	Dehra Training School.
„ Girindralal	...	Navadwipa C.M.S. A.S. Sch.
„ Nilmadhav	...	Ranaghat School.
Sarma, Sachchidananda	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Ditto.
Sarvajitlal	...	Balarampore School.
Sarvadhikari, Avinaschandra	...	Hindu School.
Sathay, Ramchandra Rao	...	Banda Zillah School.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	Commillah School.
„ Anandakumar	...	Mogultoli School.
„ Brajendranath	...	Barisal Govt. School.
„ Girischandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rameschandra	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Saratchandra	...	C. M School, Monghyr.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Barisal Govt. School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Bagnan School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Muragacha School.
„ Sasikumar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Senapati, Haridas	...	Hare School.
Seneveratne, H. C.	...	Medical School, Ceylon.
Sengupta, Rajendralal	...	Midnapore High School.
Set, Navagopal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Sil, Rajendralal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rakshekali	...	Hindu School.
Singh, Buta	...	Guzrat Govt. School.
„ Gardit	...	District School, Umritsar.
„ Gayadatta	...	Gonda High School.
„ Harnam	...	Private Student.
„ Natha	...	Pertabgurh High School.
„ Rethbaran	...	Sarun School.
Sinha, Madhav	...	Superior Zill Sch., Benares.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	Bhastara School.
„ Priyanath	...	Chundernagur School.
„ Purnananda	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
Sitalprasad	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Sitaram	...	Baraich School.
Sivesvarprasad	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
Sohnamal	...	Gujranwalla Mission School.
Som, Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Piyarilal	...	C. M. School, Monghyr.

Som, Saratchandra	...	Met. Instn., Shampooker Br.
Sukal, Ganganarayan	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Sur, Nrityagopal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Syamdas	...	Husiarpore District School.
Syamnarayan	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Syed Fuzl Hosain	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
„ Mehdi Hosain Akbar	...	Teacher.
„ Omed Ali	...	Commillah School.
Tabarak Hosain	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
Tamiżuddin	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
Tejkrishna	...	Barabanki High School.
Tewari, Jogamohan Sinha	...	Jabalpore High School.
„ Jognesvar	...	Sultanpore Zillah School.
Tribhuvannath	...	Unao High School.
Upadhya, Indradatta	...	C. M. School, Azimgurh.
Vinayak Gopal Saungikar	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpur.
Vishwanath Vassudev Tatkey	..	Jabalpur High School.
Waezuddin	...	Christ Ch. Sch., Cawnpur.
Wahidul Haq	...	C. M. High Sch., Gorakpur.
Wajid Hosain	...	Arrah School.
Wright, L. G.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Zafaryab Ali	...	Mirat Zillah School.

Graduates—Medicine.

M. D.

Basu, Jagavandhu	...	1863	Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865	Asst. Surgn., H.M.'s 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumar	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

Rudra, Bhagavat Chandra	...	1877	Medical College.
Maitra, Bepi bihari	...	1878	Ditto.

M. B.

Basu, Biharilal	...	1873	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jadavchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Navakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1872	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Purnachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1867	Ditto.
Das, Manmohan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	..	1872	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1866	Ditto
De, Devendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1867	Ditto.
Ghósh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Phakirchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto.
Gupta, Bankavihari	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankavihari	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Umeshchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gangaprasad	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.

Peters, C. E.	...	1868	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagavatchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Natavar	...	1877	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.

L. M. S.

Abdul Russaq	...	1874	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikhyanath	...	1862	Ditto.
Akoar Khan	...	1872	Ditto.
Bakchi, Abhaycharan	...	1861	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Harakanta	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Harinarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Haischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nakurchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Sivchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Bara, Sivram	...	1871	Ditto.
Basak, Amulyaratna	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Sonatan	...	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Aghornath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Amritakrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Benimadhav	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Binodakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadavchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kailas Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Kesav Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Khargesvar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Laksminaryan	...	1863	Ditto.

Basu, Mahendralal	...	1869 Medical College.
„ Prabodh Chandra	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1877 Ditto.
„ Tarini Charan	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Umeshchandra	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1867 Ditto.
Bhaduri, Biharilal	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1866 Ditto.
Bhar, Grish Chandra	...	1874 Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amirtalal	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	1871 Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath	...	1877 Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bijay Kumar	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Harinath	...	1877 Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	1871 Ditto.
Chambers, E. W.	...	1866 Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra	...	1877 Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	..	1877 Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Nilkanta	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Nimai Chandra	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Nityananda	...	1876 Ditto.
„ Phakirchandra	...	1875 Ditto.
„ Radhikaprasad	...	1861 Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Bijavgovinda	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Kapilesvar	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1867 Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	...	1866 Ditto.
Das, Adharchandra	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Amarnath	...	1877 Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1877 Ditto.
„ Benimadhav	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Binodvihari	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	1866 Ditto.

Das, Chunilal	1871	Medical College.
„ Haranchandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Hiralal (1st)	1877	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	1866	Ditto.
„ Kesavchandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramkumar	1875	Ditto.
„ Sivkrishna	1875	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Gurudayal	1868	Ditto.
Datta, Patakrishna	1873	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1865	Ditto.
„ Govardhan	1874	Ditto.
„ Haralal	1871	Ditto.
„ Haralal	1874	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	1866	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	1875	Ditto.
„ Krishnalal	1870	Ditto.
„ Manahar	1865	Ditto.
„ Manilal	1862	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Umeshchandra	1863	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	1865	Ditto.
„ Girish Chandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1865	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1871	Ditto.
„ Kalachand	1872	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramankrishna	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	1865	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Dev, Amritalal	1869	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinvihari	1871	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	1862	Ditto.
Evart, Tillaimuttu, J. C.	1877	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	1868	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	1875	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	1869	Ditto.
„ Binodvihari	1874	Ditto.
„ Dayalkisrishna	1867	Ditto.
„ Dukari	1863	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadavkisrishna	1864	Ditto.
„ Judunath	1863	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	1877	Ditto.

Ghosh,	Jogindranath	1873	Medical College.
„	Kalikrishna	1869	Ditto.
„	Kisorimohan	1874	Ditto.
„	Krishnadhan	1864	Ditto.
„	Madhavchandra	1867	Ditto.
„	Nandalal	1864	Ditto.
„	Navinchandra	1872	Ditto
„	Parvatichandra	1864	Ditto.
„	Rakhaldas	1875	Ditto.
„	Ramlal	1863	Ditto.
„	Ratikanta	1872	Ditto.
„	Sureschandra	1874	Ditto.
„	Syamapada	1877	Ditto.
„	Trailokyanath	1866	Ditto.
Ghosal,	Kaliprasanna	1864	Ditto.
Gosvami,	Gopalchandra	1869	Ditto.
Guha,	Devendra Nath	1874	Ditto.
Gupta,	Avinaschandra	1871	Ditto.
„	Bipinvihari	1877	Ditto.
„	Chandrakumar	1873	Ditto.
„	Devendranath	1875	Ditto.
„	Dwarikanath	1871	Ditto.
„	Madhusudan	1869	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
„	Narendranath	1877	Ditto.
„	Navinchandra	1868	Ditto.
„	Ramcharan	1865	Ditto.
„	Ramkali	1870	Ditto.
„	Sambhuchandra	1862	Ditto.
Haldar,	Kalachand	1863	Ditto.
„	Nidhulal	1872	Ditto.
„	Nityacharan	1877	Ditto.
„	Prisitosh	1873	Ditto.
Keyt,	F.	1863	Ditto.
Koch,	E L.	1862	Ditto.
Kumar,	Bipinkrishna	1874	Ditto.
Kundu,	Rajkumar	1865	Ditto.
Laha,	Austosh	1873	Ditto.
„	Navinchandra	1871	Ditto.
Lahiri,	Bhushanchandra	1873	Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra	1864	Ditto.
„	Syamacharan	1865	Ditto.
Lutful,	Khabir	1871	Ditto.
Majumdar,	Amritalal	1871	Ditto.
„	Annadaprasad	1873	Ditto.
„	Bhupal Krishna	1874	Ditto.
„	Kailas Chandra	1874	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	1874	Ditto.
„	Syamacharan	1868	Ditto.
Mallik,	Kanailal	1876	Ditto.

Mallik, Jogendranath	1874	Medical College.
„ Rajendranath	1871	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	1869	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Dinanath	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1863	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Haridas	1876	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu	1869	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	1862	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	1861	Ditto.
„ Kasikinkar	1865	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	1861	Ditto.
„ Nrityagopal	1877	Ditto.
„ Priyamvarnath	1869	Ditto.
„ Rajendrachandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamchandra	1866	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	1861	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	1866	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	1877	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	1876	Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	1863	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	1874	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadubhushan	1866	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1866	Ditto.
„ Kalidas	1875	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	1875	Ditto.
„ Kesavchandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Lalmadhav	1866	Ditto.
„ Matilal	1875	Ditto.
„ Prakaschandra	1876	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	1877	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkisor	1863	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritlal	1873	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjavihari	1873	Ditto.
„ Nityananda	1862	Ditto.
Pain, Akshaykumar	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath	1876	Ditto.
„ Banamali	1876	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	1873	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	1874	Ditto.
„ Janaranjan	1862	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	1873	Ditto.
Palit, Biresvar	1868	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	1861	Ditto.
Ruha, Kamalkrishna	1874	Ditto.

Ray,	Gopalchandra	1865	Medical College.
„	Gapalchandra	1872	Ditto.
„	Haranath	1867	Ditto.
„	Lalvihari	1877	Ditto.
„	Jogensvar	1875	Ditto.
„	Mahimachandra	1870	Ditto.
„	Navagopal	1865	Ditto.
„	Radhanath	1872	Ditto.
„	Sasthivar	1877	Ditto.
„	Rammay	1874	Ditto.
„	Taraprasanna	1867	Ditto.
„	Taraprasanna	1869	Ditto.
„	Umeschandra	1867	Ditto.
Sadhu,	Ramanchandra	1863	Ditto.
Saha,	Asokkrishna	1875	Ditto.
„	Brajanath	1873	Ditto.
Sanyal,	Kunjalal	1877	Ditto.
Sarkar,	Bhuvanmohan	1861	Ditto.
„	Gangagovinda	1877	Ditto.
„	Jadavkrishna	1874	Ditto.
„	Nandalal	1871	Ditto.
„	Sasibhushan	1867	Ditto.
„	Sureschandra	1872	Ditto.
Sen,	Akshaykumar	1872	Ditto.
„	Balaichandra	1863	Ditto.
„	Basantakumar	1877	Ditto.
„	Brajendranath	1874	Ditto.
„	Durgadas	1872	Ditto.
„	Durgananda	1877	Ditto.
„	Dvarkanath	1874	Ditto.
„	Jadavkrishna	1872	Ditto.
„	Kedarnath	1869	Ditto.
„	Kedarnath	1877	Ditto.
„	Kisorimohan	1868	Ditto.
„	Krishnadas	1872	Ditto.
„	Mathuranath	1872	Ditto.
„	Piyarilal	1871	Ditto.
„	Rakhalchandra	1872	Ditto.
„	Umeschandra	1873	Ditto.
„	Upendranath	1865	Ditto.
Set,	Rajanilal	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar,	Srinath	1869	Ditto.
Sinha,	Durgacharan	1872	Ditto.
„	Purnachandra	1871	Ditto.
„	Sasibhushan	1877	Ditto.
„	Suryyanarayan	1865	Ditto.
Ulla,	Adid	1868	Ditto.
Zalmur	Ali Ahmed	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur	Uddin	1871	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

1877.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Bandyopadhyay, Girijapada ... Medical College.

Second Division.

In Aphabetical Order.

Basu, Prandhan	...	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Bibhutibhusan	...	Ditto.
„ Haridas	...	Ditto.
Datta, Khirodkumar	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Kunjalal	..	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Athur Ali	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath (1st)		Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
Basak, Nrityalal	..	Ditto.
Basu, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Brittain, James	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
Chandhuri, Apurvakrishna	...	Ditto.
Das, Brajanath	...	Ditto.
„ Indrakumar	...	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	Ditto.

Datta, Revatimohan	...	Medical College.
Dhar, Rasiklal	..	Ditto.
Ghosh, Lalvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Priyanath	.	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	..	Ditto.
Lahiri, Dharanidhar	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Durgacharan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
„ Badrikanath	...	Ditto.
Purkaith, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Gopikananda	. .	Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Dvarkanath	..	Ditto.
Sen, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Sill, Kshetramohan	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Narendraprasanna	.	Ditto.
„ Pratapnarayan	...	Ditto.

1878.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chakravarti, Biharilal	...	Medical College.
Maitra, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Gupta, Durgadas	...	Medical College.
Mitra, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	Ditto.
Sadukhan, Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
Syed Hossain	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Asder Ali Khan	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra (1st)		Ditto.
„ Banesvar	...	Ditto.
„ Brajendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyanath	...	Ditto.
Basu, Mahendramohan	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Taradas	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	...	Ditto.
„ Jagannath	...	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	...	Ditto.
Das, Apurvakrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Das Gupta, Gurucharan	...	Ditto.
Datta, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
Davidson, W. H.	...	Ditto.
Fuzler Rahman	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Mahendranath	....	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kasinath	....	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra (1st)	...	Ditto.
Kali, Chandrasekhir	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Durgadas	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Pratapchandra	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Nagendrakumar	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Nripendrachandra		Ditto.
Nan, Hiralal	...	Ditto.
Palit, Khirodchandra	....	Ditto.
Ray, Gangadhar	...	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
Sen, Harieharan	..	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Bihárikrishna	...	Medical College.
Ray, Sivaprasad	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan (1st)		Ditto.
Acharyya, Kedaresvar	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Binodvihari	...	Ditto.
Chandra, Dinanath	..	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhya, Binodvihari	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Haribhushan	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Haradhan	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Purnachandra	..	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritlal	...	Ditto.
,, Nrityacharan	...	Ditto.
Pal, Janakinath	...	Ditto.
Panioty, J. E.	...	Ditto.
Ray, Matilal	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bagchi, Bijaygovinda	...	Medical College.
Bál, Taranath	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay. Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
,, Kalinath	...	Ditto.
,, Kalipada	...	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Basu, Bibhudasankar	...	Ditto.
,, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Nagendrachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Sikharkumar	...	Ditto.
Bhadhuri, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Bamandev	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Krishnachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
Chandra, Priyalál	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Jaykrishna	...	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	..	Ditto.
,, Kamalakshya	...	Ditto.
Datta, Bankavihari	...	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	...	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Nitaichand	...	Ditto.
,, Nripendranath	..	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
,, Upendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
Dé, Fakirchand	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Biharilál	...	Ditto.
,, Krishnadhan	...	Ditto.

Ghose, Prasannakumar	...	Medical College.
Ghoshal, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto
Gupta, Nirmalchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Tarinikumar	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Annadakanta	...	Ditto.
Kar, Pratapchandra	...	Ditto.
Kundu, Bhagavaticharan	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prakaschandra	..	Ditto.
Majumdar, Girindrachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
Mandal, Ganeschandra	...	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
,, Lalmohan	...	Ditto.
,, Sasibhusahn(3rd)	.	Ditto.
Nandi, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Pál, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
,, Navadwipachandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
,, Atulchandra	..	Ditto.
,, Nilkanta	...	Ditto.
Sen, Gurugovinda	...	Ditto.
,, Gurunath	...	Ditto.
,, Jadunath (2nd)	...	Ditto.
,, Kálikanta	...	Ditto.
Sen Gupta, Bishnupada	...	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS

At Second M. B Examination, Rs 60 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College
Gupta, Kalipada	..	1868	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE

Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Medical College
Gupta, Bankavihari	...	1870	Ditto
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhav	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto.

At Second L M. S. Examination, Rs 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, D L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto
Chattopadhyay, Govindachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	..	1867	Ditto.
Gosvami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	. .	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.

At First M B Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Sarkar, Natavar	.	1075	Ditto.
Sadukhan, Khitodchandra	...	1876	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1874	Ditto.
Syed Hosen	...	1876	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalipada	...	1866	Medical College.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Das, Manmohan	...	1875	Medical College.
Mukopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1876	Ditto.

At First L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Govindachandra	...	1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Navinchandra	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	..	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikshyanath	...	1859	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Benimadhav	...	1862	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadavchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	...	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	...	1865	Ditto.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination,

1877.

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { Mr. M. J. White, M. A.
Rev. C. Jordan.

[*Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression.*]

1. (*a*) Write two sentences that shall bring out the difference between the indefinite article *an*, and the numeral adjective *one*. Explain the difference.

(*b.*) What other part of speech is *one?* What is then its meaning? Give an example.

(*c.*) Distinguish between:—

(i.) A Doctor's gown and cap.
A Doctor's gown and a cap.

(ii.) He is Napoleon.
He is a Napoleon.

(*d.*) What is the force of *a* in—*A rupee, a man!*

2. (*a.*) What is the proper function of a Relative Pronoun?

(*b.*) Name the compound relatives, and illustrate the use of each by a sentence.

(*c.*) Compare the meaning of *who*, in the following sentences:—
I met a friend, who told me the news. Why should we consult this man, who knows nothing of the matter? That is the man who spoke to us yesterday.

(*d.*) Give examples of *as*, *but*, *when*, *where*, *whence*, *whither*, having the force of a Relative.

3. (*a.*) Parse the words in italics, in the following:—

"It was *now*, that the stranger entered the room. The host and all the guests *present*, were astonished at the intrusion of *so* meanly-clad a person; *for* all they knew, he was a beggar. After saying a few words the Prince—for *such* this stranger was—threw off his disguise. *Whereupon*, those who regarded him but a while *ago*

as an object of contempt, and had *accordingly* held aloof from him, were profuse in their attentions. But *such* servility was *more* than he could countenance."

(*b.*) Show that you know the meaning of the italic words, by substituting other words, phrases, or clauses for them.

4. Analyse the following:—

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints in the sands of time:
Foot-prints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again."

5 (*a.*) Supply prepositions in the following blanks:—

"A Tortoise, dissatisfied his lowly life, when he beheld so many the birds, his neighbours, disporting themselves the clouds, and thinking that, if he could but once get the air, he could soar the best of them, called one day the eagle, and offered him all the treasures the ocean, if he would only teach him fly."

(*b*) Correct the following:—

He resembles with him. He prohibits me to speak. He complied to my request. He writes by a steel pen. He has great hopes in success. He received the command on the army. He despaired from success.

(*c.*) What different meanings has the word *set*, when coupled with the prepositions *about, on, out, up*, respectively.

(*d.*) What prepositions should be used after:—*alienate, annex, capacity, domineer, grapple?* Illustrate by short sentences.

6. (*a.*) Give the meaning of the following phrases, and frame sentences with them, to show their application:—*Out of pocket. A dead letter. A case in point. Crest-fallen. To put out of countenance. To lie in wait.*

(*b.*) Trace with reference to their derivation and history, the meaning of *aloof, auspicious, disastrous, rivals, enthral, soldier, admiral, companion, pagan, tantalize, individuality, pervading, antidote, pungent.*

7. In the following passages, change the arrangement of the words from the inverted to the direct of syntactical order.—

(*a.*) Beneath a rock, his vassals' care
Was prompt the ritual to prepare
With deep and dreadful meaning fraught:
For such Antiquity had taught
Was preface meet, ere yet abroad
The Cross of Fire should take its road.

(*b.*) And ye, that from the stately brow
Of Windsor's heights the expanse below.
Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey;

Whose turf, whose shades, whose flowers among,
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver winding way.

8. (*a*) Point out the difference in meaning between the sentences bracketed:—

{ What do you think of my horse running to-day?
{ What do you think of my horse's running to-day?

{ He hoisted a red and white flag.
{ He hoisted a red and a white flag.

{ He spoke three words only.
{ He only spoke three words.

{ After the gambler lost his last stake, he had little money left.
{ After the gambler lost his last stake, he had a little money left.

(*b*.) Explain the following constructions:—

(i.) *Many a man* proves a curse to society.
(ii.) *The more* we study, *the more* we improve.
(iii.) *Shame being lost*, all virtue is lost.
(iv.) He was refused the privilege.

9. Write a short account of any game or merry-making, which you have either seen or taken part in.

[N. B.—*In writing the above, if the student wanders from the subject, he will materially diminish the value of what is written.*]

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { Mr. J. K. Rogers.
{ Mr. J. V. Pope, M. A.

[*Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression.*]

1. Explain and give an example of the gerundial infinitive and also of the infinitive used substantively.

2. (*a*.) Compose sentences introducing the past participle of the following verbs:—*set, thrust, shoe, dig, forbear, swim.*

(*b*.) Classify verbs according to the mode in which they form the past tense and past participle; and give three examples of each in addition to those given above.

3. (*a*.) Account for the number of the verb in each of the following sentences:—

The news is quite true. The infantry were compelled to retire. Cowardice and treachery generally go together. A bullock and cart was passing along the road. Napoleon with his officers was taken captive. My poverty, but not my will, consents.

"But now two paces of the vilest Earth
Is room enough."

(*b.*) Parse the words in italics in the following sentences:— Love of money, the *root* of all evil, was the *cause* of his ruin. That boy seems a *fool*. Cæsar played the *tyrant*. To me, fair *friend*, you never can be old. Wellington, the *enemy* having fled, withdrew his troops. He promised to meet me at the *bookseller's*. Can you lend *me* ten rupees? The box weighs five *seers*. He was like *his father*.

4. (*a.*) Supply one word for the words in italics:—

This is *not to be believed*. Paper *to write on*. *A document that has been written with the hand*. Handwriting *that cannot be read*. Behaviour *that is not natural*. A man *who lacks courage*. A wound *that causes death*. A monster *that inspires fear in others*. A habit *that clings to one through life*.

(*b.*) Turn each of the following complex sentences into one simple one:

(1.) He would go, if you asked him.
(2.) It is doubtful whether he will succeed.
(3.) I do not think it right to adopt this course of action.
(4.) I can make it clear to you that I am innocent.
(5.) It was you that I was laughing at.
(6.) If I could sell my milk at a good price, I might buy a hen.

5. Explain all the expressions in italics:—

(*a.*) In spite of his father's care, he *turned out* a *vagabond*.

(*b.*) We *came upon* a dâk bungalow, where after dining we *turned in for the night*. We *turned out* at *cock-crow*, but did not *make* another dâk bungalow before *dusk*, for our *nag* was *broken-winded*, and *broken-kneed*, and our whole *turn-out stuck fast* in a *miry rut*.

6. Change the direct into the indirect form of narration, in the following:—

(*a.*) "Your Majesty asks me, whether I have committed high treason. If I am suspected, let me be brought before my peers. And how can your Majesty place any dependence on the answer of a culprit, whose life is at stake? Even if I had invited His Highness over, I should, without scruple, plead not guilty."

(*b.*) A cat hearing that a hen was laid up sick in her nest, paid her a visit of condolence, and creeping up to her, said: "How are you, my dear friend? What can I do for you? What are you in want of? Only tell me. Is there anything in the world, that I can bring you? Keep up your spirits, and do not be alarmed." "Thank you," said the hen, "do you be good enough to leave me, and I have no fear but I shall soon be well."

7. Correct the following:—

(1.) Goldsmith has wrote a nice Poetry, by name Traveller.
(2.) Can I go, Sir? When I am to return.
(3.) To preserve health, we must keep practice to rise early of the morning; if we are not so practising, it is not greatly wondered, if we therefore lose health.
(4.) From ten days, I am too much ill of fever; but now the doctor has cured me something.
(5.) Having made conversation to him, he says me, that if you do not study, you could not pass.

(6.) He prefers to play from to read, therefore he has deprived his father from all his happiness.

(7.) Please tell me, where is Mr. S.

(8.) I have made the lecture on many subject,—The Civilization, Steam Engine, and this and that.

(9.) Yester eve, I called at yours, but your family told that you was gone to out. I therefore came back to own home, much sorry.

(10.) He gave the Examination, but he was failed, because he did not keep sufficing marks.

8. (*a.*) Explain the meaning of the words in italics :

The judge sentenced him to *transportation*. On being set free, he was *transported with joy*. A. is a *popular speaker*. This is a *popular treatise on Astronomy*. He led the *forlorn hope* at the battle of Bergen-op-Zoom. She is quite *forlorn*. *Give me* an honest man *to deal with*. *Deal wood* sold here. He *dealt out even-handed justice*. Shun *double dealing*. Man is *rational*. The soldiers grumbled at their *rations*.

(*b.*) Explain the following :—

(1.) To jump out of the frying-pan into the fire.

(2.) He that trusts in a lie, shall perish in truth.

(3.) To be penny wise and pound foolish.

(4.) He that looks not before, finds himself behind.

(5.) If you give him an inch, he will take an ell.

(6.) To shut the stable door, when the steed has been stolen.

9. (*a.*) Construct simple sentences introducing the following :—

To say the least. Not to my knowledge. Speaking in round numbers. Face to face. To fly off at a tangent. To laugh to scorn. Without a moment's hesitation. To bask in the sun-shine.

(*b.*) Construct complex sentences in which the following are included as subordinate sentences :—

How I came to overlook such a mistake. While our thoughts were thus employed. When the door of the apartment flew open. That he was guilty. Which you see in the distance.

(*c.*) Construct compound sentences in which each of the following forms one of the co-ordinate sentences :—

Or he will send a substitute. Else you will be ruined. If you are able to walk so far. But he died without a friend. Nor was his name obscure. And makes the Country around it like a lake.

[N. B.—*In the answers to the above, only such sentences will be accepted, as show that the meaning of the phrases and clauses introduced is thoroughly understood.*]

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. F. Biden, M. A.

1. Translate—

Mox ego : " Cur, quamvis aliorum numina placem,
Jane, tibi primo thura merumque fero ?"
" Ut per me possis aditum, qui limina servo,
Ad quoscunque voles, inquit, habere deos."

"At cur læta tuis dicuntur verba Calendis,
Et damus, alternas accipimusque preces?"
Tum deus incumbens baculo quem dextra gerebat,
"Omnia principiis," inquit, "inesse solent.
Ad primam vocem timidas advertitis aures,
Et visam primum consulit augur avem.
Templa patent, auresque deum: nec lingua caducas
Concipit ulla preces: dictaque pondus habent."
Desierat Janus: nec longa silentia feci;
Sed tetigi verbis ultima verba meis.
"Quid vult palma sibi, rugosaque carica dixi,
Et data sub niveo candida mella favo?"
"Omen," ait, "causa est, ut res sapor ille sequatur,
Et peragat cœptum dulcis ut annus iter."

2. Translate—

Dant veniam, ridentque moram. Capit ille coronam
Quæ possit crines, Phœbe, decere tuos.
Induerat Tyrio bis tinctam murice pallam,
Reddidit icta suos pollice chorda sonos;
Flebilibus veluti numeris canentia dura
Trajectus penna tempora cantat olor.
Protinus in medias ornatus desilit undas,
Spargitur impulsa cœrula puppis aqua.
Inde, fide majus, tergo delphina recurvo
Se memorant oneri supposuisse novo.
Ille sedens, citharamque tenet, pretiumque vehendi
Cantat, et æquoreas carmine mulcet aquas.
Di pia facta vident. Astris delphina recepit
Jupiter, et stellas jussit habere novem.

3. Translate—

"Occidite, dixit, inermem;
Hoc cupiunt fratres, Tarquiniusque pater,
Qui mea crudeli laceravit verbere terga."
Dicere ut hoc posset, verbera passus erat.
Luna fuit. Spectant juvenem gladiosque recondunt;
Tergaque, deducta veste, notata vident.
Flent quoque, et ut secum tueatur bella, precantur,
Callidus ignaris annuit ille viris.
Jamque potens, misso genitorem appellat amico,
Prodendi Gabios quod sibi monstret iter?
Hortus odoratis suberat cultissimus herbis,
Sectus humum rivo lene sonantis aquæ.
Illic Tarquinius mandata latentia nati
Accipit, et virga lilia summa metit.
Nuntius ut redit, decussaque lilia dixit:
Filius: "Agnosco jussa parentis," ait.
Nec mora: principibus cæsis ex urbe Gabina,
Traduntur ducibus mœnia nuda suis.

4. Translate and explain allusions to in:

(*a*) Quum tot sint Jani, cur stas sacratus in uno.
Hic ubi templa foris juncta duobus habes?

(*b*) Palilia poscor.
Non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales.
(*c.*) "Invito frater adempte, vale"
(*d*) Inde nepos, natusque dei, licet ipse recuset,
Pondera cœlesti mente paterna feret.

5. Decline: dea, pelagus, uter, senex.
Conjugate: findo, fundo, fingo, fero.

6. Translate into Latin:

(1) He will be called a brave man.
(2.) Here am I who did it.
(3.) He is at Rome with his brother.
(4.) Having said this he struck him with his sword.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—REV. FATHER LAFONT, S. J.

1. Translate—

Hic etsi crimine Pario est accusatus, tamen alia fuit causa damnationis. Namque Athenienses propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, quæ paucis annis ante fuerat, omnium suorum civium potentiam extimescebant. Miltiades multum in imperiis magistratibusque versatus, non videbatur posse esse privatus præsertim cum consuetudine ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur; nam Chersonesi, omnes illos quos habitarat annos, perpetuam obtinuerat dominationem; tyrannusque fuerat appellatus sed justus. Non erat enim vi consecutus sed suorum voluntate, eamque potestatem bonitate retinuerat.

(*a.*) Translate literally:

(*b.*) Parse the following words in the above: *tyrannidem, multum, versatus, videretur, habitarat, consecutus*, giving the principal parts of the verbs and accounting for the cases and moods.

2. Translate:—

Ita decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbibus constituta, ipsius nutu omnia gerebantur: cujus de crudelitate ac perfidia, satis est unam rem exempli gratia proferre, ne de eodem plura enumerando, fatigemus lectores. Victor ex Asia cum reverteretur, Thasumque devertisset, quod ea civitas præcipua fide fuerat erga Athenienses, proinde ac si iidem firmissimi solerent esse amici qui constantes fuissent inimici, eam pervertere concupivit; vidit autem, nisi in eo occultasset voluntatem, futurum ut Thasii dilaberentur consulerentque rebus suis.

(*a*) Translate the passage.

(*b*) Distinguish between *civitas, Urbs, urbs, oppidum; potestas, potentia, auctoritas.*

(*c.*) Account for all the verbs in the subjunctive mood.

3 Translate:—

Postquam Corinthum pervenit Dion et eodem perfugit Heraclides, ab eodem expulsus Dionysio, qui præfectus fuerat equitum omni ratione bellum comparare cœperunt; sed non multum proficie-

bant quod multorum annorum tyrannis, magnarum opum putabatur. Quam ob causam pauci ad societatem periculi perducebantur. Sed Dion fretus non tam suis copiis quam odio tyranni, maximo animo, duabus onerariis navibus, quinquaginta annorum imperium, munitum quingentis longis navibus, decem equitum, centumque peditum millibus, profectus oppugnatum, adeo facile perculit ut post diem tertium quam Siciliam attigerat, Syracusas introierit.

(*a.*) Translate

(*b.*) Parse: *Corinthum, expulsus, fretus, oppugnatum.*

(*c*) Account for the case employed in *magnarum, opum, odio, millibus, Syracusas.*

4. Translate into Latin—

After Alcibiades had begun to command the army, the enemie could withstand them neither by land nor by sea. As soon as h^{s} was carried, half dead, out of the temple, he gave up the ghost

For his merits a crown of honour was presented to him by the people

(Translate this latter sentence in two different ways)

SANSKRIT

Examiners— { Baboo Nilmani Mookerjea, M. A.
Pundit Bireshur Vidyaratna.

1 ततो हिरण्यको विलपति ।

एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदन्तं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य ।
तावद् द्वितीयं समुपस्थितं मे छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ति ॥

स्वभावजन्तु यन्मित्रं भाग्येनैवाभिजायते ।
तदलक्षितमौहार्दमापत्स्वपि न मुञ्चति ॥

न मातरि न दारेषु न सोदर्य्ये न चात्मजे ।
विश्वासस्तादृशः पुंसां यादृङ्मित्रे स्वभावजे ॥

इति मुहुर्विचिन्त्य प्राह अहो मे दुर्दैवम् । अथवा दृत्यमेवैतत् ।

कायः संनिहितापायः सम्पदः पदमापदाम् ।
संगमाः सापगमाः सर्व्वमुत्पादि भङ्गुरम् ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above.

(*b.*) Parse अन्त in the second line, and द्वितीयं in the third; and point out the nominatives agreeing with अभिजा ते and मुञ्चति.

(*c*) Analyse into their component parts the underlined words in the above extract.

2. नाहं कृपालुहृदयो न च मां भजते क्षमा ।
अन्ये ते मुनयः शक्र दुर्व्वाससमवेहि माम् ॥
गोतमादिभिरन्यस्तं गर्व्वमापादितो मुधा ।
अत्रान्तिसारसर्व्वस्वं दुर्व्वाससमवेहि माम् ॥
वशिष्ठाद्यैर्दयासारैः शोचं कुर्व्वद्भिरन्यकैः ।
गर्व्वं गतोऽसि येनैव मामप्यद्यावमन्यसे ॥
ज्वलज्जटाकलापस्य भृकुटीकुटिलं मुखम् ।
निरीक्ष्य कक्षिभुवने मम यो न गतो भयम् ॥
नाहं क्षमिष्ये बज्रेण किमुक्तेन शतक्रतो ।
विडम्बनामिमां भूयः करोष्यनुनयात्मिकाम् ॥

(*a.*) Turn the above into plain prose, using compound words as sparingly as you can.

(*b.*) Expound in Sanskrit the samasa in कृपालुहृदयः, गोतमादिभिः, अत्रान्तिसारसर्व्वस्वं, ज्वलज्जटाकलापस्य, त्रिभुवने and अनुनयात्मिकां.

(*c.*) Point out the roots of अवेहि, शोचं, निरीक्ष्य, and अनुनय, and give the first person plural, present tense (लट् or को) of the first two, and second person dual perfect (लिट् or ठो) of the other two verbs.

3. स कथं शक्यते क्षात्रैरपाकर्त्तुं बलादितः ।
पिबैतामहाद्रोण्यात् ससहायो विशेषतः ॥
ते पुरा सत्कृतास्तात पाण्डुना नागरा जनाः ।
कथं युधिष्ठिरस्यार्थे न नो हन्युः सबान्धवान् ॥

Turn the first stanza into the active, and the second into the passive form.

4. मध्यस्थः सततं भीष्मो द्रोणपुत्रो मयि स्थितः ।
यतः पुत्रस्नुषो द्रोणो भविता नात्र संशयः ॥
कृपः शारद्वतश्चैव यतः एतौ ततो भवेत् ।
द्रोणश्च भागिनेयश्च न स त्यक्ष्यति कर्हिचित् ॥
त्वत्तार्थबद्धस्नेहाकं प्रच्छन्नं संयतः परैः ।
न चैकः स समर्थोऽस्मान् पाण्डवार्थेऽभिबाधितुम् ॥
सुविस्रब्धं पाण्डुपुत्रान् सह माता विवासय ।
वारणावतमद्यैव यथा यान्ति तथा कुरु ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above in easy Sanskrit.

(*b.*) Give the verbal nouns derived from the roots of the above underlined words.

5. Translate the following into English:

अथ वायसस्तेन मित्रेण सह चिरालापसुखेन तस्य सरस· समीपं ययौ। ततो मन्थरो दूरादेव लघुपतनकमालोक्य उत्थाय यथोचित-मातिथ्यं विधाय मूषिकस्याप्यतिथिसत्कारं चकार। वायसोऽवदत् सखे मन्थर सविशेषपूजामस्मै विधेहि। यतोऽयं पुण्यकर्मणां धुरीणः कारुण्य-रत्नाकरो हिरण्यको नाम मूषिकराजः। एतस्य गुणस्तुतिं जिह्वासहस्रेण यदि सर्पराजः कदाचित् कर्तुं समर्थः स्यादित्युक्त्वा चित्रग्रीवोपाख्यानं वर्णितवान्। ततो मन्थरः सादरं हिरण्यकं संपूज्याह भद्र आत्मनो निर्जनवनागमनकारणमाख्यातुमर्हसि। हिरण्यकोऽवदत् कथयामि श्रूयताम्।

6. Translate the following into Sanskrit:

The sun is set. There is one cloud in the blue sky. The cows lie down on the soft grass, and chew the cud. A sweet smell comes from a bed of roses. The flocks of gay birds fly into the thick wood. The corn looks fresh and green.

ARABIC.

Examiner—H. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

نقل ان ضمرة الاسدى كان قتالا للرجال منازلا للابطال و كان مع ذلك نحيفا قصيرا تنبو العين عنه و كان قد قتل ناسا من العرب - ثم ان النعمان بن المنذر اللخمى جمع المراصد و جعل فيه الجعائل و اعياه ذلك فكتب اليه باعلان و جعل له مائة من الابل ان اتاه - فقدم عليه فلما رآه نبت عينه عنه و ازدراه و استصغر امره و قال انت ضمرة الاسدى الذى بلغني عنه ما بلغ - قال نعم فقال النعمان تسمع بالمعيدى خير من ان تراه وارسلها مثلا فقال ضمرة ابيت اللعن انما المرء باصغريه قلبه و لسانه فان قاتل قاتل بجنان و ان نطق نطق بلسان و ما تكال الرجال بقفزان ولا توزن

بميزان فاعجب ذلك النعمان وقال لله ابوك فكيف بصرك بالامور
قال انقض منها المفتول و أبرم منها المحلول و أجيلها حتى
تجول ثم انظر بعد ذلك الى ما تؤول و ليس لها بصاحب من
لم ينظر في العواقب ||

2. Write out the first four lines of the above passage with all the vowel-points.

3. State the person, number, tense, and *báb* of the following forms— اجيلها - تكال - ابيت - منازلا - تنبو - اعياء - ازدراء and write down the second persons singular, masculine and feminine, of the *Imperative* of the corresponding *bábs*, giving all vowel-points.

4. Inflect, with all vowel-points, the *Muzára'* of the *bábs* إفعال and تفاعل of حار يحور.

5. Translate into English—

ثم ان المرأة بعد ايام مضت الى ابن عبيد الله و حكت له
ما قال زوجها و اخبرته بسفره و ناولته الرقعة فقرأها و اذا فيها
هذه الابيات * شعر *

قالت وقد رأت الاجمال محدجة
و البين قد جمع المشكو و الشاكى
من لى اذا غبت فى ذا المحل قلت لها
الله و ابن عبيد الله مـــولاك

فقال صدق روجك و ما زال يتفق عليها و يوصلها البر و
الا حسان الى ان قدم زوجها فشكرته على فضله و احسانه ||

6. Translate into English—

متى تصحو و قلبك مستطار
و لم تهجع و قد منع القرار
اما يكفيك ان العين عبرى
و في الاحشاء من دكراك نار
تبسم ضاحكا إذ قال عجبا
كلام الليل يمحوه الـــنهار

7. Explain the form and the *báb* of ضاحكا - تبسم - مستطار and inflect the singular of the *Muzára'* of the corresponding *bábs* with all the vowel-points.

BENGALI.

Examiners { Baboo Somnath Mookerjea.
„ Nobin Chunder Chatterjea.

1. Give the purport of the following extracts in your own words:

a. কিন্তু পুরাবৃত্ত ও দর্শনশাস্ত্র এবং পদার্থ বিদ্যাতেও তাঁহারা পদ্য রচনা করিয়াছেন। তাহার সাক্ষী ঈশ্বর কৃষ্ণের কারিকা এবং ভাস্করাচার্য্যের গোলাধ্যায়। দর্শন ও গণিত শাস্ত্রের কথা স্বভাবতঃ রসাত্মক নহে সুতরাং পদার্থ নির্ণয়ের সূক্ষ্ম জ্ঞান লাভ সহ কবিতার রসাস্বাদনও করিতে পারিলে দুই পক্ষেই লাভ। কিন্তু দুই পক্ষে লাভ করিতে গেলে দুই পক্ষে হানিরও সম্ভাবনা। পুরাবৃত্ত ও পদার্থ শাস্ত্রে তত্ত্বনিষ্ট যথার্থানুভবই উদ্দিশ্য। তাহাতেই গ্রন্থকারকেরা পাঠকবর্গের প্রতি ঋণী, তাহাই ন্যায়তঃ পাঠকবর্গের প্রাপ্য, পদার্থ শাস্ত্রে কবিতার রসাস্বাদন ন্যায়তঃ প্রাপ্য নহে, যাহা প্রাপ্য নহে তাহার লিপ্সা করাতে যাহা প্রাপ্য তাহার সম্পূর্ণ আদায় হয় নাই। ইতিহাস সংহিতাদিতে যেমন অপ্রাপ্য কাব্য রস লাভ হইয়াছে তেমনি ছন্দোবন্ধন ও রসবিস্তারের অনুরোধে প্রাপ্য যথার্থানুভব অপ্রাপ্য হইয়াছে। গ্রন্থকারেরা পাঠকবর্গকে কাব্য রস মোদক দিয়া আমোদিত করিয়াছেন, কিন্তু বহু আয়াস পূর্ব্বক তথ্যানুসন্ধানে প্রাপ্য যে যথার্থানুভব তাহাতে বঞ্চিত করিয়াছেন।

b. বৌদ্ধ ধর্ম্মের পক্ষে দর্শন বিচার ও তর্কবিদ্যার অনুশীলন নিতান্ত আবশ্যক হইল। যাহারা চতুর্ব্বেদকে প্রমাণ করিত তাহারদিগের তর্কের প্রয়োজন ছিল না কেননা বেদবচন উদ্ধারেই বিবাদ মীমাংসা ও সন্দেহ ভঞ্জন হইত কিন্তু শাস্ত্রীয় প্রমাণ অগ্রাহ্য করাতে হেতুবাদ ব্যতীত তর্কাবসানের সম্ভব হইল না। বৌদ্ধ ধর্ম্ম রক্ষার্থ শাক্যমুনির শিষ্যেরাই প্রথমতঃ দর্শন ও তর্কবিদ্যার অনুশীলন করেন, তন্নিমিত্ত পুরাণাদি সংহিতাতে বৌদ্ধদিগের গ্রন্থ হেতু শাস্ত্র বাচ্য হইয়াছে।

2. Distinguish between অস্মদীয় and মদীয়, দর্শন and তর্কশাস্ত্র, কবিতা and কাব্য, উপকরণ and উপকার, and পুরাবৃত্ত and ইতিহাস.

3. Explain the following:

a. এই ভাবিয়া মহর্ষি গোতম ব্রাহ্মণবর্গকে বিদ্যার বিবিধ শাখায় উপদেশ করিতে লাগিলেন বুদ্ধির প্রখরতা-বৃদ্ধির নিমিত্ত আদৌ ষোড়শ পদার্থ সূত্রবদ্ধ করিলেন। অন্যান্য সূত্রকারের ন্যায় অথ-শব্দ প্রয়োগদ্বারা মঙ্গলাচরণ করিয়া গ্রন্থারম্ভ করেন নাই। ষোড়শ পদার্থ মধ্যে আত্মিক ভৌতিক নানা প্রকার তত্ত্ব অন্তর্গত আছে, কিন্তু বোধ হয়, রূপ রস গন্ধাদির আলোচনায় দ্বিজ কিশোরদিগের অধিক প্রবৃত্তি ছিল না, সূত্রকার তাঁহারদের প্রবৃত্তি দৃঢ়তর করণার্থ ঐ আলোচনাকে অপবর্গের হেতু বলিয়া লিখিলেন।

b. সভার ভূষণ পণ্ডিত, পণ্ডিতের ভূষণ উত্তমালঙ্কারযুক্ত শব্দ প্রয়োগ, যে ব্যক্তি ব্যাকরণ জ্ঞান বিহীন হইয়া সাধু শব্দ প্রয়োগাভিলাষী হয়, সে যদি মত্ত হস্তিকে মৃণালতন্তুতে বন্ধন করিতে পারে, তবে স্বাভিলাষ পূর্ণ করিতে পারে।

4. অনন্তর ঋত্বিক, পুরোহিত, আচার্য্য ও মন্ত্রিগণে-পরিবৃত রাজা দুষ্মন্তের প্রতি এই আকাশবাণী হইল "হে দুষ্মন্ত! মাতা চর্ম্মকোষস্বরূপা, তাহাতে পিতা আপনিই পুত্ররূপে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন।"

(*a.*) Distinguish between ঋত্বিক্, পুরোহিত, আচার্য্য, and মন্ত্রিগণ।

(*b.*) Explain fully what you understand by আকাশবাণী, and illustrate the same by citing examples from Puranic stories.

5. Explain the samâsa in, and meaning of, তত্ত্বনিষ্ঠ, যথার্থ-হেতুমূলক, দ্বিজকিশোর, ধর্ম্মবণিক্, চতুর্বেদ, পুরুষশার্দ্দূল, লোক-পরম্পরাক্রমে, তির্য্যগ্যোনি, অজাতশত্রু, ব্যসনাপন্ন, নিষ্কিঞ্চন, and কৃতার্থম্মন্য।

6. Give the derivation and meaning of সাম্প্রতিক, অর্দ্ধজরতীয়, যাজ্ঞসেনী, উদারবৎশ্য and আত্মনম্য।

7. শ্রীকৃষ্ণ দিলেন দিব্যচক্ষু অর্জ্জুনেরে।
অর্জ্জুন দেখিল বিশ্ব কৃষ্ণের শরীরে॥

মহাকায় শাম্ব তাঁর স্পর্শিল আকাশ।
রবি শশী দুই চক্ষু হইল প্রকাশ॥
দিবা মুখ বৈশ্বানর তারাগণ দন্ত।
আশ্চর্য্য দেখিল পার্থ না পাইল অন্ত॥
দেবরাজ ইন্দ্র বাহু ব্রাহ্মণ হৃদয়।
নাভি সিন্ধুসম তাঁর পৃষ্ঠ বসুময়॥
দশদিক্ জঙ্ঘা আর পাতাল চরণ।
শৈলগণ তাঁর অস্থি লোম তরুগণ॥
মাংসরূপ ধরণী দেখেন ধনঞ্জয়।
দেখিয়া বিরাট রূপ মানিলা বিস্ময়॥
অপূর্ব্ব ভারত কথা, ব্যাস বিরচিত গাঁথা,
শ্রবণেতে কলুষ নাশন।
যজ্ঞ ব্রত হোম দান, হবে না ইহা সমান,
মুক্ত হয় শুনে যেই জন॥
গোবিন্দের গুণ কর্ম্ম, শ্রবণে বাড়য়ে ধর্ম্ম,
ইহা বিনা সুখ নাহি আর।
যথা রক্ত কোকনদ, ভক্তজন সিদ্ধ পদ,
অখিলের আপদ সংহার॥
নানা রূপে অবতরি, দৈত্যগণে ক্ষয় করি,
পাতকের পরিত্রাণ হেতু।
এ ঘোর সাগর মাঝে, উদ্ধারিতে দেবরাজে,
নিজ নামে বান্ধিলেক সেতু॥

(a.) Turn the above into prose order.

(b.) Show in what respect the rhyme between "অর্জ্জুনেরে" and "শরীরে," and "সাগরমাঝে" and "দেবরাজে," is defective.

(c.) In the above extracts point out such expressions as are used only in poetry.

8. Translate the following into English:

তিনি বাল্যাবস্থাবধি ধৈর্য্যাবলম্বন, ক্লেশ স্বীকার, ও ইন্দ্রিয় দমনের অভ্যাস করিয়াছিলেন, ফলতঃ তাহা না করিলে যেমন ব্যক্তি সাধারণের সম্বন্ধে বিহিত কার্য্য সাধন করিতে পারে না,

আর কেহ কখন তাঁহার অপেক্ষা ধনের উপেক্ষা ও দারিদ্র্যের অনুরাগ অধিক করিতে পারে নাই, তিনি কহিতেন যে, কোন বস্তুর প্রয়োজন না রাখিয়া নিষ্কিঞ্চন হইলে দেবতার ন্যায় সিদ্ধ হওয়া যায়, আর যে যত অল্প বিষয়ে তৃপ্ত হয়, সে তৎপরিমাণে দেবতুল্য হয়। ঐশ্বর্য্যশালী লোকদের কোন কোন ক্রিয়াতে আড়ম্বর ও গৌরব এবং রাশীকৃত রজত কাঞ্চনের ব্যয় দেখিয়া তিনি একদা আপনার দারিদ্র্যের শ্লাঘা করত কহিয়াছিলেন, "আহা আমি কেমন স্বাধীন! কত অল্প বস্তুর সাপেক্ষ।"

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MR. H. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

1. Translate into English:

بر بالین تربت یحیی پیغمبر علیه السلام معتکف بودم در جامع دمشق - یکي از ملوك عرب که به بي انصافي معروف بود بزیارت آمد و نماز گذارد و حاجت خواست *

بیت

درویش و غني بندهٔ این خاك درند -
آنان که غنیتر اند محتاج ترند *

آنگاه روي بمن کرد و گفت ازانجا که همت درویشانست و صدق معاملهٔ ایشان توجه خاطر همراه من کنید که از دشمن صعب اندیشناکم - گفتمش بر رعیت ضعیف رحمت کن تا از دشمن قوي رحمت نبیني -

ببازوان توانا و قوت سر دست -
خطاست پنجه مسکین ناتوان بشکست *
نترسد آنکه بر افتادگان نبخشاید -
که گرز پاي در آید کسش نگیرد دست *

هرآن که تخم بدي کشت و چشم نيکي داشت -
دماغ بيهده پخت و خيال باطل بست *
ز گوش پنبه برون آر و داد خلق بده -
و گر تو مي ندهي داد روز دادی هست *

2. (*a.*) Should ازانجا be spelt از آنجا ? Has توجه the Izáfat ? Should it be written توجهٔ ?

(*b.*) Give the etymology of بيهده - محتاج - پيغمبر and explain جامع and the plural بازوان

(*c.*) How many of the above *Misras* contain only Persian words ?

3. Translate into English :

رئيس دهي با پســـر در رهي -
گذشتند در قلـــب شاهنشاهی *
پسر چاوشان ديد تيغ و تبـــر -
قبا هلی اطلس کمر هاي زر *
يلان کمادـــدار نخچيـــر زن -
غلامان ترکش کش تيـــر زن *
يکي در برش پرنيائي قبـــاء -
يکي بر سرش خسرواني کلاه *
پسرکان همه شوکت و پايه ديد -
پدر را بغايت فرو مايـــه ديد *
که حالش نگرديد ورنگش بريخت -
ز هيبت به پيغولهٔ در گريخت *
پسر گفتش آخر رئيس دهي -
بسرداري از سربزرگان مهي *
چه بودت که ببريدي از جان اميد -
بلرزيدي از پادشاهي چو بيد *
بلي گفت سالار و فرماندهـــم -

ولي عزتم هست تا در دهـــم *
بزرگان ازان دهشت آلوده اند -
که در بارگاه ملک بوده انـــد *
تو ای بیخبر همچنان در دهي -
که برخویشتن منصبی می‌نهي *
نگفتند حـــرفی زبان آوران -
که سعدی نگوید مثالی بـــوان *

4. (*a*.) Write down the several meanings which the words رهي - نهي-مهي-ولي-بلي-دهي may have. Also the meanings of قلب.

(*b*.) Explain the plural گذشتند in *bait* (1), and the spelling قباء in *bait* (4).

(*c*.) Explain the final ي in دهي (in *baits* 1, 7, 11) -رهي- مثالي - سعدي - مهي - خسرواني - شاهنشاهي.

5. Translate into English:

يكي را پسر گم شد از راحله -
شبـــانگه بگردید در قـــافله *
زهرخیمه پرسید و هرسو شتافت -
بتاریکي آن روشنائي بتـــافت *
چو آمـــد بر مـــردم کاروان -
شنیدم که میگفت با ساربان *
ندانی که چون راه بردم بدوست -
هرآنکس که پیش آمدم گفتم اوست *
مشایخ بجان طالب هر کسی اند -
که باشد که وقتي بمردي رسند *
برند از برای دلی بـــارهـــا -
خورند از برای گلي خـــارهـــا *

6. (*a.*) Write out the words in the preceding passage that have the *Izáfat*.

(*b.*) Write down the Imperatives and the second persons singular of the Perfect (*Máżí-qaríb*) of every verb in question (5).

(*c.*) Explain in Persian the moral of the story in (5).

7. Translate into Persian:

To every pious Afghán who came into his presence from Afghánistán, Sher Sháh used to give money to an amount exceeding his expectations, and he would say, "This is your share of the kingdom of Hind, which has fallen into my hands; this is assigned to you, come every year to receive it." And to his own tribe and family of Súr, who dwelt in the land of Roh (روہ), he sent an annual stipend in money, in proportion to the numbers of his family and retainers; and during the period of his dominion no Afghán, whether in Hind or Roh, was in want, but all became men of substance. It was the custom of the Afgháns during the time of Sultans Buhlúl and Sikandar, and as long as the dominion of the Afgháns lasted, that if any Afghán received a sum of money, or a dress of honour, that sum or dress of honour was regularly apportioned to him, and he received it every year.

URDU.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English:

ایك دن راجا كسي جنگل مين شكار كو نكلا تها هرن كے پيچهے گهوڑا دوڑا اپني فوج سے ايسا آگے نكل گيا كه اُسكي سپاه جو گرد و پيش تهي بهت پيچهے رهگئے جب اُس پاس اپنے آدميون مين سے كوئي نظر نه آيا اور دو پهر كي دهوپ سر پر پڑي اور وه هواي گرم بدن كو لگي تب بيتاب و بيقرار هوا اور وه هرن كه چهلاوے كي طرح نظرون سے اوجهل هو گيا تها اُس جنگل مين كه سكندلا كي جهان بود و باش تهي نمودار هوا راجا نے جهجهلا اور طيش كها تير كو كمان كے چلے سے جوڑكر چاها كه اُسے نشانه كرے هنوز تير قبضے سے كمان كے سركنے نه پايا تها كه آواز آئي تم راجا هو اور هم جتنے جنگل كے جوگي تپسوے اور جتنے رهنے والے هين كيا چرند كيا پرند تمهارے سايے مين بستے هين سبهون كے تم ركوالے هو هاها مهاراج همارے تپ دن كا هرن شكار مت كرو *

2. Translate into English:

کیا کیا ھی کرم مجھپہ خدائي دو جہان کا
شکر اوسکا ادا کر سکے کیا منہ ھی زبان کا
تازہ ھی چمن حمد خدائي دو جہـــان کا
کچھ دخل نہین گلشن قدرت مین خزان کا
جو آگیا اس راہ مین سالک وھي ٹھہرا
گمراہ ھـــوا جو نہ یہـــان کا نہ وھان کا
دریاي کرمي مین ھین سو طرحکي جلوے
دیکھو صدف جسم مین عالم در جان کا
صحرا مین نہ دریا مین زمین پر نہ فلک پر
موجود ھي پر نام نہین اوسکے نشان کا
دیکھے تو کوئي غور سے قدرت کي کرشمے
شادي کہین بچي کی کہین غم ھم جوان کا
دریاي غضب جوش مین آئي تو غضب ھي
غرقاب سفینہ ابھي ھو جای جہـــان کا
دابل کیطرح عشق مین نالان ھونمین اوسکے
ھي جو گل، یکتا چمن ھـــر دو جہـــان کا
پوشیدہ بھلا کر سکے اوس سے کوئي کیا بات
داننده و واقف ھي وہ ھـــر راز نہـــان کا
دم مارنے کي جا نہین ای صاحب ادراك
حقا کہ وھان دخل نہین وھـــم و گمـــان کا
لب پر بھي مصرع رھي ھر وقت امـــانت
شکر اوسکا ادا کر سکے کیا منہ ھي زبان کا

3 (a.) Translate into English, and give the Urdú names of the forms

چلئے - مارتے مارتے - مرا چاھتا ھی - چلا جاتا ھی - مارےھینگے سمجھا ھوگا - کہا چکا *

(*b.*) Explain the word کر in گھر همارا خانۂ الله کر مشهور هی
کڑ in گدکڑ کا in جنگل کا جنگل and the forms قبولنا - داغنا
خریدنا.

4. (*a.*) Show, by examples, how diminutives (اسم تسعیر) are formed in Urdú.

(*b.*) Write down the feminines of مامون - راجا - خان سنار

(*c.*) Form the causatives of the following verbs, and give their English meanings:

اُڑنا - اڑنا - بکنا - ٹوٹنا - کھلنا - رکنا - ٹلنا - ٹھسنا - بندھنا - تننا

5. Translate into English:

سواے اسکے وہ علما فضلا فقرا کہ اپنے عهد مین مشهور آفاق
تھے اُنکے مزار بھي اِس کثرت سے هین کہ ایک شهر خموشان بستا
هی چنانچہ خواجہ قطب الدین بختیار کاکي بن خواجہ کمال
الدین موسیٰ کي درگاہ شهر سے سات کوس پر هي وطن اُس
بزرگ کا فرغانہ جذبۂ الهي نے لڑکائے هي مین اُسے اپني طرف
کھینچا اور حضرت خضر علیہ السلام کي ملاقات سے تصفیۂ باطني
حاصل هوا پھر بارہ برس کي عمر مین خواب کے بیچ خواجہ معین
الدین چشتي سے ارادت حاصل کر کے سفر کو نکلا جب بغداد مین
پهنچا بہت ولیون سے فیضیاب هوا وهان سے ملتان مین آیا اور
مخدوم بهاء الدین زکریا سے بھي ملا بعد اُسکے سلطان شمس
الدین ایلتمش کي سلطنت مین اپنے مرشد کے دیدار کا مشتاق
هوکر دهلي کي طرف روانہ هوا *

6. (*a.*) Write out the following passage as neatly as you can, and correct the mistakes:

تاریخ اُسکے وفاط کي برد الله مضجعہ سے نکلتا هی اور وے
دونو مغفور نصب مین شیخ فاروکي اور مزهب مین هنفي حقا

کہ دونو صاحب جمال اور دولت علم سے مالامال تھا خسوسا علوم
عدبیہ مین قو هریك بے نزیر و عدیل اور اپنے وقت مین ممتاز
مسل سیبویہ و خلیل اُنسے بھي سرشتہ تحصیل کا ایک مدت
جاري رهي اور سیکڑون اشخاص نے رتبہ فذیلت کا حاصل کي آخر
بحکم آیۂ کل من علیها فان هریک لباس فنا پهنا اور دار البقاع
کي رسته لیا *

(*b.*) Translate this passage into English.

7. (*a.*) Add up the letters of the chronogram (تاریخ) in the preceding passage.

(*b.*) Who are سیبویہ and خلیل? What is meant by "Hanafí?"

8. Write in Urdú a short essay on the Indus, *or* the Ganges, *or* any other Indian river.

HINDI.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. Banerjea.

1. परसुराम तब राम प्रति बोले बचन सक्रोध।
संभु सरासन तोरि सठ करसि हमार प्रबोध॥
बंधु कहे कटु संमत तोरे। तू छल बिनय करसि कर जोरे॥
करु परितोष मोर संग्रामा। नाहिंत छाड़ु कहाउब रामा॥
छल तजि करहि समर सिवद्रोही। बंधु सहित न तु मारौं तोही॥

a. Translate the above lines into English.

b. Give the etymology of the following words: सक्रोध, सरासन, सिवद्रोही।

c. Who is called बंधु in the above lines?

d. Who is meant by परसुराम and why was he so called?

2. लिपटहि द्विज करि जानेउ मोही। मैं जस बिप्र सुनावउं तोही॥
चाप खुवा सर आहुति जानू। क्रोध मोर अति घोर हसानू॥
समिध सेन चतुरंग सुहाई। महामहीप भये पसु आई॥
मैं एहि परसु काटि बलि दीन्हा। समर जग्य जग कोटिन कीन्हा॥

a. Explain fully in English the simile contained in the above lines.

b. Spell the following words correctly, according to their original: हसानू, पसु, परसु.

c. Derive द्विज, चतुरंग, मच्छीप।

3. इथा मरञ्ज जनि गाल बजाई। मन मोदक नहिं मूख बुताई॥

Give the sense of this (upper) line in English:

4. जञं कञं फिरत देव द्विज पावै। दंड लेइ बञ चास दिखावै॥
दुहि आचरन फिरै दिन राती। महा मलिन मन खल उतपाती॥
बञरि तुरंत पंपापुर आवा। बालि नाम कपिपति जिहि ठावा॥
अवलोकेसि इक सरवर सोभा। जिहिं मन मच्छासुनिन्ह कर लोभा॥
तहां कपीस करै निज ध्याना। दसकंधरहिं देखि मुसुकाना॥
तब रावन बोला करि क्रोधा। बक ध्यानी कपि सठ बिन बोधा॥
नाम तोर सुनि आयउं धाई। दे कपि युद्ध छोड़ि कदराई॥
मोहि जीते बिनु समर सनु वृथा ध्यान तव कीस।
कटकटाइ कह रजनिचर रदन तीनि सै बीस॥

a. Give the sense of these lines in Hindi Khariboli.

b. Give the meaning of कपीस, कदराई, कीस, रदन।

c. Derive बक, ध्यानी, रजनिचर, दसकंधर।

5. यह मनि जामवंत ही लीनि, सुता समेत मोलि तिन दीनी.
मनि लै तबहि चल्यो सिर नाय, सचाजीत मन सोचतु जाय.
हरि अपराध कियो मैं भारी, अनजाने दीनी कुल गारी.
जादोंपति कौं कलंक लगायो, मनि के काजे बैर बढ़यो.
अब यह दोष कटे सो कीजे, सतिभामा मनि कृष्ण हि दीजे.

महाराज! ऐसे मन हीं मन सोच विचार करता मनि लिये, मन मारे, सचाजीत अपन घर गया, और उसने सब अपने जी के विचार स्त्री से कह सुनाया. बिस की स्त्री बोली, स्वामी! यह बात तुमने अच्छी बिचारी, सतिभामा श्री कृष्ण को दीजे, औ जगत में जस लीजे. इतनी बात के सुनते ही सचाजीत ने एक ब्राह्मन को बुलाय, शुभ लग्न मुहूर्त्त ठहराय, रोली अछत रुपैया नारियल एक थाली में धरी पुरोहित के हाथ श्री कृष्ण चंद के यहां टीका भेज दिया. श्री कृष्ण जी बड़ी धूमधाम से मोड़ बांध ब्याहन आए; तब सचाजीत ने सब रीति

मानि कर वेद का विधि से कन्या दान किया, और बहुत सा धन दे यौतुक में विप्र मनि को भी घर दिया।

a. Translate the above passages into English.

Spell correctly the following words:

मनि, जामवंत, सचाजीत, सतिभामा, गारी।

b. Derive अचत, अनजाने, जादौंपति, पुरोहित।

c. Give the meanings of the following sentences:

(1) हमारे कुल में श्री भगवान् कृपाय और देवता की दी वस्तु नहीं लेते।

(2.) कितनी एक बेर में रुक्मिनी जी के जी में जी आया।

(3.) हमने हांसी ठानी सो तुम ने सच ही जानी।

(4.) जो तू वसीठ न होता तो बिन मारे न छोड़ते।

(5.) देखनेवालों का मारे भय के प्रान ही निकलता था।

URIYA.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. Banerjea.

ପୁନଶ୍ଚାର ବର୍ତ୍ତନ ନ ପାଇ ଏମାନେ ଆମ୍ଭକୁ ତ୍ୟାଗ ନ କରନ୍ତୁ ଅଟଏବ ଆମ୍ଭେ ପ୍ରାଣ ବ୍ୟୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତେ ଏହି ଆଶ୍ରିତ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବୁଁ। ଆଉ ମାଂସ ଅସ୍ଥି ନର୍ମ୍ମିତ ଏହି ଅନତ୍ୟ କଲେବରରେ ଆସ୍ଥା ନ କର, ହେ ମିଶି, ଯଶ ରକ୍ଷା କର! ଅପର ଦେଖ, ଅନତ୍ୟ ଓ ମଲବାହ ଶରୀରରେ ନସ୍ଥ ପୁଣି ନର୍ମଳ ଯଶ ଯେବେ ଲବ୍ଧ ହୁଏ ତେବେ କ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ନ ହୁଏ? କପାଁକ ଶରୀର ଆଉ ଗୁଣ ଉଭୟ ପରସ୍ପର ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତର, ହେଉ କ ଶରୀର କ୍ଷଣକାଲସ୍ଥାୟି ମାଶି ଗୁଣ କଲ୍ପାନ୍ତସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଅଟେ।

ଏକଥା ଶୁଣି ହରଣ୍ୟକ ଦୁଷ୍ଟଚିତ୍ତ ଆଉ ପୁଲକଢ ହୋଇ କହିଲା, ସାଧୁ ମିଶି, ସାଧୁ, ଏଡାଦୃଶ ଆଶ୍ରିତ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସ୍ନେହ ହେତୁରୁ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ତ୍ରୈଲୋକ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଭୁ ହେବା ଯୋଗ୍ୟ। ଇହା କହି ହରଣ୍ୟକ ସମସ୍ତ କପୋତର ପାଶ ଚ୍ଛେଦନ କର ଆଉ ସେମ ନଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ମାନ କର କହିଲା, ହେ ସଖେ ଚିତ୍ରଗ୍ରୀବ, ଏହି ଜାଲରେ

ବଦ୍ଧ ହେବାର ଦୋଷ ଆଶଙ୍କା କରି ଆପଣାକୁ ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରିବାର ଉଚିତ ନୁହେ, ଏହି ହେତୁରୁ କି ଯେଉଁ ପକ୍ଷୀ ଶଏ ଯୋଜନରୁ ଅଧିକ ଦୂରରୁ ଆହାର ଦେଖି ପାରେ ସେହି ପକ୍ଷିର କାଳ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଲେ ପାଶ ବନ୍ଧନ ଦେଖି ପାରେ ନାହିଁ ।

1. Translate into English the first seven lines of the above extract.

2. Write all the words that are synonymous in the same seven lines.

3. What is the meaning of ଅନ୍ତର in the same lines? Has it any other meaning?

4. Derive କଳ୍ପାନ୍ତ ପୁଲକିତ ତ୍ରୈଲୋକ୍ୟ

5. What is the difference between ସଖା and ସଖେ?

6. What is the meaning of the following sentences?

ତୁମ୍ଭେ ତ୍ରୈଲୋକ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଭୁ ହେବା ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ।
ଆପଣାକୁ ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରିବାର ଉଚିତ ନୁହେ ।
କାଳ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ ହେଲେ ପାଶ ବନ୍ଧନ ଦେଖି ପାରେ ନାହିଁ ।

7. Translate the following lines into English:

ତାହା ଶୁଣି ଜାନକୀ ବହୁତ ଶୋକ କଲେ ।
ହନୁମତଙ୍କର ମଙ୍ଗଳ ବିଚାରିଲେ ॥ ୩୩ ॥
ବୋଇଲେ ଆହେ ହବ୍ୟବାହନ ହୁତାଶନ ।
ଯେବେ ମୁ କରିଅଛି ତପସ୍ୟା ଦାନ ଧର୍ମ୍ମ ॥ ୩୪ ॥
ଯେବେ ମୁ ଗୁରୁଜନସେବାରେ କୁଶଳ ।
ହୋଇ ଥିବି ସବୁ କାଳରେ ଅନଳ ॥ ୩୫ ॥
ତେମନ୍ତ ହେଲେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ହନୁମତଙ୍କର ।
ନ ପୋଡ଼ି ଲାଞ୍ଜ ହେବ ଶୀତଳ ନିରନ୍ତର । ୩୬ ॥

8. Derive ହବ୍ୟବାହନ ହୁତାଶନ and ନିରନ୍ତର

9. Give the meaning of the following sentences:

ପ୍ରଭୁ ଘର ଅଗ୍ରରେ ଅନଳ ଲଗାଇଲେ ।
ପ୍ରାସାଦ ମଧ୍ୟସ୍ତମ୍ଭ ଗୋଟାଏ ଉପାଡ଼ିଲେ ।
ନକଲେ ଯାଇ ଯମସଦନେ ବସିଲେ ।
ସେ ଅନ୍ତରେ ବରଷା କାଳ ମେଘ ପର ।
ବଜ୍ରନ୍ତେ ଶରଧାର ଗଗନେ ଗଲ୍ଲା ପୁର ।।
ହସ୍ତୀପର ପରାକ୍ରମକୁ ଦେଖାଇଲା ।
ବାଳଧିବା ଦଉଡ଼ି ଚିନ୍ତାଇ ପକାଇଲା ।।

10. Translate the following passage into English:

ସେହିକାଳରେ ଆଫ୍ରିକା ମହାଦ୍ୱୀପସ୍ଥ କାର୍ଥାଜ ନାମକ ଫୈନୀ-ଜୀୟ ପ୍ରବାସ ନଗର ମହାପରାକ୍ରମ ବଶିଷ୍ଟ ଥିଲା । ଇତାଲି ଓ ଇଥ୍ରାନିୟା ଦେଶର ମଧ୍ୟବର୍ତ୍ତି ତାବତ ଉପଦ୍ୱୀପ ତାହାର ଅଧୀନ ଥିଲା, କେବଳ ସିସିଲି ଉପଦ୍ୱୀପର ପୂର୍ବଭାଗ ସୁରାକୂଷୀୟ ରାଜାମାନଙ୍କର ଅଧିକାର ଥିଲା । ଏହା ଛଡ଼ା ପ୍ରାୟ ସମୁଦାୟ ଇଥ୍ରାନିୟ ଦେଶ କାଲକ୍ରମରେ କାର୍ଥାଜୀୟମାନଙ୍କର ଅଧୀନ ହୋ-ଇଲା । ଉକ୍ତ କର୍ଥାଜୀୟମାନଙ୍କର ସହିତ ରୋମୀୟମାନେ ଭନଥର ଅତି ଭୟାନକ ଦୀର୍ଘକାଳ ବ୍ୟାପି ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରିଲେ । ତାହାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ସମୟରେ କାର୍ଥାଜୀୟ ହାନ୍ନିବାଲ ନାମକ ସେନାପତି ସର୍ସୈନ୍ୟ ଇଥ୍ରାନିୟା ଦେଶଠାରୁ ଯାଏ। କରି, ଅତି କଷ୍ଟରେ ଆଲ୍ପସ ନାମକ ଅତିଉଚ୍ଚ ପର୍ବତଶ୍ରେଣୀ ଉତ୍ତୀର୍ଣ ହୋଇ ଇତାଲି ଦେଶରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରି ତ୍ରୈବି ବର୍ଷ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସେଠାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତି କରିଲେ । ସେହି ସମୟରେ ରୋମୀୟମାନଙ୍କର ପରାକ୍ରମ ଯେ ଉଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ନ ହୋଇଲା, ଏହା ବଡ଼ ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ତୃତୀୟ ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ଶେଷେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ୧୪୭ ସାଲେ ସେମାନେ କାର୍ଥାଜ ନଗର ଧ୍ୱଂସ କରିଲେ । ରୋମୀୟମାନେ ସେହି ଭନ ଯୁଦ୍ଧକୁ ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଫୈନୀଜୀୟ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ବୋଲନ୍ତି ।

11. What cases do the terminations ଏ ଙ୍କୁ ଏ represent in Uriya ?

12. What persons in verbs do the terminations ଇ and ଏ respectively represent ?

TRANSLATION.

Examiners— { Mr. W. Young. / Mr. J. Wilson.

1. Translate the following, idiomatically, into an Indian vernacular :—

(*a*) The voyage to India was not an eventful one. He kept very much aloof from the other youngsters on board, whom he described as, for the most part, of a noisy riotous kind. He read much every day, never forgetting the Book of Books morning or evening, and made by his uniform steadiness of conduct a most favorable impression on the mind of the captain of the ship. Having reached Calcutta in the month of July, he spent a short time in the viceregal capital, and was then appointed to do duty with the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry at Benares. After a while he was permanently posted to the 27th Sepoy Regiment, which was cantoned at our frontier station of Ferozepore. "I intend setting out on the 1st of January," he wrote to his mother in December, 1839, "and expect to be rather more than three months on the "road. I am afraid it will prove a very unpleasant march to me, "as I go alone, and am unacquainted with the language and "country." These difficulties were readily overcome. The young Ensign arrived at the remote station, and joined the regiment, which was to be his home. But new difficulties beset him there; he found that there were no houses—that he was compelled to build one, and that he must pass the hot weather in a tent.

(*b.*) The writer of this journal was Alexander Burnes, the third surviving son, then fifteen years of age, and a student in the Montrose Academy, the head-master of which, Mr. Calvert, had something more than a local reputation as a distinguished classical scholar and a successful teacher—as men taught in those days, with the book in one hand and the scourge in the other. He was a clever, in some respects, perhaps, a precocious boy; and had learnt as much in the way both of classics and of mathematics, as most promising striplings of his age. He had read too some books of history, and a few of the masterpieces of English poetry He belonged to a debating society, and was not altogether unskilled in disputation Like other high-spirited boys, he had taken part in conflicts of a more dangerous character than mere conflicts of words, and fought some hard battles with the boys of the town. Altogether, though not to be accounted a prodigy, he was a youth of high spirit and good promise, and had in him some of the stuff of which heroes are made.

(*c.*) Your case is no exception to the rule.
(*d.*) He was training for the law in his native town.
(*e.*) I felt quite overcome with his compliments.
(*f.*) This is the greatest hit I have made in life.
(*g.*) Under the new bill, education will be gratuitous. Compulsion is not to be attempted until there are free schools for all who wish to attend them.

HISTORY.

Examiners— { Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M. A.
Rev. Dr. Baumann.

1. Examine the right of the following sovereigns to the English throne: Stephen, Henry IV., Henry VII., William III., and George I.

2. What events and discoveries contributed to make the latter part of the 15th, and the beginning of the 16th, century a turning point in European history?

3. Name, and as nearly as possible in chronological order, the most illustrious poets, dramatists, historians, philosophers, and theologians who flourished in England during the 17th century.

4. In what reign did each of the following persons live? Mention very briefly for what they are respectively distinguished: Augustine, Stephen Langton, Simon de Montfort, General Wolfe, John Wilkes, George Stephenson, and Sir Arthur Wellesley.

5. What do you understand by the following expressions. "Homage," "Constitutional Government," "An Impeachment," "Benevolences," "Habeas Corpus," "Party Government," "The National Debt," "The English Pale," and "The Permissive Act"?

6. What date has been assigned to Buddha? How did he innovate on the religion of his countrymen? What do you know of the two most famous Buddhist kings of India? About what time did Buddhism begin to decline in India?

7. Give some account of Rai Pithaura, Bairam Khan, Ahmad Shah Abdali, and Ranjit Singh.

8. When was the East India Company, and who gave the first Charter? What was the Regulating Act, and when did it come into force? What alterations have been introduced into the Government of India since the abolition of the Company?

9. Give particulars, with dates of the treaties made by the English with the Mysoreans (*a*) at Madras, (*b*) Mangalore, (*c*) Seringapatam.

10. Write a short sketch of the history of British India during the governorship of Lord Dalhousie. What were the great improvements of his time?

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners— { MR. W. YOUNG. / MR. J. WILSON

1. Draw a map of the Mediterranean Sea and its branches, showing the mouths of the principal rivers and the position of the following towns:—Barcelona, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Naples, Athens, Leghorn, Constantinople, Alexandria, Odessa, Gibraltar, Port Said.

2. Name the principal rivers of England which flow into the North Sea, and the chief towns situated on each.

What and where are the following:—Bristol, Aberdeen, Mersey, Shannon, Anglesea, Wight, Snowdon, Bute, Solway, Cork, Tay, Portsmouth?

3. What and where are the following places, and for what are any of them noted:—Salamanca, Brest, Hamburg, Servia, Malplaquet, Quebec, Crecy, Panama, Fontenoy, Strath-clyde, Normandy, Prestonpans?

4. Describe accurately the position of the chief mountain ranges in India, and name the principal rivers, if any, that flow from each range.

5. Name the principal races of men inhabiting India; state where they are found, and what languages they speak.

6. What and where are the following, and for what is each of them noted:—Bhartpúr, Ujjain, Mangalore, Rohilkhand, Calicat, Pegu, Marwár, Arikera, Haidarábád, Sátárá.

7 State clearly any one of the proofs of the roundness of the earth Explain how it is that the same face of the moon is always presented to the earth, whereas all sides are successively presented to the sun. What is known as to the materials of which the sun consists?

8. What are clouds, dew, hailstones? By what two reasons can it be explained that one place is so much hotter than another?

9. State clearly the difference between the Monsoons and the Trade-winds. Why is it that the days and nights are not of equal length all the year round?

10. Has the ocean always occupied the same bed as now? How is this known? State the difference between Spring-tides and Neap-tides. What is a Bore?

11. Describe clearly the Catchment Basin and the Delta of a river. Show how Surface-springs are supplied with water?

12. Contrast the Mahánadi and the Indus with regard to (1) the manner in which they are supplied with water, and (2) the time at which they are regularly flooded. Name some of the largest salt-water lakes. How may their saltness be accounted for?

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners— { Rev. G. H. Rouse.
Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{\frac{1}{4}+\frac{2}{9}}{4-\frac{5}{9}\text{ of }5\frac{1}{2}} \div \dfrac{\frac{2}{5}+\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{7}{10}\text{ of }4\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}}$,

and find the value of $\frac{4}{25}$ of 16*s.* 11*d.* + $\frac{3}{32}$ of 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* + 3·23*l.*

2. Find by practice the value of $739\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of sugar at Rs. 1,231 4 as. per hundred maunds.

3. Find the discount on 453*l.* 15*s.* due 6 years hence at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4. A man sells 3 per cent. stock at 75, and invests the proceeds in 5 per cents.; at what rate must he buy them in order that his income may be the same as before?

5. If 7 men and 5 boys can reap 168 acres in 18 days, how many days will 15 men and 5 boys take to reap 700 acres, one man being able to do three times as much work as a boy?

6. In a rectangular area, 100 yards long and 50 yards broad, there are two paths crossing one another, each parallel to one side of the rectangle, and each 4 yards broad. Find the cost of paving the area with stone at 12 annas per square yard, and of covering the paths with gravel at 6 annas per square yard.

7. Simplify $\dfrac{x+2}{1+x+x^2} - \dfrac{x-2}{1-x+x^2} - \dfrac{2x^2-4}{1-x^2+x^4}$

multiply together $a+b+c$, $b+c-a$, $c+a-b$, $a+b-c$; and divide $x^4+x^3-24x^2-35x+57$ by x^2+2x-3.

8. Solve the equations:—

(1.) $\dfrac{2x-3}{6} + \dfrac{3x-8}{11} = \dfrac{4x+15}{33} + \dfrac{1}{2}$.

(2.) $2(x+2) = 1 + \sqrt{4x^2+9x+14}$.

(3.) $3x+4y-11=0$, $5y-6z+8=0$,
$7z-8x-13=0$.

9. Find the Greatest Common Measure of $x^4+x^3-11x^2-9x+18$, and $x^4-10x^3+35x^2-50x+24$.

10. Find the first four terms of the square root of a^2+x^2, and from the result deduce the square root of 101 correct to six places of decimals.

11. If $a:b::c:d$, prove that $a^2+c^2 : b^2+d^2 :: ac : bd$.

12. A and B together can do a piece of work in 15 days; A can do it alone in 24 days; how long would B take to do it alone?

13. Two passengers have together 5 cwt. of luggage, and are charged for the excess above the weight allowed 5*s.* 2*d.* and 9*s.* 10*d.* respectively; but if the luggage had all belonged to one of them he would have been charged 19*s.* 2*d.* How much luggage is each passenger allowed to carry free of charge, and how much luggage had each passenger?

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiners— { Rev. J. P. Ashton, M A.
Mr. E. D. Archibald, M.A.

1. Define a square, a rhomboid, a straight line touching a circle, and an angle in a segment of a circle.

2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the base of the one greater than the base of the other, the angle contained by the sides of that which has the greater base shall be greater than the corresponding angle of the other.

3. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line and one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part. Prove this, and show to what algebraic formula it corresponds.

4. Prove that the straight line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle at its extremity touches the circle, according to your definition of a tangent.

5. Draw a common tangent to two given circles.

6. All the interior angles of a rectilineal figure together with four right angles are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides. Prove this, and say what regular polygon has each of its angles equal to nine-tenths of two right angles.

7. Prove that the side of a regular hexagon is equal to the radius of the circumscribed circle.

8. Construct a decimal diagonal scale, and point out which lines in it might represent the lengths of two chains 25 links and of 189 links. Also draw by means of the same scale a figure representing the sixteenth part of an acre.

9. The chord of an arc is 8 yards, and the chord of half the arc is 15 feet; find the diameter of the circle. Which are the propositions in Euclid which are used in the geometrical proof of the process?

10. Draw a rough sketch of the field ABC, and calculate its area from the accompanying field book.

	⊙ A	
0 ·	409	
20	60	
	30	0
	20	10
	⊙ C	
turn	to the	left
	⊙ C	
	169	0
	30	20
	⊙ B	
turn	to the	left
	⊙ B	
	510	0
	160	30
	50	10
from	⊙ A	go East

First Examination in Arts, 1877.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

1. (*a.*) "There through the *piny* forest *half-absorpt*,
Rough tenant of these shades, the *shapeless* bear,
With dangling ice *all horrid, stalks* forlorn;
Slow-pac'd, and *sourer* as the storms increase,
He makes his bed beneath the inclement *drift*,
And, with stern patience, scorning weak complaint,
Hardens his heart against assailing want."

(*b.*) "Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay
To turn the course of Helicon that way;
Nor would the Nine consent the sacred tide
Should *purl* amidst the traffic of Cheapside,
Nor *tinkle* in 'Change Alley, to amuse
The *leathern ears* of stock-jobbers and Jews."

Comment on the italicised portions of the above extracts.

2. Whom does Thomson call "the last of men," and how does he describe their manner of life? Who are meant in the lines—

"They once relumed the flame
Of lost mankind in polish'd slavery sunk," &c.?

And *how* did they 'relume the flame?'

3. To what are the references in the following passages:

(*a.*) "When tumult lately burst his prison door
And set plebeian thousands in a roar," &c.

(*b.*) "The inestimable estimate of Brown
Rose like a paper kite, and charmed the town;
But measures, planned and executed well,
Shifted the wind that raised it, and it fell."

4. How does Cowper characterise English poetry in the times of Cromwell and of Charles the Second? Quote the metaphor which he uses to illustrate the suddenness of the change.

5. Explain—

(*a*) "His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise."

(*b.*) "So that the jest is clearly to be seen
Not in the words—but in the gap between."

(*c.*) "And fierce Aquarius stains the inverted year."

(*d*) "The moon,
Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns"

(*e.*) "To turn a penny."

(*f.*) "To set a distich upon six and five."

(*g.*) "The morris-dance of verse."

(*h*) "Whelped a prologue."

(*i.*) "Push-pin play."

(*j.*) "A mass of sordid lees."
(*k.*) "Vernal genius."
(*l.*) "The sidelong maid."
(*m.*) "Attic point."

6. What is a Ballad? Derive the word. Had it always the same meaning as at present? Scott wrote ballads, do you include the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* among them?

7. What are considered the chief excellences of Scott's poetry? Illustrate your answer by quotations from, or reference to, the *Lay of the Last Minstrel.*

8. Relate briefly the episode of William of Deloraine's ride.

9. Quote Scott's description of true love.

10. To what beliefs do the following passages refer?—
(*a.*) "Emerald rings on brown heath tracing."
(*b.*) "He knew by the streamers that shot so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light."
(*c*) "Till he smear'd the cover o'er
With the Borderer's curdled gore."
(*d.*) "When wise Cornelius promised, by his art,
To show to him the ladye of his heart."

11. Explain—
(*a.*) "Were it my neck-verse at Hairibee."
(*b.*) "Like that wild harp, whose magic tone
Is waken'd by the winds alone."
(*c.*) "The blood of Velez' scorchèd vine."
(*d.*) "Without the bend of Murdistone."
(*e.*) "The levin-darting guns."
(*f.*) "And now I see with eye serene
The very pulse of the machine;
A being breathing thoughtful breath,
A traveller betwixt life and death."
(*g.*) "Sewing at once with a double thread
A shroud as well as a shirt."
(*h*) "The Scian and the Teian muse."

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Sketch briefly the part played by the Duke of Austria in the story of the *Talisman.*

2. Detail the circumstances which led to the despatch of Don Francisco de Bobadilla to Hispaniola by the Spanish Government. How far is the Government to be blamed for the unfortunate results of this appointment? What steps were taken to remedy them?

3. What illustrations does Helps give of the fact mentioned by Prescott, that the influx of the precious metals into Spain had affected the value of the currency and the regular prices of commodities?

4. "Alfonso, whose character always had a spice of Quixotism in it, seems to have completely lost his wits at this last reverse of

fortune." Explain this passage. Give illustrations from Prescott's *History* of the first part of this statement.

5. (*a.*) The despotism that is allied to centralization differs immensely from the despotism that may flourish at the centre, but which does not aim to direct minutely the extremities.

(*b.*) The real rigidity of despotism and its supposed rigidity are both alike injurious to a nation in its dealings with surrounding nations.

What evidence and illustrations are advanced in proof of these two propositions?

6. Explain the following passages:—

(1.) "Finally, Milverton was worked up into promising that he would give us a bit of his mind on the subject of Despotism."

(2.) "Ever since Dunsford has chronicled our conversations, Ellesmere, we have become in some measure famous, or rather notorious." Illustrate the distinction between *famous* and *notorious*.

(3.) It is all over with us. The workhouse stares me in the face; and an ugly building it generally is to stare at one."

(4.) "And the divine art of skipping unhappily understood by few people, should be exercised liberally both in the writing and the reading."

(5.) "A war combines the evils not only of a fight but of a disastrous law-suit." What is the history of the word *disastrous*?

(6.) "They had a supercilious air, that chilled admiration and disposed the spectator to be critical"

What is the derivation of *supercilious*?

(7.) "At last he suddenly asked me 'Do sons often write the lives of fathers?' 'Often,' I said, 'but I do not think they are the best kind of biographers, for you see, Walter, sons cannot well tell the faults and weaknesses of their fathers, and so filial biographies are often rather insipid performances.' 'I don't know about that,' he said, 'I think I could write yours. I have made it already into chapters.'"

Turn this into *Indirect Narration*

7. Re-write in correct English such of the following sentences as you deem incorrect:—

(1.) But how could the veteran soldiers rebel against their conquering general, passes my powers of conception.

(2.) He asked me what was the time, and I said him three-half.

(3.) Engaged with our heart and soul in the enjoyment of worldly pleasures we never think that we will have to leave this world once.

(4.) However, it is a considerable improvement when nations will feel that their true interest lies in a free trade.

(5.) Milton, in *Samson Agonistes*, occasionally attacked the kingly form of government, and regretted the loss of his friends who have been, according to his opinion, unjustly put to death.

(6.) Thus, if we now study the history of the country in all its bearings, we cannot but see that how the interests of India were very favourably connected with those of England when the Mogul rule was declining

(7.) Napoleon, in his lonely island of St. Helena, was a quite

different being from that which he had been when, at the head of his Grand Army, he was marching forth to Russia.

(8.) It was proclaimed every where in India that Queen Victoria herself has assumed the management of government.

(9.) Why then, it may be asked, I find fault with the British Rule?

(10.) They are always proud and arrogant, because they are not aware what deep wounds do their pride and arrogance inflict upon hearts already shattered by distress.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. F. Biden, M. A.

1. Translate:—

Postquam, Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso,
Sub Jove mundus erat: subiit argentea proles,
Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior ære.
Jupiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris,
Perque hiemes, æstusque, et inæquales autumnos,
Et breve ver, spatiis exegit quatuor annum.
Tum primum siccis aer fervoribus ustus
Canduit, et ventis glacies adstricta pependit;
Tum primum subiere domos. Domus antra fuerunt
Et densi frutices, et vinctæ cortice virgæ.
Semina tum primum longis Cerealia sulcis
Obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuere juvenci.

Scan the fifth line of this passage: is there any peculiarity in it?
Parse misso, deterior, ustus, pependit.

2. Translate:—

Interea volucres Pyroeis, Eous et Æthon,
Solis equi, quartusque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras
Flammiferis implent, pedibusque repagula pulsant.
Quæ postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis
Reppulit, et facta est immensa copia mundi
Corripuere viam, pedibusque per aera motis
Obstantes findunt nebulas, pennisque levati
Prætereunt ortos isdem de partibus Euros.
Sed leve pondus erat, nec quod cognoscere possent
Solis equi; solitaque jugum gravitate carebat.
Utque labant curvæ justo sine pondere naves
Perque mare instabiles nimia levitate feruntur;
Sic onere assueto vacuos dat in æra saltus
Succutiturque alte, similisque est currus inani.
Quod simul ac sensere, ruunt tritumque relinquunt
Quadrijugi spatium, nec, quo prius, ordine currunt.
Ipse pavet, nec qua commissas flectat habenas
Nec scit, qua sit iter; nec si sciat imperet illis.

Account for the subjunctives in the last line.
Parse hinnitibus, ortos, gravitate, tritum.

3. Translate:—

Fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimus umbras ·
Quæ mora sit socius, miratur Agenore natus,
Vestigatque viros Tegimen derepta leoni
Pellis erat · telum splendenti lancea ferro
Et jaculum, teloque animus præstantior omni.
Ut nemus intravit, lotataque corpora vidit
Victoremque supra spatiosi corporis hostem
Tristea sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua
"Aut ultor vestræ, fidissima corpora, mortis,
Aut comes," inquit, "ero." Dixit, dextraque molarem
Sustulit, et magnum magno conamine misit.
Illius impulsu quum turribus arduis celsis
Mœnia mota forent, serpens sine vulnere mansit.
Loricæque modo squamis defensus, et atræ
Duritia pellis, validos cute repulit ictus.

Parse sit, ferro, sustulit, cute

4 Translate and explain the allusions in:—

(*a*) quærit Bœotia Dircen,
Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas.

(*b*) Pleb habitant diversa locis a fronte potentes
Cœlicolæ clarique suos posuere penates.

(*c*.) Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum
Serpentem spectas? et tu spectabere serpens.

(*d*.) Illa Sorores
Nocte vocat genitas, gravo et implacabile numen.

5. What are the meanings of the participles in both voices? Which are deficient, and how is this deficiency supplied?

Translate into Latin:

(*a*) He went to England when George the Third was reigning.

(*b*) After having heard the various reasons, he dismissed the ambassadors.

(*c*) These things must be done quickly.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. Father Lafont, S. J.

1. Translate:—

Namque Proculus Julius, sollicita civitate, desiderio regis et infensa Patribus, gravis, ut traditur, quamvis magnæ rei auctor, in concionem prodit. "Romulus, inquit, Quirites, parens hujus "urbis, primâ hodiernâ luce cœlo repente delapsus, se mihi obvium "dedit. Quum, perfusus horrore venerabundusque adstitissem, "petens precibus, ut contra intueri fas esset, *Abi, nuncia*, inquit, "*Romanis Cœlestes ita velle ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum sit;* "*proinde rem militarem colant; sciantque, et ita posteris tradant,* "*nullas opes humanas armis Romanis resistere posse.* Hæc," inquit, "locutus sublimis abiit." Mirum, quantûm illi viro nunciantí hæ fidei fuerit, quamque desiderium Romuli apud plebem exercitumque, facta fide immortalitatis, lenitum sit.

(*a*) Translate.
(*b.*) Turn the direct discourse in the above into the indirect one.
(*c.*) Derive as many Latin words as you can from *gravis, murum, horrore.*

2. Translate:

Ex pastoribus duo ferocissimi, delecti ad facinus, quibus consueti erant uterque agrestibus ferramentis, in vestibulo regiæ, quam potuêre tumultuosissimè, specie rixæ in se omnes apparitores regios convertunt; inde cum ambo regem appellarent, clamorque eorum penitùs in regiam pervenisset, vocati ad regem pergunt Primò uterque vociferari, et certatim alter alteri obstrepere. Coerciti ab lictore et jussi invicem dicere, tandem obloqui desistunt. Unus lem ex composito orditur. Cum intentus in eum se rex totus rverteret, alter elatam securim in caput dejecit, relictoque in vulnere telo ambo se foras ejiciunt.

(*a.*) Translate accurately.
(*b.*) Parse: *consueti erant, pergunt, obstrepere, coerciti,* and account for the subjunctive mood in *appellarent* and *pervenisset.*
(*c*) Distinguish between *duo, ambo, uterque.*

3. Translate:—

Nam, quum velut posito bello, fundamentis templi jaciendis, aliis urbanis operibus intentum se esse simularet, Sextus filius ejus, qui minimus ex tribus erat, transfugit ex composito ad Gabios, patris in se sævitiam intolerabilem conquerens:

"Jam ab alienis in suos vertisse superbiam et liberorum quoque "eum frequentiæ tædere, ut, quam in curia solitudinem fecerit, "domi quoque faciat, ne quam stirpem, ne quem hæredem regni "relinquat. Se quidem, inter tela et gladios patris elapsum, nihil "usque sibi tutum, nisi apud hostes L. Tarquinii, credidisse. Nam, "ne errarent, manere his bellum, quod positum simuletur; et per "occasionem eum incautos invasurum."

(*a*) Translate
(*b.*) Turn the indirect discourse into the direct.
(*c.*) Give English words derived from *simularet, hæredem, invasurum, alienis.*

4. Translate into Latin:

Tullus being dead, the care of the Republic fell back into the hands of the Senate, as it was provided by an ancient custom. The people then elected Ancus as their King, at the suggestion of the Senators.

5. Give English expressions for: *Instruere aciem, per annum integrum, animam efflare.*

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. Banerjea.

1. Translate into English the following passage:

अथ मोक्षपरायणा सती
विवधा कामसधूर्विबोधिता।

विधिना प्रतिपादयिष्यता
नववैधव्यमसह्यवेदनम् ॥ १ ॥
अवधानपरे चकार सा
प्रलयाम्भोभिमिषिते विलोचने ।
न विवेद तयोरतत्प्रियोः
प्रियमत्यन्तविलुप्तदर्शनम् ॥ २ ॥
अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसी-
त्यभिधायोत्थितया तया पुरः ।
ददृशे पुरुषाकृति चितौ
हरकोपानलभस्म केवलम् ॥ ३ ॥
अथ सा पुनरेव विक्लवा
वसुधालिङ्गनधूसराकृतिः ।
विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा
समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीम् ॥ ४ ॥
उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां
करणं यत्तव कान्तिमत्तया ।
तदिदं गतमीदृशीं दशां
न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः ॥ ५ ॥

2. Parse fully प्रतिपादयिष्यता and प्रियं.

3. What is the peculiar meaning of अत्यन्त in the expression अत्यन्तविलुप्तदर्शनं? How would the sense be affected if the word अत्यन्त were omitted?

4. What is the meaning of उपमानं in verse 5?

5. What does गतं agree with and what does it govern in the same verse?

6. What is the literal meaning of करणं?

7. Give the root and the third person singular present of विकीर्ण

8. Write an abstract of the following verses in prose form:

उपात्तवर्णे चरिते पिनाकिनः
सवाष्पकण्ठस्खलितैः पदैरियम् ।
अनेकशः किन्नरराजकन्यका
वनान्तसङ्गीतसखीररोदयत् ॥ ५९ ॥

त्रिभागशेषासु निशासु च क्षणं
निमील्य नेत्रे सहसा व्यबुध्यत ।

क्व नीलकण्ठ व्रजसीत्यलक्ष्यवा-
गसत्यकण्ठार्पितबाहुबन्धना ॥ ५७ ॥

यदा बुधैः सर्वगतस्त्वमुच्यसे
न वेत्सि भावस्थमिमं कथं जनम् ।

इति स्वहस्तोल्लिखितं मुधया
रहस्युपालभ्यत चन्द्रशेखरः ॥ ५८ ॥

यदा च तस्याधिगमे जगत्पते-
रपश्यदन्यं न विधिं विचिन्वती ।

तदा सहास्माभिरनुज्ञया गुरो-
रियं प्रपन्ना तपसे तपोवनम् ॥ ५९ ॥

द्रुमेषु सख्या क्षतजन्मसु स्वयं
फलं तपःसाक्षिषु दृष्टमेष्वपि ।

न च प्ररोहाभिमुखोऽपि दृश्यते
मनोरथोऽस्याः शशिमौलिसंश्रयः ॥ ६० ॥

न वेद्मि सा प्रार्थितदुर्लभः कदा
सखीभिरस्रोत्तरमीचितामिमाम् ।

तपःक्षमाममुपपत्स्यते सखीं
दृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षताम् ॥ ६१ ॥

9. What parts of verbs are the following, viz, अरोदयत्, अबुध्यत, वेत्सि, विचिन्वती? What are their original roots? Give the third singular present (लट्) and Aorist लुङ् of each—including optional forms, if any.

10. Analyse and parse उपात्तवर्णे and वनान्तसङ्गीतसखीः.

11. Give the root and third singular Aorist (लुङ्) of प्रपन्ना.

12. What does मुधया refer to?

अहमेत्य पतङ्गवर्त्मना
पुनरङ्काश्रयणी भवामि ते ।

13. What is the meaning of पतङ्गवर्त्मना?

14. Prove from the 'Kumara Sambhava' that the practice of *Satí*, or widow-burning, was known in the age of the author.

15. Prove also that painting was an art which was cultivated by Hindoo ladies in that age, and that writing was also practised by them, but that they scarcely understood Sanskrit

16 Render into Sanskrit the following English sentences, using as far as you can the phraseology of the 'Kumara Sambhava'

(*a*) Being skilled in making, he milked honey from rocks.
(*b*) She spoke with a voice distilling nectar.
(*c*) Great men will smile seeing her seated on an old bull.
(*d*.) Dull people dislike the acts of noble characters.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHUNDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. तुरगविचयव्यग्रानुर्व्वीभिदः सगराध्वरे
कपिलमहसामर्षात् म्लुष्टान् पितुः प्रपितामहान्।
अगणिततनूतापं तस्मा तपांसि भगीरथो
भगवति तव स्पृष्टानङ्गिश्चिराद्दुदीधरत्॥

(*a*.) Explain the allusion in the above *s'loka*.

(*b*.) Show the grammatical construction of the words in कपिलमहसामर्षात् म्लुष्टान्.

(*c*.) Who are meant here by प्रपितामहान्? Derive प्रपितामह.

(*d*) Some read पुरा प्रपितामहान् for पितुः प्रपितामहान्. Which reading is to be preferred, and why?

(*e*.) Give the dative, nominative, and accusative, respectively, of the nouns of which उर्व्वीभिदः, सहसा, and अङ्गिः are inflected forms.

(*f*.) Write a grammatical note on अगणिततनूतापं.

(*g*.) Give the meaning of तस्मा in तस्मा तपांसि. What is the proper meaning of तस्मा? Mention some expressions in English analogous to तस्मा.

(*h*.) Give the roots of म्लुष्ट, स्पृष्ट, and उद्दीधरत्, and also their present, past, and future forms respectively, all in the first person singular.

2. Explain in Sanskrit the following passages·

(*a*.) स एव ते वल्लभबन्धुवर्गः प्रासङ्गिकीनां विषयः कथानाम्।
त्वां नामशेषामपि दृश्यमानः प्रत्यक्षदृश्यामिव नः करोति॥

(*b.*) एतद्वैशसघोरवज्रपतनं शश्वन्ममोत्पश्यतः
क्रोधस्य ज्वलितु धगित्यवसरश्चापेन शापेन वा ।
शान्तं वा रघुनन्दने तदुभयं तत्पुत्त्रभाण्डं हि मे
भूयिष्ठद्विजवालवृद्धविकलस्त्रैणश्च पौरो जनः ॥

(*c.*) व्यतिषजति पदार्थानान्तरः कोऽपि हेतु-
र्न खलु वहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते।
विकसति हि पतङ्गस्योदये पुण्डरीकम्
द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्गते चन्द्रकान्तः ॥

(*d.*) न प्रमाणीकृतः पाणिर्वाल्ये वालेन पीड़ितः ।
नाहं न जनको नाग्निनानुवृत्तिर्न सन्ततिः ॥

3. अन्तर्लीनस्य दुःखाग्नेरद्योद्दामं ज्वलिष्यतः ।
उत्पीड़ इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रागावृणोति माम् ॥

(*a.*) Render the *s'loka* into prose order, and also translate it into English.

(*b.*) Is the समास in दुःखाग्नेः to be considered रूपकसमास (दुःखमेव अग्निः) or उपमासमास (दुःखं अग्निरिव). State your reasons.

4. Translate into your own vernacular:

चन्द्र। सस्मितम्। किन्नु भवतस्तातप्रतापोत्कर्षेऽप्यमर्षः।

लवः। अस्त्वमर्षो मा भूद्वा, एतत्तु पृच्छामि, दान्तं हि राघवं राजानं शृणुमः, स किल नात्मना दृप्यति, ... तत् किमस्य मनुष्या राक्षसीं वाचं वदन्ति।

ऋषयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वाचमुन्मत्तदृप्तयोः।
सा योनिः सर्व्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्ऋतिः ॥

इति ह स्म तां निन्दन्ति, अथेतरामभिष्टुवन्ति।

कामान् दुग्धे, विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीम्
कीर्त्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति।
ताञ्चाप्येतां मातरं मङ्गलानाम्
धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः ॥

5. Translate into Sanskrit:

(*a.*) We are not to expect that nature will alter her course to please our idle fancies.

(*b.*) He who endeavours to please every one will please no one.
(*c.*) We should be careful not to undertake more than we are able to perform.
(*d.*) My noble brother, I tell thee the truth; I recognise the boys *Kusa* and *Lava* as thy sons by these several characteristics. For these two, possessing the weapons from their birth, of heroic mould, had the ceremonies performed for them by the *muni Valmikin*, and are now twelve years old.

ARABIC POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

عـــاجمت ايام دهري شدة و رخا
و بوت فـــيها باثقال علي ولـــي
و خضت في كل واد من مسالكها
بلا فتور ولا عجـــز ولا فشـــل
طورا مقيما مقام الصيد في صدف
و تارة في ظهور الانيق الذلـــل
بالشرق يوما و يوما في مغاربـــه
و الغور يوما و يوما في ذري القلل
و تارة عـــند املاك غطارفـــة
و تارة انا و العوغـــاء في زجـــل
هذا و لم ارتـــض حالا ظفرت به
الا وثقت بحبل منه منفصـــل
ولا ايمـــم بحـــرا جاش عاربـــه
الا وجدت سرابا او صرى وشـــل
حتى اذا لم ادع لي في اثري وطنا
اقصرت من غير لا وهن ولا ملل
فاليوم لا احـــد لى عنـــده ارب

ولا فدي ابدا ذو حاجـــة قبلـــي
و في الفواد امور لا ابـــوح بـــها
ما قرب الداي ايدي الخيل والابل
و إن امت فلقد اعددت في طلب
و ان عمرت فلن اصغي الي عذل
تمـــت بوسم اخ ما زال يسالني
انشاءها ابدا في الصيح و الطفل
فقلتهـــا لاري مفروض طاعتـــه
و القلب في شغل ناهيك من شغل
ولا إبالغ في توقيـــف اكثـــرها
ولا ذكرت بها شيـــا من الغزل
لكنهـــا حكـــم مـــملوة هممـــا
تعني اللبيب عن التفصيل بالجمل
ثم الصلوة علي اركي الورى حسبا
محمـــد و امير المومنين علي
ما اومض البرق في الدجور مبتسما
وما سفحن دموع العارض الهطل

2. Write out the last seven *baits* with all the vowel-points

3. Explain the person, tense, and *báb* of اقصرت - لم ارتض - اوصض - تغني - ابوح - لم ادع.

4. Write down of the verbal forms given in the preceding question, the second persons singular, masculine and feminine, of the Imperative of the corresponding *báb*, with all vowel-points.

5. Inflect لم يرتض with all vowel-points.

6. Translate into English—

فوحق من خلق الشمس و القمر آيتين للسنة و الشهر و جعل النجم علامة يهتدي بها في ظلمات البر و البحر. ان علم النجوم

بين العلوم كالبدر اللامع بين النجوم - اذ به يعلم عدد السنين و الحساب و يستدل به علي وجود رب الارباب - كيف لا و بالتفكر العميق في حقائق الاسرار و دقائق الآثار المستفادة من رياض الرياضي - و التدبير البليغ في بدائع الحكمة و صنائع الفطرة التي في خلق السموات و الاراضي - و الفكر الدقيق في هيئة الافلاك و صور البروج و مواقع النجوم في الغروب و الطلوع - و النظر الصحيح في نظرات الكواكب و اختلاف حركاتها في السرعة و البطوء و الاستقامة و الرجوع - و التامل الصادق في كيفية حركات الاباء العلوية فوق الامهات السفلية - و الراي الصائب في استخراج انواع تاثيرات الاجرام الاثيرية في الاجسام الارضية - يعرف ان لهذه الكرات الدائرة والافلاك السائرة والانجم الزاهرة والآيات الباهرة صانعا حكيما عليما قديما مدبرا كاملا محركا عادلا ربنا ما خلقت هذا باطلا - و ان جميع ملك مستند الي رب الارض و لسماء - عزيز قدير يتصرف فيها كيف يشاء ||

7. (*a.*) Write down the plural of تدبير - راي - فكر - سنة - شمس. Translate—years of famine, the years of famine, the years of the famine—the word 'years' being (1) nominative, (2) objective case. (*b*) Explain الكرات الدائرة - الاباء العلوية - نظرات الكواكب.

8. Translate into Arabic, giving every vowel-point—(*a.*) The enemy attacked us by night. (*b.*) When the sun rose, we left the island. (*c*) By God, I shall not return what he gave me. (*d.*) I swear that I did not hear him talk with his neighbour. (*e.*) If the camels have run away, run after them. (*f.*) According to the belief of the ancient Hindus, a large mountain stands in the middle of the earth. The name of the mountain is Sumér.

ARABIC PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

تم توجه بذلك الخميس ثاني جمادي الآخرة يوم الخميس

واخد مدينة تفليس - و قصد بلاد الكرج و هدم ما استولي عليه
من قلعة و برج - و قلعهم الي الصياصي و القلاع العواصي - و قتل
من ظفر به من طائع و عاصي و جزهم مابين رؤس و نواصي
ثم ثني عنان الفساد وحرش البغاة علي بغداد - فهرب السلطان
احمد من ذلك اللجب الي قرا يوسف في ثامن عشرين شهر
رجب فسكن تيمور رعازعه و طمن بذلك مراقبه و منازعه - و تمهل
في السير و استعمل في نحوه مع مناظريه مباحث سوى و غيره
و صار يتجاور و يتجاول و ينشد و هو يتغافل * شعر *
اموه عن سعدى بعلوي و انتم * مرادي فلا سعدي اريد ولا علوي
فتراجع السلطان احمد و قرا يوسف يوما الي مدينة السلام متصورين
انه لم يبرح من بلاد الكرج اللئام - فلما تحققا منه الخروج و كانا
حققا انه اذا عرج علي شيء فما يعوج طار طائرهما نحو الروم
و تركا ديارهما ينعق فيها الغراب و البوم - فتوجه ذلك القشعمان
الى مصيف التركمان - فاغمد السيف و كف عن الحيف و صرم
الصيف ||

2. Explain the person, gender, number, and *báb* of ثني - استولي - سكن - تهمل - and write down the *Infinitive;* the *Ism-i-fá'il,* with and without the definite article; and the 2nd personal plural, masculine and feminine, of the *Imperative* of the same *bab.*

3. (*a*) Write down the rules, and give examples, of the formation of the *Ism-i-zarf.* (*b*) Can you form an *Ism-i-zarf* from the *báb* افتعال ?

4. Translate into English—

ظباء المسك * فانها كظباء بلادنا الا ان لها نابين معقفين
خارجين من الفم كما للفيل فربما اصطيدت و المسك في سرتها
غير نضيج تكون فيه رهوكه و سبيله سبيل الثمار اذا قطفت قبل
ادراكها فانها تكون ناقصة الطعم و الرائحة - واجود المسك ما القاه
الغزال و ذلك ان الطبيعة تدفع مواد الدم الي سرته فاذا استحكم
الدم فيها و نضج نجد من ذلك اذية وحكه في سرته فيفزع

حينئذ الي صخرة حادة قيحك فيها ملتذا بذلك فتنفجر المادة
حينئذ و تسيل على ذلك الحجر كانفجار الخراج فيجدون ذلك
الدم قد جمد على تلك الصخور فيحكونه و يدعونه في نوافج معهم
معدة لذلك فذلك افضل المسك تستعمل ملوكهم و يتهادونه
فيما بينهم ||

5. Write out the latter half of the preceding passage with all the vowel-points.

6. Explain the etymology of نوافج. Mention general rules for the تعريب, and give as many examples as you can.

7. Give the rule for the construction of انفك - زال - برح, with examples. (*b.*) Explain what is meant by اسماء الافعال. Give examples.

8. Translate into Arabic, giving every vowel-point—

Thamúd lived in the country which had formerly been inhabited by 'Á'd, between Hijáz and Syria. They were idolators, and God sent to them their brother Sálih to convert them. Sálih asked them what miracle they desired to see as a proof for his mission. They said, 'Bring out of the rock a she-camel and her foal.' The rock opened, and the camel came forth. Some time afterwards Ḳodár killed the camel, and God destroyed Thamúd.

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

توگفتي كه هركس كه در رنج و تاب
دعائى كند من كنم مستجاب
چو عاجـــز رهانـــدة دانـــم ترا
دريـــن عاجزي چون نخوانم ترا
بـــلي كار تو بندة پـــروردن است
مرا كار با بندگـــي كردن است
شكسته چنان گشته‌ام بلكه خرد

که آبادیم را همه باد برد
توئی کز شکستم رهائي دهي
وگر بشکنم مومیائي دهي
دران نیم شب کز تو جویم پناه
بمهتاب فضلم بر افروز راه
نگهدارم از رخنهٔ رهزنان
مکن شاد برمن دل دشمنان
بلائي که باشم درو ناصبور
زمن دور دار ای زبیداد دور
بشکرم رسان اول آنگه بگنج
نخستم صبوری ده آنگاه رنج
گرم در بلائي کني مبتلا
نخستم صبوري ده آنگه بلا
گرم بشکني ور نهي در نورد
کف خاك خواهي ز من خواه گرد
برون افتم از خود ز پرگندگي
نیفتم برون باتو از بندگي
پژوهنده را یاوه زآن شد کلید
کز اندازهٔ خویشتن در تو دید
کسے کز تو در تو نظاره کند
ورقهای بیهده پاره کند
نشاید ترا جز بتو یافتن
عنان باید از هر دری تافتن
نظر تا باینجاست منزل شناس
کزین بگذری در دل آید هراس

سپردم بتو مایهٔ خویش را
تو داني حساب کم و بیش را

2. Explain the final ی in کسے - دهي - عاجزي - دعائي - and the final م in نگهدارم - فضلم - شکستم - آبادیم - ورقهاي.

3. Give the etymology of مومیائي - رهاننده - مستجاب - رهزنان - مهتاب.

4. Write down the second person singular of the *Muzára'* and of the *Mází Qarib*, active voice, giving the English meanings of فرستادن - ستدن - کافتن - کاشتن - هشتن - آختن - آهیختن - مانستن - شایستن - رستن - گذاشتن - فروختن.

5. Translate literally into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary—

اي آنکه در ایام شتایشگری تو
صوفي شمرد عیب نگهبانئ دم را
بخرام و نظر کن که بجولانگه مدحت
حور قلم زادهٔ گلستان ارم را
مدح تو کجا بادهٔ نطقم بکف آرد
آنجا اثري نوش بود نشهٔ سم را
انصاف بده بوالفرج و انوري امروز
بهرچه غنیمت نشمارند غدم را
بسم الله زاعجاز نفس جان دهشان باز
تا من قلم اندازم و گیرند قلم را
اول ره این نظم خوه ایشان بسپردند
پس باز نمودیم بهم منزل هم را
بالله که نه گزاف آیهٔ صدقست
حاسد بود آن کو شمرد کذب قسم را
زین دوست مراد اشتے آن عالم انصاف
کز رحلت خود داد شرف ملك قدم را

معیار سخن دود تو هم گنج تمیزي
دیگرچه‌توان گفت ببین معجزدم را

6. Why are Abul Faraj and Anwarí mentioned together? State what you know of Abul Faraj.

7. Could you read بشمارند for نشمارند in *bait* 4? What case is شان in *bait* 5? Is the final ن a نون غنه?

8. Form sentences in which any tenses of the following verbs occur—گذاشتن - ریختن - پرسیدن - انداختن - نواختن - کاستن.

9. Translate into Persian—

Bahádur Sháh, now confirmed in his suspicions of treachery, threw himself into the sea, and was followed by Rúmí Khán. After swimming some time towards the shore, as he approached a Portuguese vessel, one of the officers held out an oar to assist him in getting in, when a soldier who stood by, struck him on the face with a halbert, and his example was imitated by others of his comrades, who repeated their blows till Bahádur Sháh sank dead in the water. Rúmí Khán was saved by a Portuguese, to whom, on some former occasion, he had shown kindness.

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate literally into English—

گمان نرند که این ستایش از مقولهٔ دیگر مداحیست که در مدح ممدوح مبالغه میکنند و قطرهٔ و ذرهٔ انشانرا منبع دریا و مطلع آفتاب میدانند - اگرچه صدق مقال ظهوری ظهوري دارد اما برفع این مظنه قسم یاد میکند - بنگاردهٔ که ریحان خط خوبان مشك را بر نسرین برات داده - و بنوازندهٔ که بمفتاح نعمه در نوازش بر روی سامعان کشاده - که مد دفتر توصیفش اندازهٔ قلم هیچ بدیع رقم نیست - و شد قانون تعریفش حد نفس هیچ خجسته دم نه همگنان را بمساعدت بخت سعادت بساط نوسي روزي باد تا فراخور فطنت و فطرت خود بهره‌مند و محظوظ نشسته بر حقیقت حال و صدق مقال مطلع گردند . بتقریب این دعا یاد آمد که اطناب از

ادب نیست - بزمزهٔ دعاي اختتام نوازش اثر اهتمام واجب و لازم دانست تا از کاسهٔ طنبور خورشید تار شعاعي در دمیدن است نسیم نغمه از مهب مجلس خدایگانی در وزیدن باد - و تا بر قانون سخن تار نفس نواختهٔ مضراب زبان است ترانهٔ ثناي جهانباني ذخیرهٔ کام و زبان جهانیان باد • * قطعه *

تا دو معني بهر لفظ چنگ و قانون آوردند
لفظ پردازان معني ساز در بزم بیان
باز اقبالش بصید ملك رنگین چنگ باد
تار چنگ عشرتش باد از گسستن در امان
هم بر آهنگ ثنایش نغمهٔ قانون دهر
هم بوفق مدعایش رسم و قانون زمان

مصرع * زین دعاها بر اجابت منت بسیار باد !!

2. (*a.*) Write out the words that have the *Izáfat* in the above passage from بتقریب up to the قطعه. (*b*) Explain the final ي in ظهوري - ظهوري (second) - روزي - شعاعي - جهانباني.

3. (*a.*) Give the etymology of مطلع and مطلع - جهانباني - معني - قانون - فراخور - برات - بساط - بوسي - منبع - ستایش. (*b.*) Explain fully the terms شد and مضراب.

4. Explain مهتاب نخ کتاني گسلد - خضر وادی رهنمائی نغمهاي - داؤدي - بیسان - نورس.

5. Translate into Persian—

(*a.*) No sooner had he arrived in town than I left. (*b.*) Alas! how quickly the time flies! (*c*) Do you not think that he came rather late? (*d.*) Rich as he is, he is not happy. (*e.*) This resembles my handwriting, but it is not mine. (*f.*) How dare you open the letter!

6. (*a.*) Give numerous examples of the different meanings of the *final alif* of Persian words and verbal forms.

(*b.*) Affix the کاف تصغیر to خواجه - جوجه - مشتري - giving the vowel-points.

7. Translate literally into English—

کشاد جبههٔ دریاي رحمت از تنگ حوصلگیهاي قطرهٔ بی سروپا

چیـــن کدورت مبیناد - بـــمقتضاے کم فرصتي که چون عرق از
پیشاني چکیدہ سرافراز رخصت نگردیدہ . و چون اشک از مژہ
بیرون دویدہ بپابوس وداعي نتوانست رسید - غواص محیط انفعال
چندانکـــہ اورا درانجا قطرات ترشح شماریست خجالت آشناي
نارسائي را انجا در تمثال عرق غوطہ خواري * بیت * مشت
خاکم عشق نادانسنـــہ صیدم کردہ است - اي حیا آدم بکشت از
ننگ صیادم مپرس ॥

8. Translate into Persian—Fíruz Sháh III, king of Bengal, having on some public occasion ordered a lac of rupees to be distributed among the poor, the ministers thought he was too profuse of the public treasure. They therefore piled the money in one of the apartments through which he was to pass, in hope he would notice it and be surprised at the quantity of silver. When the king saw the heap of money, he asked what it was; and on being told it was the sum he had given to the poor, he said, "Is this all? It is too little, give them double the quantity."

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. Roper Lethbridge, M. A., C. I. E.

1. Draw a map of Thrace, showing the chief Greek colonies. Add notes on the historical events connected with any of the places marked.

2 Make a list of the chief allies of Athens and Sparta respectively, at the breaking out of the Peloponnesian War. How did these allies change sides during the war?

3. Write a life of Socrates. What influence did he exercise on the Greek nation? Give some account of the chief Greek schools of Philosophy.

4. Write short accounts of the following personages:—Cimon, Phocion, Perseus, Fabius Maximus, Jugurtha, Sejanus.

5. Where were the following places, and for what were they famous:—*Sphacteria, Coronea, Issus, Sentinum, Numantia, Aquæ Sextiæ?*

6. What circumstances first induced the Romans to build a fleet? Sketch the history of their naval power.

7. When did Macedonia become a Roman Province? What were the most important results of this acquisition?

8. Sketch briefly the history of Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul. What authorities have we for this history?

HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Narrate the principal events in the history of Egypt from the reign of Néchus to its subjugation by Cambyses.
2. State the geographical boundaries and divisions of ancient Syria. Describe the colonial system of the Phœnicians.
3. Sketch briefly the principal events in the history of Israel from the Exodus to the death of Joshua.
4. Give a summary of the life and character of Cyrus. What are the chief sources of our knowledge respecting Cyrus?
5. Enumerate the countries which were contained in the Persian empire, under Darius and Xerxes. Describe briefly the social condition of the ancient Persians.
6. What are the principal facts in the history of the Jews from their return out of the Babylonish captivity to the death of Nehemiah?
7. Describe the causes and results of the battle of Ipsus.
8. Sketch briefly the early history of Carthage from the foundation of the City to the commencement of the Sicilian Wars. What was the religion of the Carthaginians?
9. Give full explanations of the following historical terms: Nomes. Sabæans. Magi. Maccabees. Pharisees. The Lunar race.

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. In any right-angled triangle, any rectilineal figure described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the similar and similarly described figures on the sides containing the right angle.
2. When is a straight line said to be perpendicular to a plane? Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane, from a given point without it.
3. A, B being the centres of two circles which touch internally in P, draw any radii AQ, BR parallel to one another and in the same direction; prove that the points P, Q, R are in a straight line.
4. D is a point without the plane of the triangle ABC which is right-angled at A, and DA = DB = DC; if E be the middle point of BC, prove that DE is at right angles to the plane of ABC.
5. A contractor bought 275 sheep, and sold them for Rs. 596, 12 as., at a gain of 24 per cent., what was the cost price of each sheep?
6. Simplify $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3}} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}+2}$ and prove

that $\left\{\frac{1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}\right\}^6 = 1.$

7. Solve the equations:—

$$(1)\ \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$(2)\ \left.\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 2y^2 &= 50 \\ xy - 3y^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}\right\}.$$

$$(3)\ (x+4)(x+1) + \sqrt{(x+5)(x-3)} = 3x + 31.$$

8. If α, β be the roots of the equation $x^2 - px + q^2 = 0$, prove that $\alpha + \beta = p$, and $\alpha\beta = q^2$.

If α be *real*, prove that p cannot lie between $+2q$ and $-2q$.

Show that the roots of $x^2 - (p^2 - 3q^2)x + q^2(p^2 - 4q^2) = 0$ are the product and the square of the difference of the roots of the original equation.

9. Define geometrical progression.

Prove that the $2n^{\text{th}}$ term of any geometrical series is the mean proportional between the nth and $3n^{\text{th}}$ terms.

s_1, s_2, s_3 are the sums to n terms, $2n$ terms, and to infinity of a G. P.; show that

$$s_1(s_1 - s_3) = s_3(s_1 - s_2).$$

Sum the series

$$1 + 5 + 10 + 17 \ldots\ldots\ldots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$

10. When is x said to vary directly as y and inversely as z? If x varies directly as y and inversely as z, and $x = a$ when $y = b$ and $z = c$; find the value of x when $y = b^2$ and $z = c^2$.

11. A father with eight children takes them three at a time to the Zoological Gardens, as often as he can without taking the same three children together more than once. How often will he go, and how often will each child go?

12. Write down the first four and the rth terms of the expansion of $(1 - x)^n$; and show that the sum of the coefficients of the odd terms is equal to the sum of the coefficients of the even terms.

Prove that—

$$(1 + x + x^2 + \ldots\ldots \text{ to } \infty)(1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \ldots\ldots + \text{to } \infty) = \tfrac{1}{2}(1{\cdot}2 + 2{\cdot}3x + 3{\cdot}4x^2 + \ldots\ldots + \text{to } \infty).$$

13. Find the amount of a given sum in any time at compound interest.

Find in how many years Rs 100 will become Rs. 1,000 at 4 per cent. compound interest; having given log. 104 = 2·0170333. Give the answer correct to 2 places of decimals.

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner—MR. J. ELIOT, M. A.

1. Prove that the unit of circular measure of angles is an invariable angle.

Find the length of an arc which subtends an angle of 5″ at the centre of a circle whose radius is 4,000 miles.

2. Define the sine and cosine of an angle, and express the former in terms of the latter. Trace the changes in the sign and magnitude of cos A as A increases from 0° to 360°. Write down the values of sin 930°, cos 690° and tan 840°.

3. Prove the formulæ—

$$\text{Sin}\,(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B.$$

$$\text{Sin}\,A - \sin B = 2 \cos \frac{A + B}{2} \sin \frac{A - B}{2}.$$

$$1 + \tan\theta \tan 2\theta - \sec 2\theta = 0.$$

$$\text{Tan}\,3A = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}.$$

4. If $\dfrac{1 - \sin A}{1 + \sin A} = \tan^2 B$, find the value of $2B + A$.

5. In any triangle prove that—

(1.) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A.$

(2.) $$a = (b + c) \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{B - C}{2}} = (a - b) \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{B - C}{2}}.$$

(3.) $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C.$

6. If in a triangle $a = 19$, $B = 52° 28'$, $C = 93° 40'$, find b.

Given $\log 19 = 1\,2787536$, $\quad L \sin 52° 28' = 9\,8992727$,
$\log 27037 = 4{\cdot}4319585$, $\quad L \sin 33° 52' = 9{\cdot}7460595$,
$\log 27038 = 4{\cdot}4319746$.

7. The angles at B and D of the quadrilateral figure ABCD are right angles; prove that—

$$BC + CD = (AB + AD) \tan \tfrac{1}{2} BAD.$$

8. Assuming the *parallelogram of forces* as far as regards the direction of the resultant, prove it with regard to the magnitude.

Two forces of 10 and 13 pounds act on a point at an angle whose tangent is $\frac{5}{12}$; find the magnitude of the resultant.

9. Define the centre of gravity of a system of heavy particles, and show how to determine the centre of gravity of such a system.

Find the centre of gravity of weights, w, $3w$, $5w$ placed at the angular points of a triangle, and find the ratios in which the lines drawn from the angular points through the centre of gravity to the opposite sides, are divided at that point.

10. Show how to graduate the Danish steelyard.

A uniform bar 30 inches long and weighing 3 lbs. is used as a common steelyard, the fulcrum being at a distance of 6 inches from one end. Find the greatest weight that can be weighed with a moveable weight of 4 lbs.

11. Find the force which acting horizontally would support a weight on an inclined plane.

A weight of 24 lbs. resting on an inclined plane at an angle of 30° to the horizon is fastened to a cord which passes over a smooth pulley at the top of the plane and which has a weight of 8 lbs. attached to its extremity. Find what horizontal force must be applied to the weight to preserve equilibrium.

12. A beam AB, whose centre of gravity is C and weight W, has one end A hinged, and the other B resting against a smooth vertical wall; if a be its inclination to the horizon, l its length, R its pressure against the wall, S its pressure against the hinge, and AC = a, prove that $R = \frac{a \cot a}{l} W$, and $S^2 = W^2 + R^2$.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. J. WILLSON, M. A.

1. Describe the method of filling and graduating a thermometer. A Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur thermometer are in a room, the latter reads 25°, what are the readings of the other two?

2. Explain how nitric anhydride may be prepared from silver nitrate, stating in symbols the reactions that ensue.

Water is poured over 81 grains of nitric anhydride, and lead oxide added until all the nitric acid so formed is converted into lead nitrate ($Pb\,2\,NO_3$), whose weight was found to be 248·25 grains; from this calculate the molecular formula of nitric anhydride, given that the atomic weight of lead is 207.

3. State the properties and method of preparing olefiant gas. What volume of oxygen would be required for the complete combustion of 1·3 litres of the gas at 100° C = 760 m.m., and what would be the volumes of the gaseous products at the same temperature and pressure?

4. State the physical properties of the allotropic forms of carbon. How can carbon dioxide be obtained in the liquid and in the solid state? What peculiar property does this liquid exhibit?

5. You are given three jars filled respectively with carbon dioxide, nitric oxide, and hydrochloric acid gas. How would you find out the jar that contained each gas?

6. Give a test for each of the following in solution: (1) nitric acid, (2) a nitrate, (3) a sulphate, (4) arsenic pentoxide, (5) a phosphate.

7. There are about twenty gases commonly met with in chemistry, which from their peculiar behaviour with a lighted candle, may be divided into three groups. Distinguish between these groups, and write down the name and formula of the gases occurring in each.

8. Write down in symbols the reactions that ensue in the preparation of (1) chlorine monoxide, (2) trioxide, (3) tetraoxide.

9. To a solution of potassic bromide chlorine water is added, a reddish colouration is at once observed, but on continuing to add the chlorine water the solution again becomes colourless. Explain this, and write down in symbols the reactions that have taken place.

10. A compound on analysis gave the following percentage composition by weight:

H = 9·09
O = 36·36
C = 54·54

Its vapour density was found to be 44: find its molecular formula.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. R. Parry.

[N. B.—*Candidates may answer either the questions on Reid's Inquiry, or those on Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers, but not both or parts of both.*]

Reid's Inquiry.

1. What is the method Reid proposes to follow in his inquiry, and how does he account for the scanty measure of progress which characterised the philosophy of the ancients?

2. Take any one of the following four senses,—Smell, Taste, Hearing, Touch, and illustrate Reid's manner of refuting the Ideal theory.

3. What are Reid's objections to the following:—

(*a*.) The Cartesian enthymeme:—"*Cogito, ergo sum.*"

(*b*.) Locke's theory of the nature of Belief.

Is the judgment Reid passes on (*a*) correct? How is (*b*) shown to be one of the main supports of Scepticism?

4. Distinguish between primary and secondary qualities.

"Berkeley discarded the distinction, on such grounds as must "be convincing to those who hold the received doctrine of ideas." Explain. Does Reid make any difference in the *perception* of the two kinds of qualities?

5. Compare the Peripatetic doctrine of Sensation with the modern doctrine; and show, after the manner of Reid, how the

latter runs into Idealism and Scepticism, whilst the former had no tendency that way.

6. What is the relation between *visible* figure and *tangible*? How does Reid show—(*a*) that the former is neither a sensation nor an idea; (*b*) that there is a resemblance between the two kinds of figure? Point out the inference in each case, as regards the system against which the "Inquiry" is directed.

7. Give Reid's explanation of the phenomena of single and double vision. What are his objections to Porterfield's explanation? "Berkeley and Dr. Smith err in the opposite direction:" —Explain.

8. Reid gives to the word *suggestion* a more extended signification than Berkeley:—Explain. Also give a summary view of Reid's doctrine of *Signs*.

9. Admitting the perception of Distance to be acquired, what are the signs by which we learn to perceive it? Is this perception to any extent original?

Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

1. To what is our knowledge of Mind restricted? "As a "faithful interpretation of Nature, mental science may be consi- "dered as of recent origin:"—Explain.

2. Describe the old Ideal theory. What celebrated controversy arose out of it? What were the inferences drawn from it by Berkeley and Hume?

3. How does Abercrombie argue against the assumption that the soul is perishable? It is objected that the same argument might be urged in favor of the immortality of the lower animals. How does he meet the objection?

4. "One of the quibbles or paradoxes of the scholastic philosophy was denying the real existence of the secondary qualities:" —Explain; and show how such paradoxes originated.

5. State the various opinions as to the way in which we acquire the notions of extension, figure, and magnitude.

By what circumstances are our visual judgments influenced?

6. Explain clearly the distinction between Sensation and Perception. Illustrate the effect of Attention; and show how the latter is influenced by Habit.

7. Distinguish Consciousness and Reflection. Classify the knowledge derived from the latter. What principles of belief spring up with its exercise, and what is their nature?

8. Abercrombie contends that Hume's argument against miracles is a fallacious application of the doctrine of probability:— Explain. What opposite phases of character does Abercrombie contrast with a sound judgment, and how does he estimate them?

9. What is necessary for the validity of a process of reasoning? What is Induction, and why is the modern method superior to the ancient?

LOGIC.

Examiner—REV. J. ROBERTSON, M. A.

1. Explain the following terms:—Dilemma, contradictory terms, categorical syllogism, verbal proposition, ambiguous middle, illicit process, synthetic judgment, *a posteriori* method, quantity, analogy, probable reasoning, fundamental laws of thought.

2. How do Mill and Fowler respectively distinguish concrete and abstract terms? Are attributive terms concrete or abstract? Discuss this question fully, and, consistently with your answer, give reasons for or against the position, that "attributives, when employed as predicates, are really common terms."

3. Explain Fowler's use of the terms *denotative* and *connotative*. How does it differ from Mill's? State which view you prefer, and why you prefer it. Explain and exemplify the formation of terms, and thence deduce the relation between the extensive and the intensive capacity of common terms.

4. What are "heads of predicables"? In what propositions may the predicate be (*a*) a species, (*b*) a property, (*c*) an inseparable accident, (*d*) a separable accident? In each of these instances state what kinds of terms may appear as subject and predicate respectively. State precisely Mill's theory of predication.

5. What are definition and division? State their relation to each other, and give rules for the due performance of each. Test Fowler's division of terms. What terms cannot be defined, and why?

6. Explain the ambiguity of the term *inference*. Define immediate inference, and explain "conversion by negation." Give the converse of (*a*) Great is Diana of the Ephesians, (*b*) All Europeans are not Germans, (*c*) Virtue is a condition of happiness. Are hypothetical reasonings forms of immediate inference? Give reasons for your answer.

7. Given the propositions A, E, I, O, to determine which of all the possible combinations of them as premisses lead to valid conclusions. State fully each step in the process, give the moods and figures that result from it, and explain why the rejected combinations lead to no valid conclusion.

8. Why must the major premiss in the second figure be in A or E, and the conclusion in the third figure in I or O? In the fourth figure, when must the major and the minor premiss respectively be universal?

9. Give an example of the destructive conjunctive syllogism.

Criticise the following arguments:—

(*a.*) If any objection that can be urged would justify a change of established laws, no laws could reasonably be maintained; but some laws can reasonably be maintained: therefore no objection that can be urged will justify a change of established laws.

(*b.*) If it be fated that you recover from your present disease, you will recover, whether you call in a doctor or not; again, if it be fated that you do not recover from your present disease, you will not recover, whether you call in a doctor or not: but one or other of these contradictories is fated, and therefore it can be of no service to call in a doctor.

What is the principle of disjunctive syllogisms? Discuss it.

10. Exemplify and expose the fallacies due to ambiguity of language.

B. A. Examination,

1878.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

1. "Do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprize,
Nor th' insuppressive metal of our spirits,
To think that or our cause, or our performance,
Did need an oath."

In what way do these words appear to you to illustrate the character of Brutus? Contrast the behaviour of Brutus and of Antony in their respective appeals to the Roman populace.

2. Comment on the thought of the following passages:

(*a.*) "Well, Brutus, thou art noble; yet, I see,
Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From that it is dispos'd."

(*b.*) "Cæsar shall forth: the things that threatened me
Ne'er looked but on my back; when they shall see
The face of Cæsar, they are vanished."

(*c.*) "Know Cæsar doth not wrong; nor without cause
Will he be satisfied."

(*d.*) "O Julius Cæsar, thou art mighty yet!
Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
In our own proper entrails."

3. Explain, noticing varieties of reading.—

(*a.*) "These couchings and these lowly courtesies
Might fire the blood of ordinary men,
And turn pre-ordinance and first decree
Into the law of children."

(*b.*) "Sign'd in thy spoil and crimson'd in thy lethe."

(*c.*) "A barren-spirited fellow; one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations,
Which out of use and stal'd by other men,
Begin his fashion."

(*d.*) "O Error, soon conceiv'd,
Thou never com'st unto a happy birth,
But kill'st the mother that engender'd thee."

(*e.*) "Thus ornament is but the guilèd shore
To a most dangerous sea; the beauteous scarf
Veiling an Indian beauty."

(*f.*) "So please my lord the duke and all the court
To quit the fine for one half of his goods,
I am content; so he will let me have
The other half in use, to render it,

Upon his death, unto the gentleman
That lately stole his daughter."

4. Do you see any resemblance between the two Portias?

5. Refer to whatever in the *Merchant of Venice* seems to bear out the idea that Shakespeare had travelled in Italy.

6. What is a Masque? Trace the development of this species of representation. On what occasions were Masques performed?

7 Annotate the following lines:

(*a*) "May trace huge forests, and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds."

(*b.*) "A thousand liveried Angels lackey her."

(*c.*) "This I have learnt
Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts
That brow this bottom-glade; whence night by night
He and his monstrous rout are heard to howl,
Like stabled wolves, or tigers at their prey."

(*d.*) "Till an unusual stop of sudden silence
Gave respite to the drowsy frighted steeds
That draw the litter of close-curtained Sleep."

(*e.*) "Those budge doctors of the Stoic fur."

(*f.*) "Coarse complexions
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the huswife's wool."

(*g.*) "I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments."

8. What to you seem the characteristics of Milton's sonnets? Which of them would you select as especially fine?

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—REV. S. DYSON.

1. What moral reflections does Trench make on the words *club, virtuoso, tinsel, resentment;* and what history does he give of the words *classics, candidate?*

2. Construct sentences illustrative of the distinction between (1) *interference* and *interposition*, (2) *presumptuous* and *arrogant*, (3) *cloke* and *palliate.*

3. Discuss the morality and benefits of political parties in constitutional governments.

4. Prescott, in his *Conquest of Peru*, notices certain institutions among the Peruvians which resemble others which have existed in India, Egypt, Judæa, and Europe; briefly describe them.

5. The Peruvian code of laws was simple and severe; give illustrations of these features of the code, and point out in what way they have been accounted for.

6. Give the meaning of the following passages in your own words, adding explanatory notes wherever necessary:—

(1) Some are so Close and Reserved as they will not shew their Wares but by a dark Light; and seeme alwaies to keep back somewhat; and when they know within themselves, they speake of that

they doe not well know, would nevertheless seeme to others, to know of that, which they may not well speake.

(2) Therefore, alwayes, when thou changest thine Opinion, or Course, profess it plainly, and declare it, together with the Reasons, that move thee to change; and doe not thinke to steale it. A Servant, or a Favourite, if hee be inward, and no other apparent Cause of Esteeme, is commonly thought but a By-way, to close *Corruption*.

(3) Some procure themselves to be surprized, at such times, as it is like, the party that they work upon, will suddenly come upon them; and to be found with a Letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end, they may be apposed of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter.

(4) There is a Toy, which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little.

(5) Young men, in the Conduct, and Mannage of Actions, pursue some few Principles which they have chanced upon absurdly; and Care not to Innovate, which draws unknown Inconveniences.

7. Comment on the words printed in italics in the following passages:—

(1) Yet such men, many times, are in great favour; for they are *Officious*, And commonly Exchange Tales.

(2) And when it can handle things, in such manner, as no Evile shall appeare so *peremptory*, but that it hath some Out-let of Hope.

(3) But in all Refrainings of Anger, it is the best Remedy to win Time.

(4) And on the other side, Counsellours should not be too *Speculative* into their Soveraignes Person.

(5) An Ant is a *shrewd* Thing, in an Orchard or Garden.

(6) There is no passion in the mind of man, so weake, but it mates the Feare of Death.

8. Rewrite in correct English such of the following sentences as you deem incorrect.

(1) And if we diligently study his Life and Writings, we will, last of all, see how much penetration and how much sober wisdom must Milton have possessed in order to be able to set forth such liberal views.

(2) At the face of these evidences of the power of the Grecian soldiers we don't understand how could the valour of Porus go so far with the stern conqueror as to incline him to relinquish the idea of adding India to his empires.

(3) The people had no faith upon the King and the Parliament, headed by Cromwell, opposed him. Thus resistance of one side was answered by resistance in the other.

(4) We are certainly thankful to few good natured gentlemen who tell us that England must give up the government of India to its natives whenever they will be fit.

(5) They fall to lamenting for their adverse change.

(6) None but Adversity can tell these unfeeling souls that it is more proper and humane to bestow a shilling upon a poor man than to loose five hundred pounds in a bet at horse race.

(7) It is not unfrequent now-a-days for the people of India to compare in reflection the British rule with the previous government of the country by the Moguls, when they, though admitting that the British rule is less despotic than the Mogul, still always feel the mortification to conclude that the country under the British Rule is fast losing in its resources than it ever did before.

(8) But I think many have seen that one day's sickness or one sudden accident or calamity have changed the vicious and the wicked for the good to a very extraordinary degree.

(9) No sooner they behold a man in adversity than all their sufferings and distresses which they themselves had endured in their evil hour at once rush into their minds and make them feel as if they are actually again in their former circumstances.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—Mr. J. Eliot, M. A.

1. Define a fluid, and prove that the pressure of a fluid at rest is the same in all directions about a point.

2. Define specific gravity, and prove the relation $W = s\,V$.

Taking water as the standard substance, and a yard as the unit of length, what is the unit of weight, and what is the weight of a cubic foot of a substance whose specific gravity is 1 6 ?

3. Find the pressure at any given depth in a heavy homogeneous liquid at rest.

A hollow cone, whose axis is vertical and base downwards, is filled with equal volumes of two liquids whose densities are 2ρ, ρ. Prove that the pressure at a point in the base is $(3 - 2^{-\frac{1}{3}})$ times as great as when the vessel is filled with the lighter fluid.

4. If two liquids that do not mix together meet in a bent tube, the heights of their upper surfaces above their common surface will be inversely proportional to their densities.

If 2ρ, 3ρ, be the densities of two fluids, and the lengths of the arms of a bent tube in which they meet be a and b respectively, prove that, in order that the tube may be completely filled, the height of the column of the lighter fluid above the horizontal plane in which they meet must be $3\,(a - b)$.

5. If a solid be immersed in a liquid, prove that the resultant pressure on the surface immersed is equal and opposite to the weight of the displaced fluid.

An uniform rod of length $(a + b)$, capable of turning about the end which is not immersed, rests inclined to the horizon with the portion b immersed in water; show that its specific gravity is $\frac{b\,(2a + b)}{(a + b)^2}$

6. Two straight glass tubes of small bore, the areas of whose transverse sections are as 2 to 1, are joined in one straight line.

The smaller part, which is 35 inches in length, is closed at its end, and filled with mercury. The tube is then inverted. Show that the surface of the mercury will fall 10 inches if the barometer stands at 30 inches.

7. If a series of heights be taken in Arithmetic progression, prove that the densities of the air decrease in Geometric progression. Hence find an expression for the difference of the altitudes of two stations.

8. Describe the construction and action of the Forcing Pump, and explain how a continuous stream can be obtained.

9. Describe the form and action of the Condenser, and determine the density of air in the receiver after n descents of the piston.

If the volume of the receiver be m times that of the barrel, show that during the $(n + 1)$th downward stroke, the valve of the receiver will open when the piston has descended $\left(\frac{n}{m + n}\right)$th the length of the barrel.

10. Show how the specific gravity of a body may be determined by the hydrostatic balance.

A substance which is soluble in water weighs 7 grains in air; when covered with wax, the specific gravity of which is ·96, the whole weighs 9·4 grains in air and 3·4 in water; find the specific gravity of the substance.

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Define acceleration; and explain how it is measured.

If the velocity of a point be uniformly accelerated from rest, find the velocity at a given time.

The distances which a point moving in a straight line from rest describes in successive equal intervals of time are s_1, s_2, s_3, &c.; in what case is the point moving with uniform acceleration, and what then is its measure?

2. Prove that the time taken by a particle to slide from rest down a chord of a vertical circle drawn from the highest point is constant.

What must be the inclination of the chord to the vertical diameter that the velocity acquired by the particle in falling down the chord may be half the velocity it would acquire in falling down the diameter?

3. A heavy particle is projected from a given point with a given velocity and in a given direction; find its horizontal and vertical distances from the point of projection, and the magnitude and direction of its velocity at any time.

If v, v' be the velocities at two points A, B of the path of a projectile, where the inclinations to the horizon are θ, ϕ, and if t be the time of describing AB, show that

$$v - v' = \frac{\sec\theta - \sec\phi}{\tan\theta - \tan\phi} gt.$$

4. A particle of given mass is acted on by a given force in the direction of its motion; state the law connecting the force with the change of the particle's motion, and express it by an equation, explaining the units of measurement employed.

What pressure will be required to produce in 8 seconds a velocity of 64 feet per second in the mass of 644 seers?

5. A weight of 5 seers is drawn along a smooth horizontal table by a weight of 1 seer hanging vertically, the weights being connected by a string passing over a smooth pulley placed at the edge of the table; determine the tension of the string and the space described in 5 seconds.

6. Describe the Mural Circle and the mode of taking observations by it.

When the meridian zenith distance of a heavenly body is known, what other elements are required in order to determine its position among the fixed stars?

7. Explain the annual course of changes in the length of day on the arctic circle, and on the equator.

Show that at a place on the arctic circle the daily displacement of the point of sunrise is equal to the sun's change in longitude during the same interval.

8. Define a sidereal, an anomalistic, a tropical, and a civil year. Explain the Julian and Gregorian corrections.

If the tropical year contains 365 242218 days, find approximately in what time the Gregorian rule will produce an error of 1 day.

9. Define the terms parallax, horizontal parallax, and annual parallax, and explain the general effect of parallax on the position of a heavenly body.

By what kind of observations is the sun's distance determined?

10. Explain the apparent retrograde motion of an inferior planet; and calculate the synodic period of two planets, having given their periodic times, supposing their orbits to be circles in the same plane.

11. Explain the phenomenon called the harvest moon.

The moon's orbit being inclined at 5° to the ecliptic, what is the least meridian altitude she can attain at a place on the tropic of Cancer?

12. Describe the method of obtaining the longitude of a place by means of lunar distances.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. F. Biden, M. A.

1. Translate:—

Descende cœlo, et die age tibia
Regina longum Calliope melos,
Seu voce nunc mavis acuta
Seu fidibus citharaque Phœbi.
Auditis? an me ludit amabilis
Insania? Audire et videor pios
Errare per lucos, amœnæ
Quos et aquæ subeunt et auræ.
Me fabulosæ, Vulture in Appulo
Nutricis extra limen Apuliæ,
Ludo fatigatumque somno
Fronde nova puerum palumbes
Texere! mirum quod foret omnibus
Quicunque celsæ nidum Acherontiæ
Saltusque Bantinos et arvum
Pingue tenent humilis Forenti;
Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis
Dormirem et ursis: ut premerer sacra
Lauroque collataque myrto
Non sine dis animosus infans.

2. Translate:—

Nos ubi decidimus
Quo pius Æneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus,
Pulvis et umbra sumus.
Quis scit, an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
Tempora di superi?
Cuncta manus avidas fugient hæredis amico
Quæ dederis animo.
Quum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos
Fecerit arbitria:
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
Restituet pietas.
Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
Liberat Hippolytum,
Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere care
Vincula Pirithoo.

3. Translate:—

Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui
Plenum? quæ nemora aut quos agor in specus
Velox mente nova? quibus
Antris egregii Cæsaris audiar,
Æternum meditans decus
Stellis inserere et consilio Jovis?
Dicam insigne recens adhuc
Indictum ore alio. Non secus in jugis

Exsomnis stupet Euias
Hebrum prospiciens et nivo candidam
Thracen ac pede barbaro
Lustratam Rhodopen, ut mihi devio
Ripas et vacuum nemus
Mirari libet. O Naiadum potens
Baccharumque valentium
Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos,
Nil parvum aut humili modo,
Nil mortale loquar. Dulce periculum est,
O Lenæe, sequi deum
Cingentem viridi tempora pampino

4. Translate and explain any illusions in:—

(*a.*) Destrictus ensis cui super impia
Cervice pendet.

(*b.*) Post equitem sedet atra Cura.

(*c.*) Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt
Jactis in altum molibus.

(*d.*) Pro Curia, inversique mores!
O magna Carthago, probrosis
Altior Italiæ ruinis.

(*e.*) Teque nec lævus vetet ire picus.

(*f*) pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris.

(*g.*) vacuum duellis
Janum Quirinum clausit

(*h*) inclusus equo Minervæ
Sacra mentito.

5. Explain the scansion of the Alcaic and Sapphic metres; quote a stanza of each.

6. Translate into Latin:—

(*a*) When the war was over, the army enjoyed well-earned repose.

(*b.*) He is too young to understand what you have been saying.

(*c.*) Of vices, that of idleness must be avoided above all.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. Father Lafont, S. J.

1. Give a brief outline of the life and writings of Sallust.

2. Translate:

Sed, ubi labore atque justitia Respublica crevit, reges magni bello domiti, nationes ferœ et populi ingentes vi subacti, Carthago, æmula imperii Romani, ab stirpe interit, cuncta maria terræque patebant; sævire Fortuna ac miscere omnia cœpit. Qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, iis otium, divitiæ optandæ aliis, oneri miseriæque fuere. Igitur primo pecuniæ, deinde imperii cupido crevit; ea quasi materies omnium malorum

fuere. Namque avaritia fidem, probitatem, cæterasque artis bonas subvertit; pro his superbiam, crudelitatem, deos negligere, omnia venalia habere edocuit.

3. Translate:

Catilina ubi eos, quos paullo ante memoravi, convenisse videt; tametsi cum singulis multa sæpe egerat, tamen in rem fore credens universos adpellare et cohortari, in abditam partem ædium secedit; atque ibi omnibus arbitris procul amotis orationem hujusce modi habuit: "Ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, nequid-"quam opportuna res cecidisset; spes magna, dominatio, in mani-"bus frustra fuissent: neque ego per ignaviam, aut vana ingenia, "incerta pro certis captarem ....."

(*a*) Parse: *fore, secedit, forent, secedisset.*

(*b*) Change the direct discourse of Catilina by using other Latin words, keeping however to the same meaning as nearly as possible.

4. Translate:

Initium ferendi ad Vespasianum imperii Alexandriæ cœptum, festinante Tiberio Alexandro, qui Kalendis Juliis sacramento ejus legiones adegit. Isque primus principatus dies in posterum celebratus, quamvis Judaicus exercitus quinto Nonas Julius apud ipsum jurasset, eo ardore ne Titus quidem filius expectaretur. Suria remeans et consiliorum inter Mucianum ac patrem nuntius. Cuncta impetu militum acta, non parata contione, non conjunctis legionibus.

5. Write about a dozen lines, describing in Latin the Delhi assemblage.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—REV. DR. BANERJEA.

1. Translate into English the following passage:—

ऋषिदेवगणस्वधाभुजां
श्रुतयागप्रसवैः स पार्थिवः ।
अनृणत्वमुपेयिवान् बभौ
परिधेर्मुक्त इवाष्णदीधितिः ॥ ३० ॥
बलमार्त्तभयोपशान्तये
विदुषां सत्कृतये बहुश्रुतम् ।
वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं
गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना ॥ ३१ ॥
स कदाचिदवेक्षितप्रजः
सह देव्या विजहार सुप्रजाः ।

नगरोपवने शचीसखः
मरुतां पालयितेव नन्दने ॥ ३२ ॥
अथ रोधसि दक्षिणोदधेः
श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरम् ।
उपवीणयितुं ययौ रवेः
उदयाद्रिप्रथमेन चारणः ॥ ३३ ॥
कुसुमैर्ग्रथितामपार्थिवैः
स्रजमातोद्यमिरोनिवेशिताम् ।
अहरत् किल तस्य वेगवान्
अधिवासस्य इवेव मारुतः ॥ ३४ ॥
भ्रमरैः कुसुमानुसारिभिः
परिकीर्णा परिवादिनी मुनेः ।
ददृशे पवनावलेपजं
सृजती वाष्पमिवाश्रुनाविलम् ॥ ३५ ॥
अभिभूय विभूतिमार्क्षवीं
मधुगन्धातिशयेन वीरुधाम् ।
अपतेरमरस्रगापि सा
दयितोरस्तनकोटिसुस्थितिम् ॥ ३६ ॥
क्षणमात्रसखी सुजातयोः
स्तनयोस्तामवलोक्य विक्लवा ।
निमिमील नरोत्तमप्रिया
हृतचन्द्रा तमसेव कौमुदी ॥ ३७ ॥
वपुषा करणोज्झितेन सा
निपतन्ती पतिमप्यपातयत् ।
ननु तैलनिषेकबिन्दुना
सह दीपार्चिरुपैति मेदिनीम् ॥ ३८ ॥

2 In verse 32 the word प्रजा occurs twice; Is it in the same sense and the same gender in both instances?

3 What is the meaning of स्वधा in verse 30, of स्रुत in verse 31, of अधिवास in verse 34, of सखी in verse 37, and of करण in verse 38?

4. Give the derivation of वीरुधां and आर्क्षवी.

5. Give the instrumental singular of उपेयिवान्

6. Give the Aorist (लुङ्) of अहरत् सृजती and निपतन्नः.

7. What account is given in the 'Raghu Vansa' of the sudden death of Indumati?

ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितेरहं

8. What is meant by शब्दपतिः?

कुसुमं क्षतदोहदस्त्वया
यदशोकोऽयमुदीरयिष्यति।

9. Explain fully what is meant by क्षतदोहदस्त्वया?

तनुत्यजां वर्म्मभृतां विकोशैः
दृढासु दन्तेष्वसिभिः पतद्भिः।
उद्यन्तमग्निं शमयाम्बभूवुः
गजा विविग्नाः करशीकरेण ॥ ४८ ॥
शिलीमुखोत्कृत्तशिरःफलाद्या
च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरेव।
रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्यकुल्या
रराज मृत्योरिव पानभूमिः ॥ ४९ ॥
उपान्तयोर्निष्कुषितं विहङ्गैः
आक्षिप्य तेभ्यः पिशितप्रियापि।
केयूरकोटिक्षतनालुदेशा
शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार ॥ ५० ॥
कश्चित् दिषतखड्गहृतोत्तमाङ्गः
सद्यो विमानप्रभुतामुपेत्य।
वामाङ्कसंसक्तसुराङ्गनः खं
मृत्यूत्सवत्वं समरे ददर्श ॥ ५१ ॥
अन्यान्यसृक्तोन्मथनादभूतां
तावेव सूतौ रथिनौ च कोचित्।
यस्मै गदाव्यायतसम्प्रहारौ
भग्नायुधौ बाहुविमर्दनिष्ठौ ॥ ५२ ॥
परस्परेण क्षतयोः प्रहर्त्रोः
उत्क्रान्तवाय्वोः समकालमेव।

अमर्त्त्यभावेऽपि कयोश्चिदासीत
एकाप्सरःप्रार्थितयोर्विवादः ॥ ५३ ॥

10. Write these verses in prose order, using as far as possible other words synonymous with those in the text.

11. What is implied by the word फलाढ्या in verse 49 ?

12. Is there any variation in the conjugation of कुष when joined with the preposition निर् ?

13. Can you say from anything in the text itself in what gender is कबन्धं used ?

14. What is the force of अपि in verse 53 ?

अथाङ्गदाश्लिष्टभुजं भुजिष्या
हेमाङ्गदं नाम कलिङ्गनाथम् ।
आसेदुषीं सादितशत्रुपक्षं
बालामबालेन्दुमुखीं बभाषे ॥ ५४ ॥

15. Where was कलिङ्ग ?

16. Is there any difference in the meaning of सद् in the two instances it is used here ? In what gender is आसेदुषीं ? Write it in another gender in the same number and case.

17. Translate the following into Sanskrit:

Rama and Buddha were both of the race of Ikshwaku. Both were distinguished in early life by valour and self denial. Both had cheerfully left their kingdom and adopted the garb of foresters. Rama, however, returned home after the conquest of Lanka. But Buddha continued to live as an eremite and eventually founded a sect which has extended itself over a large portion of Asia.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. कृष्णसारे ददच्चक्षुस्त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्म्मुके ।
मृगानुसारिणं साक्षात्पश्यामीव पिनाकिनम ॥

राजा । सूत दूरममुना सारङ्गेण वयमाकृष्टाः । अय पुनरिदानीमपि,

ग्रीवाभङ्गाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यन्दने बद्धदृष्टिः
पश्चार्द्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्व्वकायम् ।

दर्भैरर्द्धावलीढैः श्रमविष्टतमुखभ्रंशिभिः कीर्णवर्त्मा
पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमर्व्यां प्रयाति ॥

(*a.*) Explain grammatically the meaning of कृष्णसार, and give the different meanings of कृष्ण (1) when a noun, and (2) when an adjective.

(*b.*) Explain the allusions in the second line.

(*c.*) Explain the समास in all the compound words of the above extract.

(*d.*) Why does the present participle ददत् end in त्, while गच्छन्, ध्यायन्, &c., end in न् ?

(*e.*) Give the meaning of इव in the second line, and explain why it must have that meaning here.

(*f.*) What विभक्ति is there in दूरं in the third line, and what other विभक्ति can be employed, without making any change in the meaning ?

(*g.*) What is meant by आकृष्ट in the third line ? Give the root of आकृष्ट. Mention some other words in common use that are formed from the same root, but with different prefixes.

(*h.*) Explain the force of अपि in अयं पुनरिदानीमपि.

(*i.*) Render the last *s'loka* into prose order.

(*j.*) Account for the तृतीया विभक्ति in पश्चार्द्धेन and भूयसा, and derive the words also.

(*k.*) Why does पूर्व्व in पूर्व्वकायं precede काय, and not follow it ?

(*l.*) Give the roots of अवलीढं and कीर्ण, and also the first person, singular, present of the roots.

2. Explain in Sanskrit the following passages :—

(*a.*) सुरयुवतिसम्भवं किल मुनेरपत्यं तदुज्झिताधिगतम् ।
अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमम् ॥

(*b.*) पृष्टा जनेन समदुःखसुखेन बाला
नेयं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुम् ।
दृष्टो विवृत्य बहुशोऽप्यनया सतृष्ण-
मत्रान्तरे श्रवणकातरतां गतोऽस्मि ॥

(*c.*) आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता
या वेत्रयष्टिरवरोधगृहेषु राज्ञः ।

काले गते बहुतिथे मम सैव जाता
प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलम्बनार्था ॥

(*d.*) प्रथमोपक्रमं मरुत्वतः
प्रतिपत्त्या लघु मन्यते भवान्।
गणपत्यवदानविस्मितो
भवतः सोऽपि न सक्रियागुणान ॥

3. Translate into your own vernacular:

(*a.*) काश्यपः। यास्यत्यद्य अकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया
कण्ठः स्तम्भितवाष्पवृत्तिकलुषश्चिन्ताजडं दर्शनम्।
वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमिदं स्नेहादरण्यौकसः
पीड्यन्ते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैर्नवैः ॥

(*b.*) भो भोः सन्निहितास्तपोवनतरवः
पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या
नादत्ते प्रियमण्डनापि भवतां स्नेहेन या पल्लवम्।
आद्ये वः कुसुमप्रसूतिसमये यस्या भवत्युत्सवः
सेयं याति अकुन्तला पतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायताम् ॥

4. Translate into English:

काश्यपः। सा त्वमितः पतिकुलं प्राप्य
शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने
भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः।
भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजने भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी
यान्त्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः ॥

5. Translate into Sanskrit:

(*a.*) The teacher gives instruction as to the clever so to the dullard, but he does not produce or take away in the case of either the power of acquiring knowledge, and so there is a great difference between them with respect to results: that happens in the same way as a pure jewel is able to receive reflections, and a clod of clay is not.

(*b.*) Hitherto you have thought as a child and understood as a child; but it is time to put away childish things, and store your mind with those principles which must direct your conduct and fix your character. Virtue and happiness are not attained by chance, but they must be sought with ardour.

ARABIC POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate literally into English :—

و قال تأبط شرا

و قالوا لهـــا لا تنكحيه فـــانه
لاول نصل ان يلاقي مجمعـــا
فام ترمن رأى فتيلا و حاذرت
تأيمها من لابس اليل اروعـــا
قليل غرار النـــوم اكبـــر همه
دم الثأر او يلقى كميا مسفعـــا
يماصعـــه كل يشجـــع قومـــه
و ما ضربه هام العدى ليشجعـــا
قليل ادخار الزاد الا تعلـــة
فقد نشز الشرسوف والتصق المعا
يبيت بمغنى الوحش حتى الفنه
و يصبح لا يحمي لها الدهر مرتعا
على غرة او نهـــزة من مكانس
اطال نزال القوم حتى تسعسعا
و من يغـــر بالاعداء لا بد انـــه
سيلقى بهم من مصرع المون مصرعا
رأين فتى لا صيد وحش يهمـــه
فلو صافحت انسا لصافحنه معـــا
و لكن ارباب المخاض يشفهـــم
اذا افتقروه واحدا او مشيعـــا
واني و ان عمرت اعلـــم انني
سألقى سنان الموت يبرق اصلعا

2. State what you know of the poet of the above *qasídah*, and relate under what circumstances he composed it.

3. Explain the verbal forms that occurs in the first five *baits*, and write down the 2nd person, masculine and feminine, of the Imperative of each, with all the vowel points.

4. (*a*) Enumerate the forms which are used as *masdars* instead of تفعيل and مفاعلة, and give examples.

(*b*.) Write down the *masdars* of the several *bábs* of the فعل رباعي

5. Translate into Arabic, giving every vowel-point :—

Timur was one day in the bath with Kirmání and some other wits; the conversation fell on the individual worth of men, and Timur asked the poet, "What price wouldst thou put on me if I were for sale?" "About five and twenty coppers," answered Kirmání "Why, that is about the price of the sheet I have put on," rejoined Timur. "Well, of course, I meant the sheet," returned Kirmání, "for thou alone art not worth a farthing."

6. Translate into English :—

و قال يمدح علي بن سيار

اقل فعالى بلـــه اكثره مجد
و ذا الجد فيه نلت او لم ال جد
ساطلب حقى بالقنا و مشـــايخ
كأنهم من طول ما التثموا مـــرد
ثقال اذا لاقوا خفاف اذا دعـــوا
كثيـــر اذا شدوا قليل اذا عدوا
و طعن كأن الطعن لايطعن عنده
و ضرب كأن النار من حره بـــرد
اذا شئت حفت بى على كل سابح
رجال كأن الموت في فمها شهد
اذم الى هذا الزمان أهيلـــه
فاعلمهم فدم و احزمهـــم وغد
و اكرمهم كلب و ابصرهم عمى
و اسهدهم فهد و اشجعهم قرد
و من نكد الدنيا على الحران يرى
عدوا له ما من صداقتـــه بد

فيالكد الدنيا متى انت مقصر
عن الحر حتى لا يكون له ضد
يروح و يغـــدو كارهـــا لوصـــاله
و تضطره الايام و الزمن الكـــد
بقلبي و ان لم ارو منها ملالـــه
و بي عن غوانيها و ان وصلت صد
خليلاى دون الناس حزن و عبرة
على فقد من احببت مالهما فقد
تلج دموعي بالجفـــون كأنمـــا
جفوني لعيني كل باكيـــة خد

7. Write out the last four *baits* with all the vowel-points.

8. (*a.*) What is meant by the حروف زيادت? Give examples.
(*b.*) Explain the خاصيت of the *báb* افتعال

(*c.*) Inflect the *Muzára* and the *Imperative* of the *báb* افتعل of ضر with all the vowel-points.

ARABIC PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English, literally and idiomatically :—

و نهض فى الطم و الرم - و الليل المدلهم - و ذلك في سنة اربع و اربعمأية - و سار في اخريات الخريف ثقة بطيب الهواء من جانب الجنوب - فاتفق عند اقتحامه تلك الديار ان سقطت ثلوج لم يعهد قبلها مثلها فسدت مخارق تلك الجبال - و سوت بين الاباطح و التلال - وكلح وجه الهواء كلوحا اثر في الحوافر و الاخفاف فصالا عن المحاسر و الاطراف - و ضلت مهايع الطرق فلم تعرف المياسن من المياسر - و لا المقادم من المآخر - و اضطرت الحال الى الانعطاف - الى ان يأذن الله تعالى ثانيا في الانصراف - و لكل شئ حد محدود - و امد من المقدور ممدود - فاقبل السلطان

على استيناف العدة و العتاد - و استكمال الميرة و الازواد - و استدعاء اعيان الغزاة من اطراف البلاد - حتى اذا تمت العدة و العديد - وناهي العقد باخواته الفريد - وتضام الناس كقزع الخريف من كل وجه منشورا - و عن كل اوب محثوثا و محشورا - و اقبل الربيع بطيب المقيل - و اعتدال برد الغداة و الاصيل - استخار الله تعالى في الرحيل - و سار كالبحر الاخضر تضربه الاعاصير - و الامر الحتم تجنبه المقادير - فغدت وحوش الارض ماسورة - و طيور الجو مقهورة - و لو احست الارض لرنت من ثقل الحديد - و المشي الوئيد - و حث الابطال فوق القب القياديد - و ساق امامه ادلاء يهتدون اعماق تلك البلاد ولا الشمس عليها طالعة - و النجوم بينها مستفيمة و راجعة - و حث الركائب شهرين بين انهار عميقة الاغوار - بعيدة ما بين الاقطار - و بواد تضل في ارجائها اسراب اليعافير - و تحار في دهنائها افواج العصافير *

2. (*a.*) To which *bábs* do the following verbal forms belong—
تحار - يهتدون - اوب - استدعاء - استيناف - انصراف - ثقة.

(*b.*) Write down of each of the above the second persons singular, masculine and feminine, of the corresponding *Muzára'*, with all the vowel-points.

3. Explain the terms المفعول معه - التشبيب - اسماء الوحدة - جمع الجمع - اسماء الكثرة and give examples.

4. Show by examples the construction of كل - رب - غير - دون giving every vowel-point.

5. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel-points:—

On Monday I reached Kharzán. The cold wind and the frost was so intense, that even in the severest winter one does not see such, nor has such ever been heard of. But the country is all-verdant and in bloom. In spite of having put on a woollen coat, the cold was so penetrating, that it seemed as if I was devoid of all clothing. Below the pass of Kharzán there was a valley with but little water in its stream. The mountain of Kharzán has no stones; it is all soft earth, and is everywhere covered with flowers and odoriferous herbs. In many places I saw cultivation without the aid of irrigation. The tribe of Ghiyáswand do the cultivation of this mountain.

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate literally into English, adding notes where necessary :—

من صید آنکه کعبهٔ جانهاست مظهرش * با من بپای پیل
کند جنگ عبهرش - صد پیلوار خواهدم از زر خشک ازانك *
مشگ است پیل بالا در سنبل ترش - دل توسنی کجا کند آنرا
که طوق‌وار * در گردن دل است کمند معنبرش - خاقانیست
هندوی آن هندوانه زلف * و آن زنگیانه خال سیاه منورش -
چون زلف زنگیش سیه و کوتهست روز * از عشق ترك و هندوی
آشوب گسترش - خاقانی از ستایش کعبه چه نقص دید * کز زلف
و خال گوید و کعبه برابرش - بیحرمتی بود نه حکیمی که گاه ورد *
ژند مجوس خواند و مصحف ببر درش - نی نی بجای خویش
نشیدی همی کند * نعتست زآن دلبر و کعبه است دلبرش - خال
سیاه او حجر الاسود است ازانك * ماند بخال و زلف بخم حلقه
بر درش - سنگ سیه مخوان حجر کعبه را ازانك * خوانند روشنان
مهه خورشید انورش - گوئی برای بوس خلایق پدید شد * بر دست
راست بیضهٔ مهر پیمبرش - خاقانیا بکعبه رسیدی روان بپاش -
گرچه نه جنس پیشکش است این محقرش !!

2. (*a*.) What are شمشاد - لاله - یاسمن - سنبل - عنبر - عبهر - سوسن - سرو - نرگس and to what are they compared?

(*b*) What are زمرّد - یاقوت - الماس and what properties are they said to have?

3. (*a*.) In *bait* 3 some MSS. have ایرا for آنرا, and in *bait* 10 اسمرش for انورش. Explain these words.

(*b*.) Explain the forms محقرش - طوق‌وار - پیلوار

(*c*) Scan *bait* 8.

4. Translate into English—

ای در دل هر سنگے از مهر تو تاثیرے * سرمست هوای تو
در صومعه هر پیرے - ظاهر شده بر عاشق در گرد سر کویت *
هر ذرهٔ خاکي را خاصیت اکسیری - مستان صبوح از غم کردند
خروش آندم * کز صبح جمال تو بنمود تباشیری - رنجور غمت
مائیم عشق تو طبیب ماست * از ادویهٔ رحمت بفرست تباشیری -
دیوان بفسون بستن مانند پریزادان * دیوانهٔ کویت را در خانه
بزنجیرے - هر چند سپر داری از آه دلم میترس * کز سینهٔ
مجروحان هر آه بود تیرے - ای بلبل دل کم شو صید صنم
خاکي * کو بر ورق لاله دامي نهد از قیری - چون مار مپیچ از غم
بر خط سیاه او * کو قافلهٔ موراست صفها زده بر شیری - چون
مردمك چشمش بیني تو بدان اورا * در صورت آهوئی در جادوی
کشمیری - مرغان الهی را با زقهٔ روحاني - در دام کجا آرد نفسی
زیرک انجیری - بدر از جگر خسته خون خورد چهل سالی *
تا یافت ز حرف عشق سررشتهٔ تدبیری - الفاظ ورا گوئی عقد شکر
آلوده * از سحر حلالش خوان در صورت تذکیری - رو شاهد قدسي
جو از گلشن سبحانی * کورا نبود بر رو گلگونهٔ تزویری - گوهر همه
نثار آرد درها همه بار آرد * تا نقش خیال مدح زو یافته تحریری -
من مادح سلطانم جایم صف دربانان * زین مرتبه جاهم را
پیرایهٔ توقیري ۱۱

5. (*a*.) Explain the words تباشیر and مرغان الهی.

(*b*.) Mention words that have meanings similar to گلگونه. What is meant by هرهفت ?

(*c*) Scan *bait* 9.

6. Form interrogative *or* exclamatory sentences showing the construction of the following verbs : . درساختن - زیستن - دمیدن . نوردیدن - مانستن - برداشتن - گزیدن (بفتح گاف فارسی) - برآشفتن .

7. Translate into Persian: When Humáyún found that he could no longer remain in Sindh with safety, he determined to accept the

invitation that had repeatedly been sent him by Máldeo, and set out with the intention of marching to Jodhpúr. But as the direct road from Bhakar to that place, through the desert, was too dangerous and difficult to be attempted, he resolved to take the more circuitous but practicable road to Uch. With this purpose, he marched up the left bank of the Indus, and soon reached the village of Arú. This was on the route of the caravans, and grain and other articles passed through it. No sooner did the merchants hear of Humáyún's approach, than, dreading the pillage that must follow the arrival of a famishing army, they loaded their camels, and pushed away into the desert, with such of their property as they were able to remove. But a sufficient quantity of grain and other provisions remained, and was seized, to enable the little camp to pass their time at Arú in what to them had become a great novelty and enjoyment, an abundance of the common necessaries of life.

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate *literally* into English:—

هنگامے کہ رافع قواعد قلعۂ وجود و حصن آفرین شہربند عالم شہود حصار قدرت آثار والسماء ذات البروج را بچراغان و زینا السماء الدنیا بمصابیح زینت بخشید ۔ ابوالحسن طفل مشرب از روی لہو و لعب بآئین شب برات عمل نمودہ آتشبازي و چراغ و مشعل در تماشاي اشتعال لواهب ملاعب اشتغال ورزید و چراغ عشرت بنور سرور روشن گردانید * محصوران بیغیرت بآتش شوق مشعلۂ نشاط می افروختند و محاصران از روي غیرت بنایرۂ خشم می سوختند ۔ ناگاہ از مقتضیات عالم کون و فساد و انقلاب ماهیات عرصۂ ایجاد بموجب وسیعلم الذین ظلموا اي منقلب ینقلبون ۔ عنصر ناري بمائي منقلب گشتہ شرر بقطرۂ تبدیل یافتہ بارانی نازل شد ۔ همہ شب مضمون وحی مشحون انا ارسلنا الریاح فتثیر سحابا عالمیان را واضح گردید و رحمت نزحمت ینزل الغیث شامل ۔ آن بی باک شریر آنچہ تخم شرر کشت و نخل شعلہ نشاند همہ

نهال آبي گشت - آفتي عظيم و عاهتي جسيم بسكان اردوي معلى رسيد - غير از خيمه ابر كه بطناب باران قايم بود همه از باد پاره شد - و پارهٔ كه سبب بادي بادئ فساد آن نبود بآب رفت و تار و پود باران تمام رخت ياران گرديد - توشكچي سيل همه‌را درهم پيچيد - از افواج سيبه و مرحله برخي كه باراضي پست راضي شده بسر ميبردند زنجير موج بر پا و طوق گرداب در گردن نزندان ممات شتافتند و جمعي كه محابا از باد و آبٔ نكرده هرچه بادا باد گويان از سر آب بگذشتند آب از سر ايشان گذشت - مگر آن كس كه وعدهٔ سآوي الى جبل يعصمني من الماء انجاز نموده بر فراز تل و قله جبل برآمده - و فريقي هوشمند كه از فطرت بلند دمدمهٔ چند اختيار كرده بودند تا صبحدم از آرام و اطمينان قدم در مرحلهٔ امن و امان مى زدند !!

2. (*a.*) Explain the form بادئ فساد - in بادي - تاروپود - and the allusion in سآوي الى جبل الخ - and the irony in هوشمند and بلند فطرت.

Distinguish between افراط and تفريط.

(*b.*) Has the word شب in شب برات the *Izáfat*? Explain the meaning and form of برات. Is the شب برات mentioned in the Qorán? Was it observed during the جاهليّه ?

3 Write down in a few single Persian sentences the purport of the above passage.

4. Translate into idiomatic Persian—(*a*) Were the fortresses so very inaccessible in which he had placed his army?

(*b.*) Was the house in which he lived, built by his son-in-law, who is an architect by profession, or was it built by himself?

(*c*) What possesses him to come at an hour when every one is asleep?

(*d.*) I wished you had not shown me the letter in which the circumstances connected with his untimely death are so minutely related.

(*e.*) Tell me not in mournful numbers,
'Life is but an empty dream.'

(*f.*) He is at best a coward.

5. Write in Persian a short biography of any Indian king or general.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Willson, M. A.

1. You are given potassic ferrocyanide and sulphuric acid; what gas could you prepare, and how? State in symbols the reactions that ensue in its preparation, and mention the chief properties of the gas.

2. A current of chlorine gas is passed slowly into, (1) a dilute solution of caustic potash kept cool, (2) a strong solution of caustic potash kept warm. Express in chemical formula the reactions that ensue. How may the products in the second case be separated from each other?

3. Explain how phosphorus may be prepared from bone ash, stating in symbols the reactions that ensue? State the properties of the allotropic forms of phosphorus?

4 You are given silica, fluor-spar, and sulphuric acid; what gases could you prepare, and how? Mention the properties of the gases.

5. State the properties and method of preparing hydrogen sulphide, and point out its chief use in the laboratory. Divide the following, from the action of hydrogen sulphide on them, into groups: Lithium, Barium, Cobalt, Nickel, Zinc, Manganese, Lead, Silver, Bismuth, and Cadmium. How would you prepare the sulphides of Zinc, Ammonium, and Bismuth?

6. Describe how sodium carbonate of commerce is usually prepared in England, stating in symbols the several reactions that ensue. How is the hydrochloric acid gas that is produced during the process usually condensed?

7. How is iron prepared from clay iron-stone? Distinguish between wrought, cast iron, and steel, and give a brief account of Bessemer's method of making steel.

8. I wish to prepare 100 grains of finely divided copper, and have provided myself with a sufficient quantity of copper sulphate ($Cu\,SO_4 + 5\,H_2\,O$). How must I proceed to obtain it from that salt? What becomes of the other constituents of the latter; and what weight of the salt will furnish me with the above amount of copper?

9. An alloy of silver and copper is dissolved in nitric acid, to the liquid is added hydrochloric acid until no further precipitate is formed. The chloride of silver thus produced is filtered off and purified by washing. Metallic silver may be obtained from it, either by fusion with sodium carbonate, or by placing it in contact, while moist, with fragments of metallic iron or zinc. Explain in symbols the precise nature of the most important steps in the above experiment.

10. Explain the method of preparing the following, stating in symbols the reactions that ensue: (1) Metallic antimony from any of its ores, (2) Antimony trioxide, (3) Antimony pentoxide. The latter may be obtained by two methods; give these, and state the different properties of the oxide, so formed, as regards its power of uniting with bases, giving examples.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL, B. Sc.

1. What are the causes of the seasons? Describe the course of the seasons in a maritime country under the equator, and show how they differ from those of temperate climates.

2. Give some instances of extensive areas of the earth's surface that are gradually rising or sinking, explaining in each case how the movement has been ascertained.

3. Draw a map showing the distribution of volcanoes over the globe. What kinds of material are usually ejected from volcanoes, and what is the source of the energy by which they are thrown out?

4. Draw a section through the Asiatic continent from north to south, showing approximately the relative heights of the countries through which it passes. Also point out the relation between the elevations of the various parts of the continent and the directions of the rivers that proceed from them.

5. How is rain formed? Why does more rain fall in some places than in others, and what becomes of the rain that falls at any particular place?

6. What is meant by the snow-line, and what circumstances determine its height on any given mountain range? What becomes of the snow which falls above the snow-line?

7. Describe the process of formation of a river valley. Why are some valleys narrow and precipitous and others wide and gently sloping?

8. Give sketches showing (1) the kind of geological structure in which natural springs are likely to occur, and (2) in which you might successfully sink an Artesian well. What are the most frequent impurities in spring water?

9. Why is the water of some lakes fresh and of others salt, and why are lakes numerous in cold countries and rare between the tropics?

10. What are waterfalls, and in what parts of a river's course would you look for them? Is there any connection between the occurrence of waterfalls and the kind of rock over which the river flows?

HISTORY OF INDIA, &c.

Examiner—MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE, M. A., C. I. E.

1. Draw a map of the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries, marking the position of all towns of historical importance. Add notes to show what each town is famous for.

2. Write a history of the Greek connexion with India after the time of Alexander. What are the chief sources of Indo-Bactrian history?

3. What were the great Rájput States in Northern India at the time of the invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni? How were they connected with the more ancient Rájputs, and with Rájputs of the present day?

4. Describe Aurangzeb's wars in the Deccan. What were their chief results?

5. Sketch the rise of the Mahratta State of Indore. Write an account of the life of Jeswant Rao Holkár.

6. The administration of Lord William Bentinck has been spoken of as a period of "peaceful improvement and progress in India." Illustrate this statement fully; and compare the condition of India at that time with its condition now.

Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.

1. Wherein lies the peculiar interest of the period described by Philip de Comines? Institute a comparison between his work and that of Herodotus.

2. What are the chief "laws of war" mentioned by Arnold? Discuss each law.

3. Describe the condition of Parties in England during the first years of the reign of George III. Point out and explain some peculiarities of the situation.

Mill on Representative Government.

1. Describe minutely the form of government that would be theoretically the best; and point out some of the difficulties that might attend such a form in practice.

2. Give an account of the chief schemes that have been proposed for the representation of minorities; and discuss them severally.

3. How should the appointment of executive officers be made, under a purely representative government? Give illustrations.

History of the Jews.

1. Give an account of the monarchy of Judah at the time of its greatest power; and describe its relations (1) with the kingdom of Israel, (2) with other neighbouring States.

2. Sketch briefly the history of the Jewish nation from the time of Nehemiah to that of Herod the Great.

3. What were the events that led to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus? Write an account of the final siege.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE, M. A., C. I. E.

1. Describe the Government and divisions of Britain under the Romans What was the social condition of Britain under the Roman Government?

2. What great changes were introduced into England by the Norman conquest? What were the main causes of the arbitrary character of the Norman Government? From what sources is our knowledge of this period of English history derived?

3. State the chief provisions in favour of liberty contained in "Magna Charta." In what respects were these violated by the Tudors and the Stuarts? What circumstances favoured the encroachment of power under the Tudors?

4. Give a short biography of Oliver Cromwell down to the time of the execution of Charles I. What party came into power after the capture of the king? By what means had it gradually established itself, and who were its principal members?

5. Narrate the events which immediately led to the Revolution of 1688. Mention the leading provisions of the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement.

6. What were the nominal and what the real aims of the War of the Spanish Succession? Explain Marlborough's success as a general by the description of one of his campaigns.

7. Compare the position of Great Britain at the peace of Tilsit, with its position after the battle of Waterloo. Give a geographical description of Belgium, and draw a map to illustrate the battle of Waterloo.

8. Was the influence of the Crown augmented or diminished during the reign of George III? Narrate in illustration the circumstances which attended the fall of the coalition ministry.

9. Give short explanations of the following historical terms:—The "Constitutions of Clarendon." The "Instrument of Government." The "Restoration." "Pride's purge." The "Reform Bill." "Chartists."

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Examiner—MR. J. WILLSON, M. A.

1. Describe the Gridiron pendulum. A Gridiron pendulum which beats seconds consists of five steel and four brass rods in the frame part, and a small steel rod, which supports the whole; find, the *total* length of the brass rods being given, that the length of the second pendulum is 39 06 inches, and the co-efficient of expansion of steel is to that of brass as 4 is to 7.

2 Enunciate Dalton's laws for the mixture of gases and vapours. How did Gay Lussac confirm them by experiment?

3. Give Regnault's empirical formula for the total heat of steam. What were the views of Watt and of Southern with regard to the latent heat of steam?

Transform Regnault's formula from the Centigrade to the Fahrenheit scale.

4. Define Latent heat. In order to calculate the latent heat of water the following experiment was made: 84lbs. of ice at 32° Fh. were immersed in 140lbs of water at 185° Fh, contained in a copper vessel weighing 12lbs., and it was found that the temperature of the mixture was ultimately 98·4° Fh.; from this calculate the latent heat of water on the supposition that no heat was lost by radiation, and that the temperature of the vessel was the same as the water in it throughout the experiment. Given the specific heat of copper to be ·095.

5. How did Leslie investigate the absorbing and the radiating powers of different bodies? At what conclusions did he arrive? By what experiments did Dulong and Petit establish the identity of the absorbing and radiating powers?

6. Give an experimental proof of Decarts' Laws of single refraction, and prove that the difference of the angles of incidence and refraction increases or decreases with the angle of incidence.

7. Draw a diagram showing the position of the image of an object formed by reflection from a concave spherical mirror, (1) when magnified and real, (2) when virtual, erect, and magnified.

A pencil of light diverges from a point 34 inches from a concave spherical mirror of 2 feet radius; find the conjugate focus.

8. Describe Newton's rings, and account for them according to the wave theory.

9 A beam of ordinary light is passed through a very thin plate of tourmaline cut parallel to the axes; describe accurately what happens. What change is caused by increasing the thickness of the plate? If the transmitted light be viewed through another similar plate held in a parallel position, describe what happens when this second plate is slowly turned about.

10. A pencil of polarised light passes perpendicularly through a plate of a double-refracting crystal cut parallel to its axes, as the plate is turned about describe what takes place, (1) when the plate is moderately thick, (2) when very thin.

SOUND, MAGNETISM, AND ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—Mr. S. A. Hill.

1. How has the velocity of sound in air been experimentally ascertained? If this velocity be 1090 feet per second in air at the freezing point and a pressure of 30 inches, what will it be in air at 90° Fh. and 27 inches pressure?

2. Describe experiments to show that sound is capable of ordinary reflexion, refraction, and total or internal reflexion.

3. A steel wire of a certain length and thickness, and stretched by a certain weight, gives *a* vibrations per second when the vibrations are

transversal, and *b* when they are longitudinal. How will these numbers be altered by doubling (1) the length of the wire, (2) its thickness, and (3) the stretching weight?

4. Describe the mariner's compass, and explain how the magnetism of the ship is prevented from affecting the needle

5. How is the declination of the needle at any place ascertained, and what are the variations to which it is subject?

6. Describe the construction of a Leyden jar, and the various ways of charging and discharging it. If a person, A, standing on an insulated stool, and having an India-rubber glove on his right hand, place his left hand on the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and with his right grasp the hand of B, who stands on the ground, what will be the electrical condition of B when the machine is worked?

7. Explain the electrical changes described in your answer to the last question on the two-fluid theory, and show how you would account for electrical attraction and repulsion on the one-fluid theory.

8. Describe Thomson's reflecting electrometer.

9. If the north pole of a bar magnet be presented to one end of a wire helix through which a current is passing, it will be drawn in, and if presented to the other end, it will be forced out. Explain these effects by Ampère's theory, and state whether a piece of soft iron would be similarly affected or not.

10. Prove the principle of the sine galvanometer, and show why a long needle is used in this instrument and a short one in the tangent galvanometer.

BOTANY.

Examiner—DR. GEO WATT.

1. Distinguish a spike from a capitulum; a carpel from a pistil; a bacca from a nuculanium; an infruitescence from a fruit; a runner from a creeper, and naturalised from indigenous.

2. Describe a tendril, a spine, a prickle; define and mention examples of the principal modifications of sheath.

3. Define the natural order Filices.

4. Refer the following species to their respective natural orders:

Batatas edulis.	Cucumis sativa.
Spondias mangifera	Daucus Carota.
Trichosanthes anguina.	Ocymum basilicum.

5. Define briefly the terms Micropyle, Epipetalous, Orthotropous, Cryptogam, Raceme, Panicle, Monadelphous, and Gynandrous.

6. Give concise definitions of the Natural Orders to which specimens A, B, and C, respectively belong.

7. Why did Linnæus place Labiatæ in the class called Didynamia Gymnospermia? In what classes (Linnæan) would you expect to find the members of the natural order Leguminosæ?

8. Describe (technically) the structures numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4.

9. The following may be given as the diagnosis of a certain natural order:—

Herbs or rarely under-shrubs; leaves alternate exstipulate; flowers 4-merus; stamens tetradynamous; ovary 2 celled, with a false dissepiment; seeds exalbuminous.

(*a.*) What is the name of that Natural Order; (*b.*) Mention four of its most useful species (giving their Botanical names); (*c*) What are its nearest allies?

10. Give the Botanical names of the plants which yield the following:—Indigo, Jute, Hemp, Rice Coir (Cocoa-nut), Quinine, Opium, Tobacco, Sola, and Sun (Indian hemp).

11. Describe the specimen marked X as to its roots, stem, leaves, inflorescence, flowers, and fruits.

12 How may the natural order Labiatæ be distinguished from its allies?

BOTANY.

Examiner—DR. GEO. WATT.

1. Define the following terms: Dotted-duct, Scalariform-cell, Fibro-vascular-bundle, Spongiole, and Prosenchyma.

2. What is chlorophyll, how is it formed, and when does it degenerate? Account for the coloration of leaves, preceding defoliation

3. Describe the reproductive organs of Ferns, of Lichens, and of Mosses.

4. Why are Palm-stems never perfectly cylindrical? Describe the *Cambium* and the *Bark* of Monocotyledons.

5. Define the edible portions of the following fruits:—Tamarind, Orange, Litchi, Mango, Plantain, Guava, Papaya, and Pomegranate.

6. Describe the production of the embryo within a Gymnosperm ous ovule.

7. Why must the food of plants be liquid? Describe the circulation of the sap in a dicotyledonous plant.

8. Distinguish the respiration of plants from their gaseous absorption. What series of compounds result from assimilation of gas, and how are these transformed into starch, sugar, fats, and oils?

9. Why are the leaves of parasitical plants rudimentary and rarely green? Distinguish an Epiphyte from a Parasite.

10. Describe the coats (or integuments) of the ovule, their origin, formation, and transformation into the coats of the seed. Describe also the additional investments of the embryo and of the seed.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. LYDEKKER.

1. Distinguish between organic and inorganic bodies, and between animals and plants, giving an example of each.
2. State as much as you know regarding the structure of a Sponge, giving its position in the animal kingdom, and mentioning those animals to which it is most closely allied.
3. Give the chief characters of the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata, and explain the meaning of the term "alternation of generations", with an example of the classes in which it occurs.
4. Describe shortly the life-history of a Tape-worm.
5. Name all the orders of the class Insecta, giving an example of each.
6. In what respects does the nervous system of an Insect differ from that of a Mollusc, and that of a Mammal from the nervous systems of both?
7. Is it true that the Cephalopoda are classed as the highest Mollusca, and if so, for what reasons? What difference occurs in the arrangement of the gills in the two divisions of this class?
8. Give the chief characters of the order Ungulata, and of its two main divisions, with an example of each.
9. State in what respects the Sub-kingdom Vertebrata differs from the rest of the animal kingdom, and mention the classes into which it is divided.
10. Assign to their proper classes and orders the following:—alligator, bastard, cockchafer, coral, dolphin, elephant, gnat, gorilla, hippopotamus, lamp-shell, lobster, mantilus, ostrich, oyster, sand-star, snail, sturgeon, tortoise, wasp, zebra.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—MR LYDEKKER.

1. Explain the course of the circulation of the blood, giving a diagram in illustration; and state the position and function of the initial, tricuspid, and semi-lunar valves.
2. Describe briefly the human stomach, and adjacent portions of alimentary canal, naming the various parts, and mentioning their chief glands; also explain the function of the saliva, of the pancreatic fluid, and of the intestinal villi, and the position of the *valvulæ conniventes*.
3. Describe the chief parts of the human larynx, and explain the position of the vocal chords in tranquil respiration, and in the production of musical notes. What do you understand by the "range" and the "quality" of a voice, and on what do they depend?
4. Explain the structure of the eyeball, noting its chief muscles, and stating the probable function of the ciliary muscle.
5. Describe the development of teeth, and distinguish between the milk and the permanent dentition.

6. What is the essential difference between sensor and motor nerves, and what is the effect of a stimulus applied to the latter?

7. Describe a Malpighian capsule of the kidney, and state the function of the kidneys.

8. Are there any means by which the circulation of the blood and the movements of the heart can be made apparent to any of the senses? If so, state them.

9. Define the following terms:—artery, chordæ tendineæ, connective tissue, corpuscle, dentine, diaphragm, enamel, epidermis, fibrin, glycogen, hæmatin, lymph, reflex-action, residual air, syntonin, gland

10. Enumerate the cerebral nerves, and give their distribution.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. R. PARRY.

1. What are the ends of Philosophy? Show that there is but one method in relation to those ends, and that the errors of Philosophers are not to be ascribed to any positive departure from that method.

2. There is said to be an evident incompatibility between the doctrines of Natural Realism and Relativity of Knowledge as taught by Hamilton:—Discuss this question. Also point out the difference between Hamilton and Reid's view of Natural Realism.

3. What evidence does Hamilton adduce in support of latent mental agency? How does it manifest itself in Perception and Association?

Also give briefly the history of this doctrine, and state the reason of its being more widely adopted in Germany than in Britain.

4. Point out Reid's errors, (1) in his interpretation of Plato's simile of the cave; (2) in his statements of Descartes' and Arnauld's doctrines of Perception.

To what does Hamilton attribute the errors in the latter case?

5. Point out the merits and demerits of Reid's distinction of Perception and Sensation. Also show (*a*) that the distinction has no significance in any non-intuitive doctrine of Perception, (*b*) that it admits of a higher generalization.

Also state and illustrate the Law which governs the phenomena of Sensation and Perception in their reciprocal relation.

6. Distinguish Suggestion and Reminiscence. What are the conditions which determine the latter? Also explain:—

(*a.*) Memory cannot be properly called a faculty.

(*b.*) Memory is not to be confined to cognitions alone.

(*c*) The difficulty is not how to explain *Retention*, but *Forgetfulness*.

7. Classify theories in regard to the origin and nature of the principle of Causality. Which does Hamilton charge with violating the Law of Parcimony; and which is said to rob the principle of all its significance?

Discuss Hamilton's own doctrine.

8. Explain Hamilton's distinction of positive and negative necessity; and apply it to the notions of Space, Time, and Substance.

"All necessity is to us subjective:"—Explain this, and draw the requisite inference.

9. How does Hamilton account for the sentiments of the Beautiful and the Sublime? State his objections to Kant's twofold distinction of the Beautiful. What are the three forms of the Sublime?

10. What objections have been made to the Kantian distinction of Feelings as a separate class of mental phenomena, and how does Hamilton defend the distinction?

INDUCTIVE LOGIC AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—Rev. J. Robertson, M. A.

Inductive Logic

1. Discuss the different opinions as to the definition of Induction. Describe the ancient form of Induction, and contrast it with the modern. In what circumstances, if any, is the ancient mode valid?

2. Define Cause, and point out the inaccuracy of the popular use of the term. State and criticise the various views as to the nature of our notion of Cause, and name the leading supporters of each.

3. What is "explanation, in the scientific sense?" Distinguish Empirical Laws and Laws of Nature. State the Law of the Uniformity of Nature; explain the various theories of its origin; and show its importance in Induction. Is its converse true?

4 Enumerate and describe the processes that are subsidiary to Induction State concisely the rules for each; point out the errors incident to it; and justify the discussion of it in a manual of Inductive Logic.

5. Is mere frequency of occurrence a sufficient basis for an induction? Explain and illustrate the importance and value of an average of observations, and point out the error that is apt to arise in the application of average Is a single instance, in any case, a sufficient basis for generalization? Explain the maxim, "The exception proves the rule."

6. Characterise briefly the Inductive Methods, giving the canon of each, the circumstances in which it is specially applicable, the errors incident to its employment, and the degree of certainty that belongs to its result. Show that the methods are reducible to two.

7. State concisely the relation of Induction to Deduction Explain "the combination of Inductive with Deductive Reasoning," and show what circumstances require it, and how it is applied. Explain the place and value of Verification in scientific enquiry.

8. Give the various kinds of "casual relations." Assuming that the Inductive Methods are devices for establishing a casual connection between two phenomena A and B, state and illustrate the various forms of fallacy that are common to the employment of them.

9. Illustrate and expose the illegitimate use of—

(*a.*) The Argument from Antiquity,

(*b.*) The Argument from Authority,

(*c.*) The Argument from Final Causes.

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

1. State the conditions of moral responsibility, and enumerate and explain the terms used to express the moral character of an action.

2. What are "principles of action?" Give Fleming's classification of them, and specify the characteristics of each.

3. State and defend your view of the nature and origin of the Moral Faculty.

4. Is he who acts according to his Conscience always right? State concisely the doctrine of the Supremacy of Conscience, and indicate its relation to the various theories of the Moral Faculty.

5. What, according to the Utilitarian theory, is the criterion of a moral act? Name the leading supporters of this theory, explain the modifications that it has undergone since the time of Hobbes, and criticise the various views from the stand-point of the Intuitive theory.

6. Explain fully what is meant by the "Freedom of the Will," and state, with an example, the precise point in dispute as to the law of moral agency. State fully and criticise *one* of the main arguments for the doctrine of Moral Necessity.

7. Trace and contrast the operation of Benevolence and Justice in Social Ethics, and show how they apply to Resentment. Is Benevolence resolvable into Self Love? Characterise the morality of the maxim, "Do to others, as ye would that they should do to you."

8. Discuss the morality of equivocation and mental reservation. In what sense is a promise binding, and in what cases is it not binding? How does an oath affect the obligation to keep a promise?

9. State and give a logical estimate of the arguments advanced in proof of the Immortality of the Soul.

Butler.

1. Explain the logical method used by Butler in the *Analogy*, and indicate its value. Summarise the argument of Part I of the *Analogy*, and show how far it serves the purpose that Butler had in view.

2. What is "the proper formal notion of government?" Show that "the whole course of Nature is a present instance of God's exercising such government over us," and state concisely the argument which this supplies for God's moral government.

3. Explain the connection between *moral government* and *a state of probation*, so as to bring out clearly the meaning of the latter. State and answer the objections to the credibility of such a state, (1) as implying trial, difficulties, and dangers, and (2) as intended for moral discipline.

4. Explain "the opinion of necessity." State precisely the position which Butler takes up with regard to it, and give briefly the successive steps in his argument. In what sense is "the opinion of necessity essentially destructive of all religion?"

5. How does Butler explain habit? State fully the argument that he founds on it. What distinctions does he draw between the various kinds of habits?

6. What objections to the moral government of God are founded on the existence of evil? How does Butler meet these? Meet the objections to his argument, so as to indicate how far it is legitimate.

7. What is Butler's object in the Dissertation on Virtue? How does he characterise our moral perceptions? How does he meet the assertion that religion teaches us to be selfish?

8. Explain fully the psychological basis of Butler's ethical system, carefully discriminating between the various elements Hence deduce his scheme of duty, and explain why all the departments of human nature are not equally authoritative in determining duty.

9. How does Butler show that "self-love does in general perfectly coincide with virtue, and lead us to one and the same course of life?" Hobbes resolves benevolence into the love of power: how does Butler meet this?

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Eliot, M. A.

1. Show that the co-efficient of $x^s r$ in the expansion of—

$$(1 + 2x + 4x^2)^{-1}$$

is $2^s r$, and that every third term vanishes.

2. Prove the law for forming the convergents to a continued fraction.

If $\frac{p^n}{q^n}$ be the nth convergent to the continued fraction—

$$\frac{a_1}{b_1} \quad \frac{a_2}{b_2} \quad \frac{a_3}{b_3} \quad \cdots\cdots$$

prove that $p_n = b_n p_{n-1} - a_n p_{n-2}$.

3. Sum the following series to n terms by resolving each term into its elementary fractions:—

$$\frac{w}{(1 + x)(1 + ax)} + \frac{ax}{(1 + ax)(1 + a^2x)} + \frac{a^2x}{(1 + a^2x)(1 + a^3x)} + \text{ .. \&c.}$$

4. Show how to find the nth term of a recurring series, when the scale of a relation is given.

If the scale of relation be $a_n - 7a_{n-1} + 12a_{n-2} = 0$, and if $a^0 = 2$, $a_2 = 7$, find the $(n+1)$th term of—

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \text{... \&c.}$$

5. Prove Fermat's Theorem, and show that

$$2^{2n} + 1 - 9n^2 + 3n - 2$$

is a multiple of 54 if n be any positive integer greater than 2.

6. If $\frac{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}{\sin(\theta - \beta)} = \frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{\cos(\theta - \alpha)}{\cos(\theta - \beta)} = \frac{a'}{b'}$ prove that—

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{aa' + bb'}{ab' + a'b}.$$

7. Find the radius of the circle described round a triangle If R be the radius, and Δ the area of the triangle, prove that—

$$R^2 = \frac{2\Delta}{\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C}.$$

8. Prove De Moivre's Theorem, and show that the sum of the series $1 + n\cos\theta + \frac{n(n-1)}{1\cdot 2}\cos 2\theta + \text{.....}$ &c. is—

$$\left(2\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^n \cos\frac{n\theta}{2}$$

9. Find the sum of the series—
$x \sin\theta + x^2 \sin 2\theta + x^3 \sin 3\theta +$ &c. ad inf.

ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Show that the equation $ax + by + c = 0$ represents a straight line, and the equation $3x^2 - 8xy - 3y^2 + 23x - 9y + 30 = 0$ represents two straight lines at right angles to each other.

2. Show that the general equation to a straight line passing through the intersection of the straight lines $ax + by + c = 0$ and $a'x + b'y + c' = 0$ is $ax + by + c + \lambda(a'x + b'y + c') = 0$.
Find the equations to the bisectors of the angles between the two lines.

3. If $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ be the equation to a chord of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$, show that the pair of tangents at its extremities intersect in a point $\frac{c^2}{a}$, $\frac{c^2}{b}$; and that if t_1, t_2 are the tangents of the angles which these tangents make with the axis of x, $\frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_2} = \frac{2bc^2}{a(c^2 - b^2)}$.

4. Find the equations to the tangent and normal at any point of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$

Show that the locus of points, from which if pairs of tangents be drawn to a parabola they intercept a constant length on the tangent at the vertex, is a parabola having the same axis and an equal latus rectum.

5. Define conjugate diameters of an ellipse. Find the equation to the diameter conjugate to $\frac{x}{l} = \frac{y}{m}$ in the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$,

and show that the eccentric angles of the extremities of conjugate diameters differ by a right angle.

6 Find the polar equation to an ellipse, the focus being the pole.

If PQ be a focal chord, DE a parallel diameter, and AA′ the major axis, prove that $AA'.\ PQ = DE^2$.

7. Define an asymptote. Show that the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

has two asymptotes, and that the line joining the ends of conjugate diameters is parallel to one asymptote and bisected by the other. Write down the general equation to a hyperbola having two given straight lines as asymptotes.

8. Find the co-ordinates of the centre of the conic

$$ax + 2c'xy + by^2 + 2a'y + 2b'x + c = 0.$$

Prove that when the axes are rectangular the values of $a + b$, and $ab - c'^2$ are not altered by turning the axes through any angle.

Find the lengths of the axes of $x^2 + xy + 3 = 0$.

B. L. Examination,

1878.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Mr. Agnew.

1. Define the "law of nature," and explain its foundation.
2. What is meant by the original contract of society?
3. Explain the origin of property.
4. What is a bill of lading? State its form, object, and effect.
5. To what persons is the word "guru" generally applied? State the powers possessed by a guru.
6. What is necessary in order to support an endowment for religious purposes?
7. Compare the rights of the members of a joint Hindu family in Hindu joint property with the rights of English joint tenants and tenants-in-common.
8. What were the different bodies of statute law in force in India in the year 1834?
9. How must an unprivileged will be executed?
10. How may an unprivileged will be revoked?
11. When does a legacy contingent upon a specified uncertain event vest? Give illustrations.
12. When is extrinsic evidence as to a testator's intention admissible and when not? Give illustrations.

LAND TENURES, MORTGAGE, &c.

Examiner—Baboo Rashbehary Ghose.

1. What was the object of the permanent settlement, and how was it accomplished? It has been said that the Regulations themselves show that the zemindars were never at any time absolute proprietors of their estates. How do you reconcile this assertion with the recognition by the Legislature of the zemindars as the 'actual proprietors of the soil'?
2. What is a 'Putnee Taluk,' and how does it differ from a 'dependent Taluk'? A grants a Putnee Taluk to B, subject to the condition that the Taluk shall not be assigned to any one without the assent of A. Is the condition capable of being enforced?
3. What is the effect of a revenue sale of an entire estate on building leases granted by the previous owner? A, a zemindar, builds a house on land belonging to his zemindary, can he be ejected from the land by a purchaser of the estate at a revenue sale?

4. What do you understand by ryots holding their land at *fixed rates of rent* in section 3 of Act VIII of 1869. Is a ryot who has been holding his land on payment of a fixed proportion of the produce from the date of the permanent settlement, protected from enhancement?

5. What right does a ryot acquire in land held or cultivated by him for a period of twelve years? Is such right transferable?

6. State succinctly the law relating to alluvion as contained in Regulation XI of 1825. In this country is land by diluviation into a navigable river permanently lost to the original proprietor? To whom would it belong on its re-appearance, to the State, or to the former owner, or to the riparian proprietor to whose estate it should become attached? Would it make any difference if the land should be reformed by gradual and imperceptible accretion?

7. Distinguish between a simple mortgage and a mortgage by a conditional sale; and sketch the form of a decree on an ordinary simple mortgage.

8. State the various steps which should be taken by a mortgagee in foreclosing his mortgage. If the year of grace expire on a holiday, when must the mortgagor make his tender or deposit?

9. Distinguish between limitation and prescription.

Does the Indian Act extinguish the right, or does it simply bar the remedy?

10. Mention the instruments the registration of which is compulsory. Can effect be given to an unregistered mortgage bond by which land is pledged as security for the repayment of Rs. 98 principal, together with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, such repayment to be made after four months from the date of the bond?

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—BABOO RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

1. Mention some of the most striking points of contrast between the Mitakshara and the Dyabhaga in regard to the law of intestate succession, and show that the Dyabhaga is a much later development of Hindu law than the Mitakshara.

2. Explain the distinction between a distribution 'per capita' and a distribution 'per stirpes.' How far is the distinction recognised by Hindu law? Are there any reasons for thinking that a division 'per capita' is a much older method of distribution than a division 'per stirpes'?

3 What is the nature of the interest possessed by a Hindu widow in property which has devolved on her by the death of her husband?

Explain and illustrate the proposition that a widow succeeding to her husband fully represents the estate.

4 Define 'partition' according to the Mitakshara.

A and B, two brothers living under the Mitakshara law, enter into an agreement to divide their joint ancestral properties. A dies before the agreement is carried into effect. Can his widow enforce the agreement against her brother-in-law?

5 The estates of a Brahmin dying intestate and without heirs pass to the Crown (Collector of Masulipatum *vs.* Varaday Vencola Narrungen)

How do you reconcile his ruling with extracts cited in the Mitakshara?

Does the Crown take as trustee, and if so, is the trust capable of being enforced?

6. What is the general doctrine of Hindu law in regard to exclusion from inheritance? How far has it been enforced by our Courts of Justice and what are the qualifications which have been introduced by the English Legislature?

7. Define 'The Increase' and 'The Return' Why is it necessary to have recourse to the doctrine of 'The Increase' and 'The Return' in the distribution of a Mahomedan's estate?

8 What are the essentials of a valid gift? In what light is a death-bed gift viewed by Mahomedan law?

9 What is 'Huk Shoofaa'? By whom may it be claimed and with respect to what property does it take effect?

Can the right be enforced against a Hindu purchaser in Lower Bengal?

10 Within what limits may a Mahomedan testator dispose of his property by will? Can a legacy be left to one of the heirs without the consent of the rest?

CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner—Mr Agnew.

1. What consequence may be deduced from the maxim that "Every wrong must have a remedy"?

2 What are Torts? Explain the distinction between actions *ex-contractu* and *ex-delicto*, and mention different species of the latter

3 Under what circumstances may assault and battery be justified?

4 What is waste? Mention some different species of waste which may be committed in respect of real property.

5. To what form of action does that of Trover and Conversion belong? By the help of what fiction did this action become popular?

6 A offers to sell certain furniture to B for Rs 1 000, B agrees to buy the furniture at the price mentioned, but requires A to repair some of it, and pays him Rs 100 on account Before the repairs are completed the goods are destroyed by fire On whom does the loss fall? State your reasons for your answer.

7. Who may be an agent, and how may he be appointed? What is the extent of his authority?

8 Under what circumstances is a surety discharged?

9. A orders goods from B, who puts them in a course of transit to A A, before the transit is completed, agrees to sell the goods to C, and receives the price Before the goods arrive, A becomes insolvent Can B stop the goods? State your reasons for your answer.

10. A buys certain goods by sample from B. When the goods are delivered, A finds that the bulk is not equal to the sample. In what manner may he deal with the goods, and what remedy has he against B?

11. Define bailment. What is the effect of the bailee's mixing his goods with those of the bailor.

(*a.*) When the bailor consents.

(*b.*) When the bailor does not consent, and the goods can be separated

(*c.*) When the bailor does not consent, and the goods cannot be separated?

12. When may a partnership be dissolved by the Court?

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner—BABOO RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

1. What do you understand by suits of a 'civil nature'?

Is a suit for the regulation of the ritual of a Hindu temple a suit of a civil nature?

2. Draw out a form of plaint for money due on a bond by which land is pledged as security. Is a suit on a simple mortgage a suit for land within the meaning of section 5 of the Civil Procedure Code?

3. What is a declaratory decree and when may it be made?

A is lawfully in possession of certain land The inhabitants of a neighbouring village claim a right of way across it. Can A sue for a declaration that they are not entitled to the right so claimed?

4. How may a decree for money be enforced against the legal representatives of a deceased judgment-debtor.

Is the right of the presumptive next taker under Hindu law liable to sale in execution?

5. Distinguish a regular appeal from a special appeal.

Does a special appeal lie in a suit for the specific performance of a contract, if the suit is less than Rs. 500 in value?

6. State accurately the grounds on which a review of judgment may be obtained.

Can the propriety of an order granting a review be questioned by appeal to a superior Court?

7. What is a dying declaration and when is it admissible?

On a trial for murder, can the prisoner avail himself of a statement made by a stranger on his death-bed that the crime had been committed by him and not by the prisoner.

8. Distinguish between primary and secondary evidence.

A gives B a receipt for money paid by B B does not produce the receipt but offers oral evidence of the payment. Is such evidence admissible?

9. When may evidence be admitted to explain an ambiguous document?

A sells to B by deed 'my house in Calcutta.' A had no house in Calcutta. Can evidence be given to show that A had a house in

Howrah of which B had been in possession since the execution of the deed for the purpose of showing that the deed related to that house?

10. What is the law regarding confessions made to police officers?

A makes a confession to B, a police officer, but without any knowledge that B is a police officer. Is the confession admissible in evidence?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner—MR. AGNEW.

1. Under what circumstances is it lawful to do an act with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm?

2. If it is shown that a communication made to a person has caused harm to such person, what is a good defence?

3. When is a person said to fabricate false evidence?

4. A, a criminal, fires at and kills a policeman who is attempting to arrest him. Of what offence is A guilty? State your reasons for your answer.

5. Under what circumstances does culpable homicide amount to murder?

6. What is the difference between extortion and theft? When may extortion amount to robbery?

7. What offences may be lawfully compounded, and what is the effect of compounding any such offence?

8. A Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of a complaint made to him, what course may he pursue?

9. What procedure is to be followed when an accused person does not understand the proceedings against him?

10. What objections may be taken to a juror?

11. When may a finding or sentence be reversed by reason of an error or defect in the charge or proceedings?

12. What course of procedure may be adopted when it is not certain what offence has been committed?

L. C. E. Examination.

1878.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{1\frac{3}{5} + 7\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{3}{11} - 9\frac{4}{7}}{\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{3\frac{4}{5}} \text{ of } (5\frac{5}{7} - 3\frac{7}{10})}$.

Reduce Rs. 6, 10 as. 8 p. to the fraction of Rs. 7, 14 as. 8 p.; and 7 oz 18 dwts. 15 grs. to the decimal of a pound.

2. Extract the square roots of $\frac{5}{7}$, and 5,036 to four places of decimals.

3. Find, by duodecimals, how many cubic feet are contained in a beam 25 feet 5 inches long, 1 foot 7 inches broad, and 1 foot 2 inches thick.

If an inch in thickness be taken off from each of the four sides, the length of the beam remaining the same, find how much wood has been removed.

4 A shareholder in a commercial company receives one year a dividend of 5 per cent. on his shares. The next year he receives a dividend of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and finds that he is Rs. 412, 8 as. richer. Find the amount of his shares.

5. The diameter of a fore-wheel of a carriage is $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet, and that of the hind-wheel is 3 feet; how far will the carriage have travelled when the fore-wheel has made 100 more revolutions than the hind-wheel? (The circumference of a circle : diameter :: 3.1416 : 1).

6. A merchant sells 60 maunds of rice at a profit of 8 per cent, and 94 maunds at a profit of 10 per cent.; if he had sold the whole at a profit of 9 per cent. he would have received 17 annas less than he actually did; how much per maund did he pay for the rice?

7. If $y = x - \dfrac{1}{x}$, express $x^3 - \dfrac{1}{x^3}$ in terms of y.

Simplify $\dfrac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{b}{a}\right)\left(1 - \frac{c}{a}\right)} + \dfrac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{c}{b}\right)\left(1 - \frac{a}{b}\right)} + \dfrac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{a}{c}\right)\left(1 - \frac{b}{c}\right)}$; and $\dfrac{\sqrt{12}}{(\sqrt{2-1})(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3})}$.

8. Solve the equations :—

(1) $\dfrac{x+1}{x-1} - \dfrac{x-1}{x+1} = 2a.$

(2) $\left.\begin{aligned}(x^2 + y^2)(x - y) &= 40\\ x^2 + y^2 - x + y &= 18\end{aligned}\right\}.$

2. If $ax + by = a + b$, and $a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2 = a^2 + b^2$, prove that $a^n x^n + b^n y^n = a^n + b^n$

10. Find the sum of n terms of a geometric series.

Sum $1 + \sqrt{10} + 10 +$ — to n terms.

Write down the first three terms of the series whose pth term is p (3 p—1), and find the sum of n terms.

11. Find the number of combinations of n things taken x together. Given ten white and ten black balls: in how many different ways is it possible to select from them a set of ten balls of which five shall be white and five black?

12. Expand $(a^2 + x^2)^{-2}$ to six terms by the Binomial Theorem, and prove that $\left(\frac{a + x}{a - x}\right)^n = 1 + n\frac{2x}{a + x} + \frac{n(n + 1)}{1 \cdot 2}\left(\frac{2x}{a + x}\right)^2 +$ &c.

What is the sum of the co-efficients in the expansion of $(a + b + c)^7$?

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. State what angles are usually taken as unit angles.

There is a certain angle, which, when 3·1416 represents two right angles, is measured by ·58905; find the numerical measure of this angle, when half a right angle is the unit angle.

2. Investigate the formula.

$$\sin (A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B.$$

Express sin A and cos A in terms of (1) cos 2A, (2) sin 2A.

If $\sin A = \frac{n}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}}$, $\cos B = \frac{2mn}{m^2 + n^2}$, $\tan c = \frac{m^2 - n^2}{2mn}$,

find tan (2A + B — C).

3. Given $\cos (n - 2) A - \cos n A = \sin A$, find A.

4. In any triangle prove that $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$.

If $b^2 = ac$ prove that $\sin^2 \frac{A - C}{2} = \cos \frac{3B}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}$.

5. In the triangle ABC, AB = 432, A = 42° 35′, and B = 61° 27′ find AC and BC, having given—

log 432 = 2·635487,	L sin 42° 35′ = 9·8303717,
log 39114 = 4·5923352,	L sin 61° 27′ = 9·9436925,
log 30131 = 4·4790144,	L sin 75° 58′ = 9·9868410.

6. Shew how to solve a triangle, having given two sides (b, c) and the included angle (A) contained by these sides.

If $b = 45{\cdot}62$, $c = 34{\cdot}56$, A = 43° 32′, find B and C.

log 1106 = 3·0025980,	L cot 21° 46′ = 10·3987042,
log 8018 = 3·9040661,	L tan 17° 26′ = 9·4969574,
	L tan 17° 27′ = 9·4973991.

7. Find an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of the sides.

The sides of a triangle are in arithmetical progression, and its area is to that of an equilateral triangle of the same perimeter as 12 : 13. Show that the sides of the triangle are as the numbers 21, 26, 31.

8. How many square feet of canvas would be required to make a conical tent 16 feet high, and enclosing a space 24 feet in diameter?

9. The base of a pillar is a square, each side of which is 2 feet; its height is 24 feet; the top is in the form of a pyramid on a square base, each side of which is one foot, and each of the edges of the pyramid which meet at the vertex is also one foot. Find the volume of the pillar.

10. A circular tank (in the Botanical Garden of the Hooghly College) has vertical sides one half foot deep; the diameter of the tank is 20 feet; the bottom is in the form of a segment of a sphere; the greatest depth of the tank is six feet. Find the number of gallons it contains. (Taking 277¼ to be the number of cubic inches in a gallon.)

GEOMETRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. The base AB of an equilateral triangle ABC is produced to D, so that the produced part BD is equal to AB. Show that the square of CD is equal to three times the square of AB.

2. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

A, B are two given points; a third point P moves so that the angle APB is always equal to a given angle. Show that the bisector of the angle APB passes through a fixed point.

3. AOB, COD are two chords of a circle at right angles to one another; E is the middle point of AC. Prove that EO produced meets BD at right angles.

4. Parallelograms about the same diameter of any parallelogram are similar to the whole parallelogram and to one another.

ABCD is a parallelogram, F is any point in the diagonal AC: through F a straight line is drawn parallel to AB and meeting AD at G, and BC at H: and through F another straight line is drawn parallel to BC, meeting AB at E, and CD at K. Show that EH, AC, and GK, being produced, will meet at a point.

5. If a straight line be at right angles to a plane, every plane which passes through it shall be at right angles to that plane.

6. Draw a pair of tangents to a parabola from an external point.

Given the focus and a pair of tangents of a parabola, shew how to find the vertex.

7. If the tangent at any point P of an ellipse meet the axis major in T, and PN be the ordinate of P, prove that $CT.\ CN = CA^2$.

Prove also that all circles passing through N and T cut the auxiliary circle at right angles.

8. Define conjugate diameters.

In the ellipse if CD be conjugate to CP, prove that CP will be conjugate to CD.

If CP is equal to CD, prove that $PD^2 = 2CA^2$ or $2CB^2$ according as P and D are on the same side or on opposite sides of the major axis.

9. If a straight line cut a hyperbola and its asymptotes, the segments intercepted between the curve and the asymptotes will be equal.

10. If QV be an ordinate to the diameter PV of a hyperbola, and the tangent at Q meet CP in the point T; then CV. CT = CP^2.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. State the parallelogram of forces, and explain how to resolve a force into two components which have *assigned* directions.

Two lines AB, AC are inclined at an angle 2α; P is the resolved part along AB of a certain force R, and Q the resolved part along AC of the same force; if the direction of R makes an angle θ with the bisector of the angle BAC, prove that $\tan\theta = \frac{P - Q}{P + Q}\cot\alpha$.

2. When any number of forces act on a body in one plane, state the conditions of equilibrium.

A heavy uniform rod AB rests with its lower end A on a smooth horizontal plane and the other end B against a smooth vertical wall, and is sustained in its position by a string AD fastened to the end A and to a given point D in the wall; if α, β be the inclinations of the rod and string respectively to the horizon, and W the weight of the rod, shew that the tension of the string $= \frac{W}{2}\cot\alpha\sec\beta$.

3. Define the centre of parallel forces.

Three parallel forces act at the angular points of a triangle. Prove that the centre of parallel forces cannot coincide with the centre of gravity of the triangle, unless the three forces are equal.

4. Describe the common steelyard, and shew that the distance between the graduations are proportional to the differences of the weights to which they belong.

5. State the laws of friction.

A heavy equilateral triangle is placed with its plane vertical, and one side resting on a rough inclined plane; the co-efficient of friction being $\sqrt{3}$. What is the greatest inclination of the plane to the horizon, that the triangle may neither slide down the plane nor roll over an angular point?

6. A particle moves with a uniform acceleration f. If v be the velocity at any instant, show that the space described in time t after that instant is $vt + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.

A stone is projected vertically upwards from the bottom of a tower 300 feet high, with a velocity of 100 feet per second; after what time should another stone be projected downwards from the top of

the tower with the same velocity in order that they may meet at the middle point of the tower? ($g = 32$.)

7. A particle slides down a smooth inclined plane under the action of gravity. If the particle start from rest, find the time of describing a given space.

AB is a vertical diameter of a circle whose plane is vertical; CD is a diameter inclined to AB at an angle θ. Find θ, that the time of falling down AB: time of falling down CD :: $1 : \sqrt{2}$.

8. A particle is projected from a given point *in vacuo* under the action of gravity; prove that the path described is a parabola.

From any point P a tangent PQ is drawn to touch the path in Q, and a vertical line PR is drawn to cut the path in R; if v be the velocity of the particle at Q, prove that $\frac{PQ^2}{PR} = 2\frac{v^2}{g}$.

9. A given weight P is drawn up an inclined plane by another given weight Q, which descends vertically, the weights being connected by a string passing over a small pully at the top of the plane. Find the tension of the string and the acceleration of either weight.

If the height h of the inclined plane be given, find the length l so that P may be drawn up the plane by Q in the least possible time.

10. A body is dropped from a height of 100 feet, and rebounds to a height of 60 feet; find the height of its second rebound, and the co-efficient of elasticity.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A.

1. Explain what is meant by the pressure of a fluid at any point, and prove that any pressure applied at the surface of an incompressible fluid kept at rest is transmitted equally to all parts of the fluid State and explain the "Hydrostatic Paradox"

2. Find the pressure at any depth in a heavy homogeneous liquid at rest, and also the whole pressure on any surface in contact with the liquid.

A vertical cylinder contains equal volumes of two liquids; compare their densities when the whole pressures of the two liquids on the curved surface of the cylinder are in the ratio of 1 : 15.

3. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a solid floating in liquid and partly supported by a string.

A cubic inch of one of two liquids weighs m grains, and the other n grains.

A body immersed in the first fluid weighs p grains; and immersed in the second fluid weighs q grains. What is its true weight, and what is its volume?

4. State the two results of experiment by which the pressure and temperature of an elastic fluid are connected together, and deduce the relation $p = \kappa\rho(1 + \alpha t)$.

Air is confined in a cylinder surmounted by a piston, without weight, whose area is a square foot. What weight must now be placed on the piston that the volume of air may be reduced to half its dimensions, the temperature remaining unaltered?

5. Describe the construction and action of the common pump; explain how the length of the cylinder below the piston range is limited, and state the limitation, (i) for water (ii) for mercury.

6. Enunciate the laws of reflexion and refraction of light.

At what angle must two plane mirrors be inclined so that a ray incident parallel to one of them may after reflexion at each be parallel to the other?

7. Define the geometrical focus of a pencil of reflected or refracted rays.

In a spherical mirror whose centre is O and radius $= r$, if q be the geometrical focus of Q, prove that $\frac{1}{O\,q} + \frac{I}{O\,Q} = \frac{2}{r}$.

If Q be a small object, trace the changes in the position of q as Q moves from a great distance to the mirror and state in all cases whether the image be magnified or inverted.

8. Prove that a ray of light after passing through a prism of greater density than air is deviated *from* the edge of the prism.

9. Define the centre of a lens, and investigate its position. Explain the use of the determination of this point in geometrical optics.

An object at a distance of 12 feet is seen through a concave lens of which the focal length is one foot; compare the sizes of the objects and its image.

State the kind of lens which is useful to short-sighted persons.

10. Explain the particular use, (i) of the object glass; (ii) of the eye-glass of a telescope.

Draw a figure showing how a small object may be viewed, when at no great distance, through an astronomical telescope.

GEODESY.

Examiner—Mr. Joll.

1. Describe how to adjust a Dumpy Level.

2. Explain how you would measure the width of a large river: 1st, with the help of a Theodolite; 2nd, by means of a chain or tape.

3. Supposing you wished to take a boring in the centre of such a river. How would you ascertain and fix your boat in the required position?

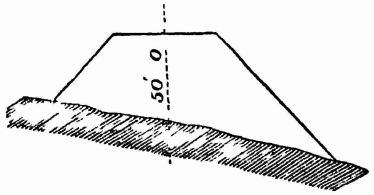
4. Describe fully the method of ranging curves with the Theodolite: 1st, when the point of intersection of the tangents produced be accessible; 2nd, when inaccessible; 3rd, when the whole range of the curve is not visible from either end thereof. Describe and illustrate with a sketch a method of ranging a curve with a sextant having the angle of deflection and the two ends of the curve given.

5. Explain in what case it would practically be necessary to make corrections in levelling on account of curvature and refraction and what corrections would have to be made.

6. Describe Contour surveying with a spirit level and with a Theodolite. At what vertical distance apart may Contour lines be

generally most usefully applied in Bengal and for what purposes are they mostly required.

7. How would you proceed practically to measure the contents of an embankment 50 feet high in centre on side sloping ground thus ?



How would you ascertain the height of a ship's mast from the water level ?

8. How would you find the Meridian for laying down the direction of true north on a large survey, and how would you find the latitude of a place ?

9. What are the various methods for reducing or enlarging surveys ?

10. To what scale would you plot the working plan and sections for a line of Railway ? Draw a scale of three chains to an inch also in feet. What are the advantages of surveying with the Gunter's chain ? Describe a Protractor.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

Examiner—MR. JOLL.

1. Describe in detail the operation of the manufacture of one lakh of bricks, specifying, 1st, materials and fuel, 2nd, tools and plant, 3rd, clamping and burning, 4th labour.

What is the size and weight of bricks ordinarily used in public buildings in Calcutta and how would you specify a first class brick ?

2. What different descriptions of lime are used in Calcutta, and what are their distinctive characteristics ? Describe the process of manufacturing lime. What is the object of slaking lime ? What is the "aiguille" (needle) of Vicat and how would you test Hydraulic lime therewith ? Why is clean sharp river-sand usually specified for mixing with lime although sea-sand be often more abundant and convenient ? Would ashes answer the same purpose as sand for mixing with lime ?

3. What description of stone is mostly used for building purposes in Bengal ? Why is stone used at all when bricks are usually more easily attainable ? What description of stone is best for road metalling ? In what instances in building do you consider the use of stone practically indispensable ? When is the use of patent stone such as Ransome's most advisable ? Supposing you were to discover a stone quarry, how would you practically ascertain whether the material was suitable for building ?

4. What is Portland Cement composed of ? What are the attributes of good cement ? How would you test cement if you doubted

its quality and to what extent? What is the advantage of using cement rather than Hydraulic lime? What is Roman Cement composed of and how is it prepared; what are its chief advantages and disadvantages?

5. What kinds of timber are most used in Bengal for roofs, floors, doors, lock-gates, boats, masts, cart-wheels, long derricks and railway sleepers? What are the characteristic properties and specific gravity of the woods you have mentioned?

Supposing you required a large quantity of teakwood logs, what features would guide you in its selection? What methods are chiefly employed for the preservation of timber? Describe the process of Kyanizing and of Creosoting.

6. What is Pig iron and how is it produced; into how many classes is pig iron usually divided? What is meant by "plugging" and how is it done? If the bottom flange of a Cast iron girder were much "plugged," what would you do with it? How is soft Cast iron rendered tough, and how is it converted into Wrought iron? How is iron made and of what material? What is the effect of sea-water on Wrought and Cast iron?

7. Describe the manufacture of Bessemer steel and state what are its advantages over Wrought iron.

8. What are brass, tin, zinc, lead and gun-metal composed of? Give three illustrations of the practical application of each of these metals to building purposes.

9. Describe coal and coke and their uses. What descriptions of coal are best for the production of steam, gas and coke?

10. What are hemp and manilla ropes, and for what purposes are they respectively used? What is the average strength (breaking weight) of hemp rope? Why are ropes tarred and what is the effect thereof on their strength?

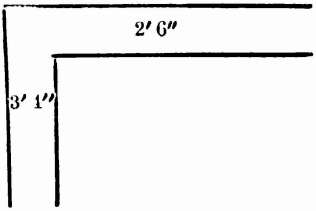
PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

Examiner—MR. JOLL.

II.

1. Give a specification for 1st class brickwork for a river wall noting the quantities, qualities, and proportion of the materials to be used, and the manner of carrying on the work. What are meant by plumb, baller, bond, skewback, skewarch and breaking joint? Give a sketch plan shewing the manner of laying two courses of bricks, in English bond in the corner of a building.

To be drawn to scale 1½" to a foot



2. Supposing it were required to set up a granite column 30 feet long and three feet in diameter on top of a square pedestal or base

10 feet high. How would you propose to do it? Specify the nature and power of any machinery or tackle you might employ.

3. Give a drawing ¼ full size of the method you would employ to attach the shore end of a landing stage 70 feet long and eight feet wide, the pontoon on which the other end of the stage rests having a vertical rise and fall of 18 feet (*e. g.* the landing stages at the Armenian Ghât).

4. What may the safe deflection of Wrought iron, Cast iron and teakwood be taken at, supposing a teak beam to have deflected beyond the limit considered safe? What precautions might be taken to render it secure independant of propping?

5. What is the object and advantage of building masonry arches on the "skew"? Explain with a sketch how you would practically lay out the lines for the causes of a skew arch for the masons to work to. What other plan is sometimes adopted of building masonry bridges when they are oblique to the road or river over which they pass.

6. Describe the various methods of sinking deep foundations for bridges, &c. Supposing you had to construct a centre pier for a permanent bridge across the River Hooghly, having 50 feet of water at low water and 18 feet range of tide, span 500 feet, width of roadway 50 feet, and finding hard blue clay at 50 feet below bed of river. Give a sketch of the description of pier you would recommend, shewing dimensions, and explain fully the means you would employ to sink it.

7. What would you estimate to be the cost of such a pier?

8. If professionally employed to make a report on Port Canning as to its capabilities and as to the works necessary to render it a suitable Naval or Mercantile Shipping Haven; state generally the principal features you would draw attention to in your report and the manner in which you would set to work to obtain the various information you would require.

9. Give a sketch of a pontoon to carry half the weight of a 100 ton landing bridge and accommodate 500 passengers. Give brief calculations.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

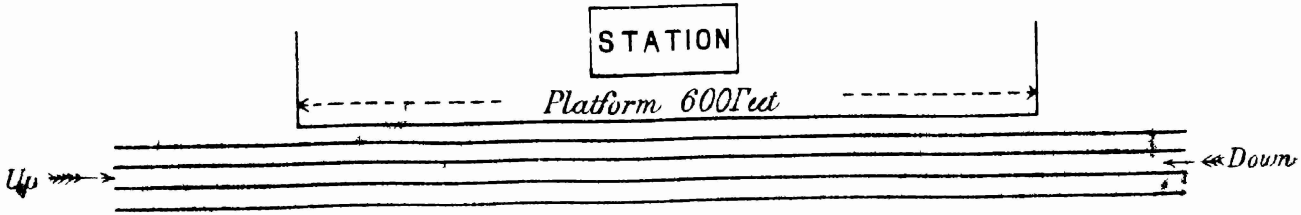
Examiner—MR. JOLL.

1. Give a sketch of a cross section of a 10 feet cutting and embankment, in gravel, for a double line of railway, of the gauge of the East Indian or Eastern Bengal Railway; extending in each case to the fencing on either side and shewing ballast rails, drains and all particulars fully figured up.

2. Give a specification for one mile of permanent way (single line Indian Broad Gauge).

3 The following sketch represents a plan of a Railway Station and platform with double line of through rails Draw in a crossing from one line of rails to the other and give your reasons for fixing the position of the "points."

4. Up to what height would you generally adopt open cutting in preference to tunnelling? What is the advantage of using shafts


STATION
Platform 600Feet
Up
Down

in tunnelling. Supposing that in excavating a tunnel loose earth were encountered, and that it became necessary to "shore" and "line," *i. e.*, to first temporarily and then permanently support it; give a description of the manner in which you would do so, showing particularly the manner of proceeding with the arch.

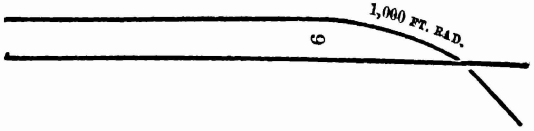
5. If you were constructing a tunnel through a hill, when neither end of tunnel could be seen from the summit, what steps would you take for ranging the centre line of the tunnel, if the above tunnel were 1 mile in length and on a curve of 15 chains radius? Explain how you would carry on the tunnelling by means of a centre shaft,—*i. e.*, how would you range the tunnel underground?

6. What are the objects of using ballast on a railway? What are the best kinds, and why? Why should ballast be used at all in a hard rock-cutting with sufficient side drains?

7. Give sectional sketch of the forms of rail mostly used (figuring) on dimensions? What weight of rails per yard is usually adopted for the broad and for the metre gauge? Give a sketch showing usual method of joining rails? What precaution should be adopted in the joints for the expansion of the rails? What is the usual length of rails?

8. What is a "bogie," and what is the object thereof? What are tank engines, and what are they suited for?

9. What are switches, guards and crossings? What is the rate of inclination of a crossing of 1,000 feet radius with a straight line, the space between the rails being six feet?



10. What curve and gradient would you recommend generally not to be exceeded on the main line of a railway, also at stations what is the sharpest curve and gradient on the Bhore Ghât?

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

1. A wrought-iron beam, 22 feet in clear span, supports a vertical cast-iron pillar, the axis of which is seven feet from one abutment; the pillar is computed to carry 36 tons, and rests on the upper flange of the beam by a base 14 inches square; at this point the beam is 2′ 6″ in depth. Compute the total strain in the flanges at this point from this load.

2. Design a cast-iron beam in lieu of that of wrought-iron mentioned in the last question, and having the same load applied at the same point, using $\frac{1}{4}$ as a co-efficient of safety.

3. Design a cast-iron pillar to carry the load as in question 1, with 6 as co-efficient of safety. The height of the column to be 16 feet, and its external diameter 8 inches.

4. The floor of a corn godown is supported by beams of teakwood 18 feet in clear span, and 13 inches deep by 10 inches wide, spaced 8 feet apart centres. What depth of corn, weighing 60 lbs. per bushel, may be placed on these floors, taking 4 as the co-efficient of safety? The constant for teak = 814. A bushel of water weighs 80 lbs.

5. What are the chief advantages and disadvantages in practice of bridges built on the Suspension principle? Describe some of the methods that have been adopted to obviate the disadvantages.

6. What is meant by stating that the "Modulus of Elasticity" of wrought-iron is 24,000,000? A wrought-iron bar 3" × ½" in section, and 20 feet long, is strained with a weight of 20 tons; what amount of elongation will it undergo?

7. What do you understand by "beams of uniform strength"? Find the plan of a solid rectangular beam of constant depth supported at both ends and loaded at *any point* with a concentrated weight.

8. A cylindrical boiler, 7 feet diameter, has to sustain 20 lbs. per square inch of steam pressure. Compute the requisite thickness of the wrought-iron plates, taking 10 as the co-efficient of safety.

9. In the accompanying sketch of a girder 40 feet span, if the total uniform load is 2 tons per foot run, calculate the amount, and state the nature of the strain on the flanges at each apex, and on the bar CD.

10. The figure represents an overlap joint. If this joint be subjected to a tensile strain, will it give way by tearing asunder, or by shearing of rivets? Calculate the area and show on a sketch the position of the weakest section. Plates 3/8 inch thick. Rivets 5/8 inch diameter.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

1. Explain the following terms: notch-joint, scarfing, fishing, collar-beam, dovetail-joint, laggings, dog-legged stairs, hipped roof, rafter, purlin.

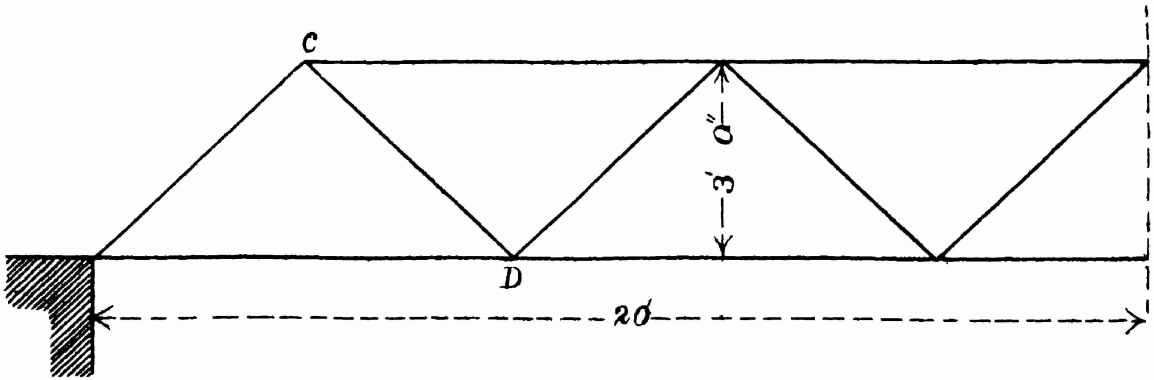
2. What are *guide piles*, *sheet piles*, and *bearing piles*, and how would you specify for the depth to which the latter should be driven?

3. Describe different ways of striking centres, illustrating your descriptions by sketches.

4. Sketch a good scarf for lengthening a tie-beam, also a joint for connecting the principal rafter and an iron tie-rod, and one for the principal rafter and king-post.

5. Mention some of the characteristics of strong and durable timber.

6. Describe the three systems of pulleys. What is meant by a "guide pulley," a "fast and loose" pulley, and a "speed pulley"?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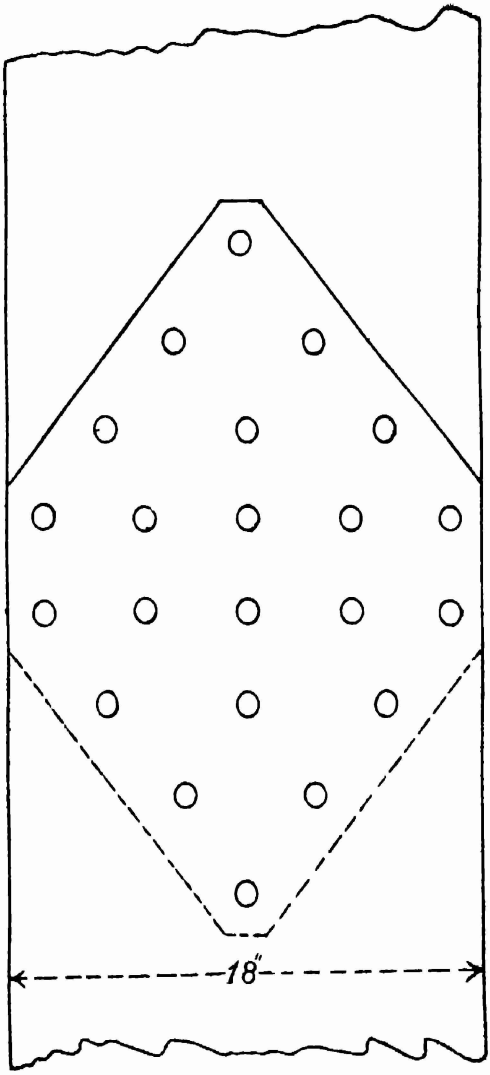
18"

7. A crab winch has handles 20 inches long, and the diameter of the cylinder is 20 inches; the pinion has in it 8 cogs, and the spur wheel 84. Taking the modulus as $\frac{4}{5}$, what weight can 5 men raise, each exerting a force of 48 lbs. on the handles?

8. What are *cams*, and for what purposes are they used in machinery?

9. What are "dead points," and explain how the difficulty relating to them is overcome in (i) a beam engine, (ii) a locomotive.

10. Describe Bramah's Press, and explain its action, stating on what property of fluids it chiefly depends. Point out why—with such an enormous pressure within the cylinder of the Press—there is no leakage?

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

1. Give a plan showing the arrangement of the filter beds for preparing water for domestic use after leaving the storage reservoir, or settling tanks. Mention all the accessories necessary to the complete working of the beds; and give a vertical section of the filtering material.

2. Draw a cross section of a weir, showing clearly the construction of the up-stream and the discharging faces of the structure, assuming for the base a foundation of gravelly clay not very reliable.

3. A pipe, 3 feet diameter, descending from a reservoir, has a valve placed on its course at a point 162 feet below the surface of the reservoir; what is the pressure in lbs. against the face of the valve, also 3 feet in diameter? How is the practical difficulty of opening such valves with a great pressure against them usually overcome?

4. Show how the formula for the discharge through pipes having a uniform circular section is obtained.

5. Calculate in cube feet per minute the discharge of a pipe as in question 3, having a fall of 16 feet per mile, and at the end of the tenth mile compute the thickness of cast-iron required to withstand the pressure, taking 8 as the co-efficient of safety.

6. At the Edinburgh waterworks the cast-iron pipe leading from one of the springs is 44,400 feet long, with a head of 226 feet, and 15 inches diameter. Compute the velocity in feet per second with which the water flows.

7. Define the term "hydraulic mean depth," and calculate its value for (i) a 30-inch circular pipe running full, (ii) for the same pipe running half full.

8. When water is supplied at a constant high pressure, it is sometimes usual to give the water to manufactories, &c., through a very small orifice perforated in a thin plate. Calculate the number of gallons discharged through such an orifice 0·1068 inches diameter in 18 hours, the head being 129 feet and $m = 0{\cdot}62$.

9. In a lock gate the sluice is constructed of wrought-iron plate $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, it is 2 feet square, and has, from the thickness of the gate, the contraction suppressed on all sides when fully open. Calculate the discharge, in cube feet per second, in that case, and

also when the sluice is raised only 6 inches, its sill being 10 feet below the surface. $m = 0{\cdot}608$.

10. Prove that the transverse area of a channel of best discharging form with side slopes making the angle β with the horizon is given by the expression,

$$\text{Area} = p^2 (\tan \tfrac{1}{2}\beta + \operatorname{cosec} \beta)$$

in which p is the depth of the water at the centre.

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1. Fig. 1 is drawn to a scale of 12 feet to an inch. Make a copy of this figure to a scale of 10 feet to an inch.

2. Fig. 2 gives, to a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$, the outer bounding lines of a cylinder of $2\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter which interpenetrates another cylinder of $3''$ diameter. The axes of the two cylinders are at right angles to each other and parallel to the vertical plane of projection. Draw the line of penetration which would be visible between *a* and *b*.

3. Make an isometrical drawing of the object of which Fig. 6 is the plan, and Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively the side and front elevations. You are not required to make an isometrical scale, but may transfer the actual measurements of these Figs. to the isometric lines.

4. Make a perspective drawing of the square pedestal of which Fig. 3 is the half elevation. You are to assume for yourself the distance of the station point from the plane of the picture, the height of horizon, and, with one limitation noted below, the position of the object; and marks will be awarded according to the judgment which you show in so arranging these that you may produce a drawing in which the object will be shown with good perspective effect, without abruptness or distortion, and in size not less than 5 inches in height. The one limitation above referred to as to the position of the object, is, that it is *not* to be placed with one of its sides parallel to the plane of the picture.

5. In outline the elevations of Figs. 9 and 10 appear identical. Shade in pencil, Indian ink, or sepia, Figs. 7 and 8, *in the manner of a sketch*, so as to show the difference which there is between them.

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner—MR. ALEXANDER PEDLER, F.C.S.

1. A copper vessel weighing 1·898 kilograms is taken, the temperature of room being 25° C. Into this vessel two kilos. of water at 100° C. and one kilo ice are placed; afterwards 100 grams of steam at 100° C. are passed in the water. What is the final temperature of the water and vessel (Sp. Heat of Cu = 0 0949).

2. Mention two methods of determining specific heats. Illustrate your methods by examples.

3. How did Joule convert mechanical energy into heat? What expenditure of mechanical energy will it require to convert one kilo. of ice at 0° C. into water at 0° C.?

4. How can you calculate the proportion of heat capable of being utilized in a heat engine? State briefly what part Dr. Papin, Newcomen, and James Watt played in the invention and construction of steam-engines?

5. What are the principal distinctions between the action of the physical forces and of chemical affinity?

6. Describe the preparation and composition of window-glass, porcelain, and earthenware.

7. Describe the preparation of Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Give its properties and uses.

8. What substances give to water the property of (1) permanent hardness and (2) temporary hardness?

9. 18 grams of anhydrous oxalic acid are given, what volume of carbonic oxide (CO) at 27° C. and 750 mm. pressure, can be obtained from it?

10. Explain the principles upon which the flux for iron ores is selected. What are the conditions most necessary for the successful manufacture of iron?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiner—MR. ALEXANDER PEDLER, F.C.S.

1. Give the usual methods for the artificial production of crystals. How have natural crystals been formed?

2. What are the characteristics of the 3rd system of crystallography? Give the names of the more common forms of crystals in this system and of some substances belonging to it

3 Give the chemical composition of the following minerals: Malachite, Celestine, Felspar, Arragonite, Antimonite, Opal, Ruby.

4. To what systems of Crystallography do the following minerals belong:—Galena, Diamond, Sulphur, Alum, Calc Spar, Bismuth, and Arragonite?

5 Explain and illustrate the phenomena of thermal springs and geysers

6. What parts of India are least, and what most, subject to rainfall? Explain the reasons of this

7. What are the ordinary phenomena of volcanic eruption? What relation is there between volcanos and earthquakes?

8. State what you know as to the condition of the bed of the ocean, as to temperature, configuration, currents, life, etc.

9. Give a short account of the geological formation and history of the great Himalayan chain.

10. Define the meaning of the terms, Roche Moutonnée, Catchment basin, Plateau, Silt, and Bore.

Honor Examination,

1878.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Chaucer, Milton, Pope, Byron.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M.A.

1 Refer to points of internal evidence which indicate the source from which Chaucer drew his materials for the Squiere's Tale. What was the purpose of the rhyme of Sir Thopas? Illustrate by quotations.

2. Mention the more important literary works of Chaucer's day. Chaucer has been spoken of as "the well of English undefiled." In what sense is the expression true? To what circumstance in the history of the English language do such phrases as "act and deed," "head and chief," "mirth and jollity" point?

3. State general rules for the pronunciation of the final *-es* and *e* in Chaucer. The final *e* is either essential, superfluous, or grammatical, explain this fully. What discussion has there been as to Chaucer's use of masculine and feminine rimes?

4. Put into prose the following passages, adding notes where necessary:

(*a.*) The norice of digestioun, the slepe,
Gan on hem winke, and bad hem taken keepe
That muchel drink and labour wolde han reste;
And with a galping mouth hem alle he keste
And seyde, "it was time to lye adoun
For blood was in his dominacioun."

(*b.*) Thise olde wommen that ben gladly wyse
As is hir maistresse, answerde hir anon.

(*c.*) The knotte why that every tale is told
If it be taried till that lust be cold
Of hem that han it after herkened yore
The savour passeth ever longer the more
For fulsomnesse of his prolixitee.

(*d.*) But for non hope for to fare the bet,
But to obeye unto your herte free,
And for to maken other be war by me,
As by the whelp chasted is the leoun,
Ryght for that cause and that oonclusioun,
Whyl that I have a leyser and a space,
Myn harm I wol confessen, er I pace.

5. Explain the following words and phrases "He leet the feste don cryen:" After the yeer: His jamboux were of quyrboilly: His sadel was of rewel boon: Engin of wyndas or polyue: Jogelours: It as pryme: Steuene: Ledene.

6. In what form was Paradise Lost first conceived? What is the purpose which Epic Poetry sets before itself? What advantage and what disadvantage from the nature of the subject has Paradise Lost in comparison with other poems of the same class? Dryden said that Milton had "some flats among his elevations." Criticize the remark.

7. Explain—

Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven first born
Or of the eternal co-eternal beam
May I express thee unblamed? Since God is light,
And never but in unapproached light
Dwelt from Eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.

8. Describe the characters of the speeches of Moloch, Belial, Mammon, and Beelzebub in the consultation whether an attempt should be made for the recovery of Heaven.

9. State briefly the causes which led Pope to satirize Addison, and quote those lines which from their being near the truth must have caused especial pain. How did Addison treat the attack? What was the one great fault of all Pope's satire, and to what causes may it be ascribed?

10. Write explanatory notes on the following passages:—

(*a.*) Who to the Dean and silver bell can swear
And sees at Cannons what was never there.

(*b.*) A hundred smart in Timon and in Balaam.

(*c.*) Each had a gravity would make you split
And shock his head at Murray as a wit.

(*d*) Sejanus, Wolsey, hurt not honest Fleury,
But well may put some statesmen in a fury.

(*e.*) Some rising genius sins up to my song.

(*f.*) And must no egg in Japhet's face be thrown
Because the deed he forged was not my own.

11. What is the metre of Childe Harold? Why does Byron in this poem use certain archaic forms of words? At what intervals of time were the different cantos written? Can you see any change in the form of them? With the hero of which of Byron's dramas would you compare the Childe in the third Canto, and what points of contrast do you notice? Describe, as briefly as possible, the character of the modern Greeks and Turks as seen through the Childe's eyes.

12. Explain all that needs explanation in the passages:—

(*a.*) If freed, she frees
More than her fell Pizarros once enchained.
Strange retribution! now Columbia's ease
Repairs the wrongs that Quito's sons sustained:
While o'er the parent clime prowls Murder unrestrained.

(*b.*) The city won for Allah from the Giaour,
The Giaour from Othman's race again may wrest;
And the Serai's impenetrable tower
Receive the fiery Frank, her former guest;
Or Wahab's rebel brood who dared divest

The prophet's tomb of all its pious spoil,
May wind their path of blood along the West.
(*c.*) The Swabian sued and now the Austrian reigns.
(*d.*) Oh, for one hour of blind old Dandolo!
(*e.*) In Santa Croce's holy precincts lie
Ashes which make it holier.
(*f.*) In all save form alone how changed!
Quote Byron's apostrophe on the same subject in the Giaour.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Shakespeare, Villiers, Sheridan.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M.A.

1. Distinguish between the different forms of Richard the Third's bearing as assumed towards Clarence, Hastings, Buckingham, Stanley.

2. "Therefore take with thee my most heavy curse
"Which in the day of battle tire thee more
"Than all the complete armour that thou wear'st."

Who is speaking, and what subsequent reference occurs in the play to this curse?

"Since I cannot prove a lover
"To entertain these fair well-spoken days
"I am determined to prove a villain."

How far is this self-justification of Gloster's conduct borne out by the development of the play?

3. Sketch a contrast between the characters of Queen Margaret and Gloster, and show how the figure of the one adds effectiveness to the portrait given by Shakespeare of the other.

4. Explain the circumstances on which the plot of Henry the Eighth turns, pointing out Wolsey's object, first, in promoting the King's divorce, and subsequently, in throwing obstacles in its way.

5. In what marked respects does the construction and development of the play differ from those of other plays of Shakespeare? State fully the evidence by which it has been established that Fletcher was a joint author, together with the causes which may have led to this co-operation.

6. Contrast the state of society in England as shown in Richard the Third and in Henry the Eighth. What length of time had intervened between the death of the former and the marriage of the latter to Anne Boleyn?

7. Compare the characters of Queen Katherine and Anne Boleyn as drawn by Shakespeare, illustrating your conception of either character by apposite passages

8. Illustrate by a sketch of The Winter's Tale its neglect of the laws of dramatic unity; and point out its anachronisms, with other slips which are alleged to occur in it.

9. How does the play naturally divide itself, and what scene marks the division?

10. Name any other play of Shakespeare in which the plot turns upon jealousy, and distinguish between the passion as there depicted and the jealousy of Leontes.

11. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) And from the cross-row plucks the letter G.

(*b*.) I will converse with iron-witted fools
And unrespective boys: none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes.

(*c*.) Amaze the welkin with your broken staves.

(*d*.) And his own letter,
The honourable board of council out,
Must fetch him in the papers.

(*e*.) What we oft do best
By sick interpreters, once weak ones, is
Not ours or not allowed.
My endeavours
Have ever come too short of my desires
Yet fil'd with my abilities.

(*f*.) These are the youths that thunder at a play-house, and fight for bitten apples, that no audience, but the Tribulation of Tower-hill or the limbs of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are able to endure. I have some of 'em in Limbo Patrum, and there they are like to dance these three days; besides the running banquet of two beadles that is to come.

(*g*.) If ever fearful
To do a thing when I the issue doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest.

(*h*.) For life, I prize it
As I weigh grief, which I would spare: for honor
'Tis a derivative from me to mine;
And only that I stand for.

(*i*.) Do not receive affliction
At our petition.

(*j*.) I think there is not half a kiss to choose
Who loves another best.

(*k*.) The fixure of the eye has motion in it,
As we are mocked with art.

12. Describe the general character of dramatic poetry after the Restoration. At what special class of plays was Rehearsal aimed? Who was originally intended for the hero? What character is ridiculed in Drawcansir?

13. Explain—

(*a*) I vow to gad, I have been so highly disobliged by the peremptoriness of these fellows, that I am resolved hereafter to bend all my thoughts for the service of the *Nursery*, and mump your proud players, I gad.

(*b.*) If they cannot find it out themselves, e'en let 'em alone for Bayes, I warrant you.

(*c.*) The one is by civility, the other by making use of certain personal things which may keep a hank upon such censuring persons.

14. What injury has Sheridan done to the comedy of England, and what other comic dramatist sins in the same way?

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Give various illustrations of the two counter-movements of generalization and specialization which, Mr. J. S. Mill says, are always taking place in language. What changes of meaning have occurred in the words, *garble, treacle, pagan, pragmatical?* Write etymological notes on *huckster, causeway, poulterer, seamstress, siren, frontispeice.*

2. What linguistic evidence is there of the degraded condition of the Anglo Saxons during the period of the Norman Rule? During what period was the English language enriched by the naturalization of Latin words? How are these Latin importations accounted for?

3. Upon what evidence is it concluded that the English of Chaucer and of the Elizabethan writers is more intelligible to Englishmen of the present day than to literary men of the time of Charles II? Draw up a list of words in the English language which have been derived from the names of persons, appending requisite explanations.

4. What is meant by a language "*losing its powers?*" Illustrate your answer by reference to the various losses in this direction which modern English has sustained.

5. The determination of the Quakers to "*thee*" and "*thou*" the whole world meant something and had an ethical motive, being indeed a testimony upon their parts, however misplaced, that they would not have high or great or rich men's *persons* in admiration. Give the history of the word *person*, and its precise signification in this passage.

What remarks does *Elia* make upon Quakers and Quakers' meetings?

6. Reproduce in your own language the ideas of *Elia* on "the typical Scotchman and his intellect," and give the substance of his essay on "All Fools' Day."

7. Write a brief Essay after the manner of *Elia* and using his ideas, on the proposition that poetical genius is allied to insanity, *or*, on the dignity of sickness contrasted with the degradation of convalescence.

8. Describe the part which Dunois plays in the story of Quentin Durward.

9. Attempt a delineation of the character of Louis XI, as exhibited in Quentin Durward, illustrating, as far as you can, the several features instanced by facts mentioned in the Novel.

10. Write notes on the following passage, clearing up all allusions, giving the meanings of archaic words, and explaining whatever you think needs elucidation:—

"For though a licencer should happ'n to be judicious more then ordnary, which will be a great jeopardy of the next succession, yet

his very office, and his commission enjoyns him to let passe nothing but what is vulgarly receiv'd already. Nay, which is more lamentable, if the work of any deceased author, though never so famous in his life time, and even to this day, come to their hands for license to be Printed, or Reprinted, if there be found in his book one sentence of a ventrous edge, utter'd in the height of zeal, and who knows whether it might not be the dictat of a divine Spirit, yet not suiting with every low decrepit humor of their own, though it were *Knox* himself, the Reformer of a kingdom that spake it, they will not pardon him their dash: the sense of that great man shall to all posterity be lost, for the fearfulnesse, or the presumptuous rashnesse of a perfunctory licencer. And to what an author this violence hath bin lately done, and in what book of greatest consequence to be faithfully publisht, I could now instance, but shall forbear till a more convenient season. Yet if these things be not resented seriously and timely by them who have the remedy in their power, but that such iron moulds as these shall have authority to knaw out the choicest periods of exquisitest books, and to commit such a treacherous fraud against the orphan remainders of worthiest men after death, the more sorrow will belong to that haples race of men whose misfortune it is to have understanding."

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. "You must therefore either abandon the scheme of taxing; or you must send the Ministers *tarred* and *feathered* to America, who dared to hold out the Royal Faith for a renunciation of all taxes for revenue. Them you must punish, or this faith you must preserve. The preservation of this faith is of more consequence than the duties or *red lead*, or *white lead*, or on broken *glass*, or *atlas-ordinary* or *demi-fine*, or *blue royal*, or *bastard*, or *fool's cap* which you have given up; or the three-pence on tea which you retained."

State the grounds on which Burke presents this alternative. What is the bearing of his remark?

2. Explain—

(1.) He hit the House just between wind and water.

(2.) But then this labour did knights service.

(3.) But I know the map of England, as well as the Noble Lord, or as any other person; and I know that the way I take is not the road to preferment. My excellent and honourable friend under me on the floor has trod that road with great toil for upwards of twenty years together. He is not yet arrived at the noble Lord's destination.

(4.) One or two, suppose, hang back, and, easing themselves, let the stress of the draft lie on the others.

(5.) As a foundation of their scheme, the cabal have established a sort of *Rota* in the court.

3. Burke in more than one place avows that subtle metaphysical distinction and general abstract theorems are not safe grounds upon which to argue in practical matters of Government. How far is Burke open to the charge of (*a*) hating metaphysics, (*b*) fondness for metaphysical subtleties.

4. Discuss the following propositions, supporting them or impugning them as you see fit:—

(*a.*) Ministers of State are appointed because the king has thought proper to appoint them.

(*b.*) The System of Government by a double cabinet produces neither the security of a Free Government, nor the energy of an Absolute Monarchy.

(*c.*) The Parliament which was intended to be a bulwark against despotism had become its stronghold.

(*d.*) He that supports every administration subverts all Government.

5. (*a.*) "Then, Sir, you keep up Revenue Laws which are mischievous, in order to preserve trade-laws that are useless." By what reasoning does Burke attempt to establish this allegation?

(*b.*) "Timidity with regard to the well-being of our country, is heroic virtue."

In what way does Burke endeavour to defend and illustrate this position?

6. Account for the extraordinary name Milton gives to his discourse on unlicensed printing, and point out its affinities with and differences from its prototype. Trace the immediate and ultimate effects of the treatise and the history of the Licensing System in England.

7. For what purpose does Milton refer to (*a*) Selden, (*b*) Spenser, (*c*) Julian the Apostate?

8. How does Milton meet the following objections to unlicensed printing?—

(*a.*) Bad books are as infectious as plagues, and therefore there must be a system of licensing.

(*b.*) There is no doubt that the indiscriminate publication of books can tend only to the multiplication of occasions of temptation, and as bad books are a powerful temptation, men will be more moral if they are preserved from temptation, and if the indiscriminate publication of books be prohibited.

(*c.*) Plato, that wise philosopher, in his *laws*, recommends an authoritative restriction of the number and kind of books to be read, therefore a series of enactments for the regulation of printing is advisable.

(*d.*) It is necessary in the interests of Sacred Truth that the publication of books be under the care and protection of Government; for otherwise what safeguards have we against being led away into every kind of foolish heresy.

9. Explain;—to chop an Episcopacy—without the castle of St. *Angelo* of an *Imprimatur*—cursory eyes of a temporizing and extemporizing licencer—to sequester out of the world into *Atlantick*

and *Eutopian* politics—a mear artificiale Adam, such an Adam as he is in the motions—a diffident and suspectful prohibition—loitering gear—an old canonical slight of *commuting* our penance.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—REV. S. DYSON.

1. By what processes and by what kinds of proofs are the relationship and the degrees of relationship of languages established?

2. Races may be mixed but languages never are. Explain this statement carefully, and as far as you can, justify it. Remark upon the peculiar English-Bengali of educated Natives of Calcutta, and on the plural flection of Bengali nouns; viz., by the addition of separate independent words. *e. g.* জাতি (jati) বর্গ (borga) &c., to which case endings are apprehended.

3. Describe in detail the various modifications which the verb underwent in the primitive Indo-European language to mark the distinctions of tense. Write a note on the word '*did*.'

4. Give a short sketch of the history of the grammatical parts of speech. On what evidence is it concluded that all are ultimately either nouns or verbs? Write a note on interjections.

5. Remark on the following words, indicating whatever you observe in them that is interesting or peculiar, or illustrative of philological facts and tendencies;—*children*,—*leapt*—*songstress*,—*could*,—*night*,—*confound*,—*daisy*.

6. Trace accurately the distinction between *Presentive* and *Symbolic* words. Illustrate the mode in which the latter tend to become inflections What is the counteractive force to this tendency?

7. What is the root-meaning of the word *welch* Show how extensively the root enters into common and especially geographical names.

8. Point out the various features which prove that Anglo-Saxon belongs to the German Family of languages. With which member of the family is it specially connected? Describe the changes which took place in it in consequence of the government of the country by the Norman kings.

9. What are the analogues, according to Grimm's Law, of the following words in the languages to which that law applies;—*goose*,—*wagon*,—*tooth*,—*fare*. Write notes on (1) the Infinitive Mood, (2) the termination *-by*, (3) the formatives *-ness*, *-ship*, *-hood*.

ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M. A.

1. The gain to Western knowledge at successive periods of the world's history from acquaintance with Eastern literature.

2 A comparison between the advantages of a literary and of a scientific education.

3. The value of mechanical inventions as an aid to civilization.

SANSKRIT.

PROSE AND POETRY.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHES CHANDRA NAYARATNA.

1. नियतिर्विधाय पुमां प्रथमं सुखमुपरि दारुणं दुःखम्।
छत्वालोकं तरला तड़िदिव वक्त्र निपातयति॥

Give a brief sketch, in Sanskrit, of the story recited by Bánabhatta, in illustration of the truth of the foregoing *sloka*.

2. सन्निहितबालातपकारा भास्वन्मूर्त्तिश्च पुण्डरीकमुखी हरिणलोचना च बालातपप्रभाधरा कुमुदहासिनी च कलहंसस्वना समुन्नतपयोधरा च कमलकोमलकरा हिमगिरिश्लिष्टशुनितम्बा च करभोरुर्विलम्बितगमना च अमुक्तकुमारभावा स्निग्धतारका च।

Write notes on the above passage, clearly showing the double meaning intended by the author, and noticing the different opinions held on the rhetorical figure (अलङ्कार) employed in it

3. अयं खलु भूषणं भार्गववंशस्य भगवतो भूर्भुवः स्खलितयतिलकस्य अदभ्रप्रभावस्खलितजम्भारिभुजस्तम्भस्य सुरासुरमुकुटमणिश्लिष्टशयनदुर्ललितपादपङ्केरुहस्य निजतेजःप्रसरसुप्तपुलोम्नश्च्यवनस्य वह्निर्दत्ति जीवितं दधीचो नाम तनयः।

(*a*) Explain the allusions in the above passage.

(*b*) Why is च्यवन so called?

(*c*) Why is ए in पङ्के of the compound word पङ्केरुह not dropped, as in पङ्कज?

4. (*a*) उच्छ्वासान्धेऽपि खिन्नास्ते येषां वक्त्रे सरस्वती।
कथमाख्यायिकाकारा न ते वन्द्याः कवीश्वराः॥

(*b*) ततः प्रभृति कुसुमधूलिधवलाभिर्वनलताभिरताड़ितापि वेदनामधत्त, मन्दमन्दमाहतविधुतैः कुसुमरजोभिरदूषितलोचनापि अश्रुजलमुमोच।

(*c*) न च्याकृतिः सुसदृग् विजहाति दृत्तम्।

(*d*) किं ब्रूमोऽत्र तदन्यदेव न वसन्त्यत्र सर्व्वे गुणाः।

(*e*) नाहं पुनस्त्वया त्वयि यथा हि मां भङ्क्से भोः।

(*f*) गुरुतां नयन्ति हि गुणाः न सहतिः।

Quote parallel passages in illustration of the foregoing extracts.

5. Supply the ellipses in the following :—

अथ कदाचित् आयासित ....चेतसि लालसालि :.. केसरे राज दरण्य... तिलके ललितानङ्ग ....च्छत्रे दक्षिण .... कलिके कालाण्डज .... सन्नाहशालिनि शालीन .... लज्जे दर्द्दुरगिरि... नृत्यशीले काले कलिङ्गराजः .... दिनकर ... लङ्घनीये रणदलि ....तटे तरल ....शीतले सागरनीरकानने क्रीड़ारसजातासक्तिरासीत्।

6. Explain the following extracts :—

(*a*) व्यभ्यस्तहस्तपल्लवाग्रस्पृष्टभूमिरालोलनीलकुटिलालका सविभ्रमं भगवतीमभिवन्द्य कन्दुकममन्दरागरुषिताक्षमनङ्गमिवालम्बत। लालाशिथिलञ्च भूमौ मुक्तवती मन्दोत्थितञ्च किञ्चित्कुञ्चिताङ्गुष्ठेन प्रसृतकोमलाङ्गुलिना पाणिपल्लवेन समाहृत्य हस्तपृष्ठेन चोन्नीय चटुलदृष्टिलाञ्छितं स्तवकमिव भ्रमरमालानुविद्धमवपतन्तमाकाश एवाग्रहीत् अमुञ्चच्च मध्यविलम्बितलये द्रुतलये च मृदु मृदु प्रहरन्ती तत्क्षणं चूर्णपदमदर्शयत्। प्रशान्तञ्च तं निर्दयप्रहारैरुदपातयत् विपर्य्ययेण च प्राशमयत्।

(*b*) अहञ्च तत्र सन्निहितः किञ्चिदस्मैषि ..... अब्रुवञ्च कथमिव नारिकेलजातेः प्राच्यवाटकुकुट्टस्य प्रतीच्यवाटः पुरुषैरसमीक्ष्य बलाकाजातिस्ताम्रचूड़ो बलप्रमाणाधिकस्येवं प्रतिसृष्ट इति।

7. मरुतांपतिः–स्विदहिमांशुरुत पृथुशिखः शिखी तपः।
तप्तुमसुकरमुपक्रमते न जनोऽयमित्यवयये स तापसैः॥

(*a*) Why is क्रम used here in the atmanepadiya form? In what other cases does the verb take this form?

(*b*) Turn the verb in the last line into the active voice.

(*c*) Explain grammatically the signification of the word अहिमांशु. How do Hindu philosophers account for the mildness of the rays of हिमांशु or the moon?

8. सत्त्वमुरुधृति रजस्तमसी
न हतः स्म तस्य हतशक्तिपेलवे।

Expound the doctrine alluded to in the above extract.

9. सह द्वितीयः स्त्रियमभ्युपेयात्
एवं स दुर्बुध्य नयोपदेशम्।
अन्यां सभार्य्यः कथमृच्छतीति
जलाधिपोऽभूदसहाय एव॥

Quote in full the maxim alluded to in the sloka. What is the real meaning of the maxim? In what sense is *Baruṇa* represented to have understood it?

10. Why is the name द्विजराज applied to the moon? What is *Damayanti's* explanation of the name?

11. Explain:—

ईशाणिमैश्वर्य्यविवर्त्तमध्ये लोकेश लोकेश्वयलोकमध्ये।
तिर्य्यक्त्वमप्यत्र मृषानभिज्ञरसज्ञतोपज्ञसमज्ञमज्ञम्॥
ऋतनुना नवमम्बुदमाम्बुदं सुतनुरत्नमुदस्तमवेत्य सा।
उचितमाधतनिश्वसितच्छलात् श्वसनमस्तममुष्यदमुं प्रति॥
प्रलापमपि वेदस्य भागं मन्यध्वमेव चेत्।
केनाभाग्येन दुःखान्न विधीनपि तथेक्षत॥
तेनादृश्यन्त वीरघ्ना न तु वीरक्षणे जिनाः।
नापश्यत् सोऽभिनिर्मुक्तान् जीवन्मुक्तानवैक्षत॥

12. Translate into Sanskrit:—

(*a*) A proved enemy, and a tried friend, are most to be regarded; for they are known by their actions: others, presumed to be so, from temper or affinity, may be found in the end to be friend or foe. Peace may be maintained with a natural enemy, who confers benefits; not with a presumptive friend, who commits outrages; kindness or injury is the proper test to both.

(*b*) The house-holder is enjoined to give daily alms; but no particular time is prescribed for the distribution of them; he is simply directed to give food to religious mendicants whenever they come to his door; but especially if they come at the time when food is ready for his own meal. On the authority of the *Puránas*, it is also a common practice to feed a cow before the house-holder breaks his own fast. He either presents grass, water, or corn to her.

THE RIG VEDA.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHES CHANDRA NAYARATNA.

1. The *Atharva veda* is, by some critics, supposed to be the latest of the *vedas*, while others are of opinion that it is equally old with the other three *vedas*. What are the arguments for, and against, these different views?

2. Into how many *sakhas* or parts is the *Rig veda* divided? On what principle is the division based? Enumerate three, at least, of these parts.

3. In what different senses is the word न used in the Rig veda? Illustrate your answer by quotations.

4. How is the dual formed, in *vedic* Sanskrit, of words ending with ऋ, in the nominative case? Give examples.

5. Name the deities to whom prayers are offered in the first five *suktas* of the *Rig veda*. Which of the three rival theories of the Monotheist, the Pantheist, and the Polytheist does the *Rig veda* support? Quote passages in support of your opinion.

6. इळा सरस्वती मही तिस्रो देवीर्मयोभुवः।
बर्हिः सीदन्त्वस्रिधः॥

Write grammatical notes on the above *rich*. What is meant by मही? Why does it bear that meaning here? Scan the *rich*.

7. अश्विना यज्वरीरिषो द्रवत्पाणी शुभस्पती।
पुरुभुजा चनस्यतम्॥

(*a*) Why are the *asvinins* so called?

(*b*) Give the etymology of यज्वरीस्.

(*c*) What different meanings do different commentators give to the words द्रवत्पाणी and पुरुभुजा? Which do you prefer, and why?

(*d*) Account for स in शुभस्पती.

(*e*) Give the grammatical meaning of चनस्यतम्.

(*f*) Is the expression दृषः चनस्यतं tautologous? If so, can you justify it?

8. Explain the following *richs* in Sanskrit:—

(*a*) परेहि विग्रमस्तृतमिन्द्रं पृच्छा विपश्चितं। यस्ते सखिभ्य आ वरम्॥

(*b*) उत ब्रुवन्तु नो निदो निरन्यतश्चिदारत। दधाना इन्द्र इद्दुवः॥

(*c*) उत नः सुभगाँ अरिर्वोचेयुर्दस्म कृष्टयः। स्यामेदिन्द्रस्य शर्मणि॥

(*d*) एमाशुमाशवे भर यज्ञश्रियं नृमादनं। पतयन्मन्दयत्सखम्॥

(*e*) अस्य पीत्वा शतक्रतो घनो वृत्राणामभवः। प्रावो वाजेषु वाजिनम्॥

(*f*) इमामग्ने शरणिं मीमृषो न इममध्वानं यमगाम दूरात्।
आपिः पिता प्रमतिः सोम्यानां भूमिरस्यृषिकृन्मर्त्यानाम्॥

(*g*) मनुष्वदग्ने अङ्गिरस्वदङ्गिरो ययातिवत्सदने पूर्ववच्छुचे।
अच्छ याह्या वहा दैव्यं जनमा सादय बर्हिषि यक्षि च प्रियम्॥

(*h*) एतेनाग्ने ब्रह्मणा वावृधस्व शक्ती वा यत्ते चकृम विदा वा।
उत प्र णेष्यभि वस्यो अस्मान्त्सं नः सृज सुमत्या वाजवत्या॥

9. Translate into English:—

त्व बलस्य गोमतोऽपावरद्रिवो बिलं।
त्वां देवा अबिभ्युषस्तुज्यमानास आविषुः॥
तवाहं शूर रातिभिः प्रत्यायं सिन्धुमावदन्।

उपातिष्ठन्त गिर्वणो विदुष्टे तस्य कारवः ॥
मायाभिरिन्द्र मायिनं त्वं शुष्णमवातिरः ।
विदुष्टे तस्य मेधिरास्तेषां श्रवांस्युत्तिर ॥
इन्द्रमीशानमोजसाभि स्तोमा अनूषत ।
सहस्रं यस्य रातयः उत वा सन्ति भूयसीः ॥

10. Discuss, in Sanskrit, the question whether the *mantra* portion of the *vedas* is a set of meaningless formulæ or not.

RHETORIC AND THE DRAMA.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHES CHANDRA NAYARATNA.

लब्धश्च वाक्यनिस्यन्दनिष्पेषनिकषो जनः ॥

1. Explain. What figure of speech or अलङ्कार is employed in the above extract? To which sub-division of the figure does the example belong? Can you justify your answer by reference to *Kavyaprakasa* on the subject?

युष्माकमभ्युपगमाः प्रमाणं पुण्यपापयोः ॥

2. Why is the predicate प्रमाणं used in the singular number, when the subject is in the plural? What is meant by अभ्युपगमाः?

3. सर्व्वप्राणप्रवणमधरन्मुक्तमाहत्य वज्रः
तत्सङ्कृष्टाद्विघटितघृहत्खण्डमुच्चण्डरोचिः ।
एवं वगात् कुलिशमकरोद् व्योम विद्युत्सहस्रैः
भर्त्तुर्वक्त्रज्वलनकपिशास्ते च रोषाट्टहासाः ॥
विजितपरशुरामं सत्यधर्म्माभिरामं
गुणनिधिमभिरामं द्रष्टुमभ्यागतोऽस्मि ।
भवति च फलवत्ता चक्षुषस्तत्र दृष्टे
भवति च रमणीयो दर्पकण्डूनिकाषः ॥

(*a*) Render the first of the preceding *slokas* into simple Sanskrit.

(*b*) Write a short life of परशुराम in Sanskrit. What is the meaning of the epithet परशुराम? Can you say whether परशुराम is dead or still living according to Hindu mythology? Quoto authorities in support of your answer.

(*c*) Point out the rhetorical defects or दोष (if any) in the above *slokas*.

4. स्वस्ति महेन्द्रद्वीपात् परशुरामो लङ्कायाममात्यं माल्यवन्तमभ्यर्हयति ।

(*a*) What is the geographical position of महेन्द्रद्वीप? Cite authorities in support of your answer.

(*b*) Why did *Parasurama* live in *Mahendra-Dvipa?*

5. Render into Sanskrit, and explain the following *prakrita* passages:—

(*a*) एसो दिप्पन्तदिणअरालोअपेच्छन्तिज्जदेहपहापरिक्खेवभासुरं जलन्तं सुणिसितं परसुं धारयन्तो विसंखलुव्वेल्लहुदवहसिहासहस्ससंहिदजटाभरो सुदूरविक्खेवाविद्धविअडोरुदण्डणिब्भराभिघादविहलाविदवसुन्धरो परागदो जेव्व सो सअलक्खत्तिअमहारक्खसो ।

(*b*) संपओविसूरणओ तुरिअं परवारणओ ।
प्रिअअणदंसणलालसओ गअवरुविन्थिअमाणसओ ॥

6. त्रैलोक्यमप्यपर्य्याप्तं रक्षसां स्थातुमप्यदः ।
येषां ते केवलं भूमौ विलिल्युः पञ्चतां गताः ॥

(*a*) Why is स्था in स्थातुं used in the infinitive, when there is no verb to govern it?

(*b*) Why is रक्षसां used in the genitive? Quote Páṉini's *sutra* in support of your answer.

(*c*) Point out the figure of speech or अलङ्कार employed in the *sloka*.

(*d*) Do you see any rhetorical beauty (गुण), or defect (दोष), in the *sloka?*

(*e*) What doctrine of Hindu Philosophy is alluded to in the expression पञ्चतां गताः? What schools of Hindu philosophers hold the doctrine? Is it recognized by the Nyaya School? State your reasons.

7. पाविअसहअरिसङ्गओ पुलअपसाहिअअङ्गओ ।
सेच्छापओविमाणओ विहरइ हंसजुअणिओ ॥

(*a*) Who utters this speech, and on what occasion?

(*b*) What is the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ [indirect implication], of the *sloka?* To what sub-division of *Kavya* does it belong, in consequence of the व्यङ्ग्य? What is the व्यञ्जनावृत्ति here? Discuss the question of व्यञ्जनावृत्ति.

(*c*) What is खण्डधारा? Is the above *sloka* a right example of खण्डधारा?

8. अङ्गारकविरुद्धस्य प्रचीणस्य दृढव्रतेः।
यद्दाऽयमपरः पार्श्वे धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः॥

Explain fully the simile in the above *sloka*. What would the figure be, if the word इव were omitted?

9. रत्नानुसारी विषमः कृतान्तो यदस्य दास्यं तव चेश्वरत्वम्।
श्रियं त्वदीयां यदयं न भुङ्क्ते यदेतदाज्ञां न भवान् करोति॥

(*a*) To whom is the above speech addressed, and on what occasion? Who is the speaker?

(*b*) Notice the rhetorical defect (दोष) in the *sloka*. Quote from Bháravi an example of the same rhetorical defect,

10. Notice and explain the figures of speech (अलङ्कार) in the following slokes:—

मयाल्पा महती बुद्धिर्भवतोमनुगच्छता।
निम्नायां नष्टचन्द्रायां दुर्लभो मार्गदर्शकः॥
एष भो निर्मलज्योत्स्नो राहुणा ग्रस्यते शशी।
जलं कूलावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते॥
अमी हि वस्त्रान्तनिरुद्धवक्त्राः
प्रयान्ति मे दूरतरं वयस्याः।
परोऽपि बन्धुः समसंस्थितस्य
मित्रं न कश्चित् विषमस्थितस्य॥

11. Explain:—

(*a*) तरङ्गभूभङ्गा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरसना
विकर्षन्ती फेनं वसनमिव संरम्भशिथिलम्।
यथा जिह्मं याति स्खलितमभिसन्धाय बहुशः
नदीभावेनेयं ध्रुवमसहमाना परिणता॥

(*b*) एतत्तडित्तराङ्गचक्रसदृशं मेघान्धकारं नभः
दृष्ट्वा गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी।
अक्षद्यूतजितो युधिष्ठिर इवाध्वानं गतः कोकिलः
हंसाः सम्प्रति पाण्डवा इव वनाद्ज्ञातचर्यां गताः॥

(*c*) पातालोदरकुक्षिपूरिततमःश्यामैर्नभोऽभ्रमकैः
उत्तप्तस्फुरदारकूटकपिलज्योतिर्ज्वलद्दीप्तिभिः।

कल्पाक्षेपकठोरभैरवमरुद्व्यस्तैरवाकीर्य्यते
मीलन्मेघतडित्कडारकुहरैर्विन्ध्याद्रिकूटैरिव ॥

(*d*) संवर्त्तप्रकटविवृत्त सप्तपाथोनाथोर्मिव्यतिकरविभ्रमप्रचण्डः ।
निर्घोषः स्फुरति भृशं परः सहस्रव्यावल्गत्प्रबलगतागतास्त्रपाणाम् ॥

BHATTI KAVYA—GRAMMAR, &c.

Examiner—REV. DR. K. M. BANERJEA.

मायानामीश्वरास्तेऽपि शस्त्रहस्ता रथैः कपिं ।
प्रत्यावर्त्तिरे हन्तुं हन्तव्या मारुतेः पुनः ॥
तांश्चेतव्यान् क्षितौ श्रित्वा वानरस्तोरणं युतान् ।
जघानाधूय परिघं विजिघृक्षून् समागतान् ॥
संजुघुक्षव आयूंषि ततः प्रतिरुरूषवः ।
रावणान्तिकमाजग्मुर्हतशेषा निशाचराः ॥
एकेन बहवः शूराः साविष्काराः प्रमत्तवत् ।
वैमुख्यञ्च क्रमेत्युच्चैरूचुर्द्दशमुखान्तिके ॥
मांसोपभोगसंशूनानुद्विग्नांस्तानवेत्य सः ।
उद्वृत्तनयनो मित्रान्मन्त्रिणः स्वान् व्यसर्ज्जयत् ॥
प्रमेदिताः सपुत्रास्ते सुस्वान्ता वाढविक्रमाः ।
अश्लिष्टनादा निरगुः फाण्टचित्रास्त्रपाणयः ॥
तान् दृष्ट्वातिदृढान्धृष्टान् प्राप्तान् परिवृढाज्ञया ।
कष्टं विनर्द्दतः क्रूरान् शस्त्रघुष्टकरान् कपिः ॥
अव्यर्णो गिरिकूटाभानभ्यर्णानार्द्दिदत् द्रुतं ।
वृत्तशस्त्रान्महारम्भानदान्तांस्त्रिदशैरपि ॥
दमितारिः प्रशान्तोर्जान्नादापूरितदिङ्मुखः ।
जघान रुषितो रुष्टांस्तरितस्तूर्णमागतान् ॥

1. Translate the above passage into English.
2. Cite the rule which bears on the syntax of the phrase हन्तव्या मारुतेः
3. Derive संजुघुक्षवः संशूनान् परिवृढ अव्यर्ण अभ्यर्ण वृत्तशस्त्रान्
4. Explain फाण्टचित्रास्त्रपाणयः.

व्रणैरवमिषूरक्तं देहैः प्रौर्णाविषुर्भुवं ।
दिशः प्रौर्णविषुश्चान्ये यातुधाना भवद्भियः ॥

5. What derivation can you give of यातुधानाः?

6. Conjugate ऊर्णु in लट लुङ and लिट in all persons and numbers.

7. Explain the Samása in भवद्भिर्यः.

यदनाप्तौच्छनैर्भानुर्यत्नवानासीन्मितं मरुत्।
यदाप्यानं हिमोस्रेण भनक्तूपवनं कपिः॥

8. Can you cite or refer to any passage in any work of Kalidása where the same sentiment occurs as in these lines? Is there any other passage in this very book to the same effect?

9. Parse आप्यानं.

भयसंरुद्धरोमाणस्ततस्तेऽपचितद्विषः।
क्षणेन क्षीणविक्रान्ता कपिनानेषत क्षयं॥

10. Explain अपचितद्विषः.

11. Parse अनेषत and क्षयं.

विगाढारं वनस्यासौ ग्रहणं गाहिता कपिः।
अचं रक्षितुमारेभे रक्षा लङ्कानिवासिनां॥

12. Parse गाहिता and रक्षा and give their meanings.

दृष्टारमेषिता संख्ये सोढारं सहिता भृशं।
रेष्टारं रेषितुं व्यस्य द्रोष्टाचः ग्रस्तसंहतीः॥
भूयस्तं धिषुमाह्वय राजपुत्रं दिदक्षिषुः।
अहंस्ततः समूर्च्छावान् सोग्रश्रीषुरभूद्भुजं॥
न प्राणिषि दुराचार मायानामीग्रिषे न च।
नेडिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं तमूचे वानरो वचः॥

13. Translate these lines into English.

14. Parse सोढारं. Give all the forms of its root in which the ह is changed into ढ. Does its ह ever change into any other letter? Is there any other verb in which similar changes are found?

15. Parse धिषुं.

16. Cite the grammatical rule bearing on the syntax of मायानामीग्रिषे.

ते विश्रायाभिसोष्यन्तं रक्षोरक्षांसि सव्यथाः।
अन्यैरप्यायतं मेवुर्व्वरचाग्रहस्तादिभिः॥
विषसादेन्द्रजिद्बुद्धा बन्धे बन्धान्तरक्रियां।
दिव्यबन्धो विषहते नापरं बन्धन यतः॥

मुष्णन्निव तेजांसि विस्फोर्णारस्थलं पुरः ।
उपसेदुर्ग्रथीवं गृह्णीला राक्षसाः कपिं ॥
बहुधा भिन्नमर्म्माणो भीमाः खरणसादयः ।
आग्नेयं वर्त्तमाने प्रतीच्यां चन्द्रमण्डले ॥
निर्व्वणं क्षतमुत्थानमनेनाक्षवणादिभिः ।
देवदारुवनाभिख्यैरित्यूचुर्व्वानरद्विषः ॥
उपाश्लिषत संप्रीता पूर्व्वाह्णे रोषवाहः ।
राक्षसाः कपिमादाय पतिं रुधिरपायिणां ॥
संहर्षयोगिनां पादौ प्रणेमुस्विदग्रद्विषः ।
प्रहिण्वन्तो हनूमन्तं प्रमीणन्तं द्विषन्मतीः ॥
प्रवपाणि शिरो भूमौ वानरस्य वनच्छिदः ।
आमन्त्रयत संक्रुद्धः समितिं रक्षसां पतिः ॥

17. Translate these lines into English.

18. What is implied in अपि after अन्यैः and what is understood in this latter word?

19. Why is it the cerebral ण in आग्नेयं and dental न in देवदारुवन?

20. Cite the Sutras of Panini which deal with the Locative absolute.

21. How many sorts of Samása does Panini reckon? Give and expound an instance of each.

22. Expound the following samásas: कुमारश्रमणा भूतपूर्वः प्राक्पार्थिवः सक्षत्रं ननुचि।

23. What is the strict meaning of धर्मसभा—the Assembly or the Assembly-house?

SANSKRIT—PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

1. What, according to Sankarácharya, is the peculiar object of the 2nd pada of Adhyaya II?

2. Does Sankarácharya say, that the essential object of the Vedánta has been sufficiently set forth in the preceding Sutras? If so, how does he show the necessity of further discussion?

रचनानुपपत्तेश्च नानुमानं।

3. What is meant by अनुमानं here?

प्रश्नेश्च

4. Give a short sketch of the Argument and Discussion under this Sutra.

5. Translate the following into English.

पयोऽम्बुवच्चेत् तत्रापि।

स्यादेतत्, यथा चीरमचेतनं स्वभावेनैव वत्सविवृद्धये प्रवर्त्तते, यथा च जलमचेतनं स्वभावेनैव लोकोपकाराय स्यन्दते, एवं प्रधानमप्यचेतनं स्वभावेनैव पुरुषार्थसिद्धये प्रवर्त्तिष्यत इति। नैतत् साधूच्यते। यतस्तत्रापि पयोऽम्बुनोश्चेतनाधिष्ठितयोरेव प्रवृत्तिरित्यनुमिमीमहे, उभयथादृष्टप्रसिद्धे रथादावचेतने केवले प्रवृत्त्यदर्शनात्। श्रुतस्च 'योऽप्सु तिष्ठन्नद्भ्योऽन्तरो योऽपोऽन्तरो यमयति एतस्य वा अक्षरस्य प्रशासने गार्गि प्राच्योऽन्या नद्या स्यन्दन्ते' इत्येवंजातीयकं समस्तस्य लोकपरिस्पन्दितस्येश्वराधिष्ठितत्वं श्रावयति, तस्मात् साध्यपक्षनिक्षिप्तत्वात् पयोऽम्बुवदित्यनुपन्यासः, चेतनाधिष्ठेनेच्छया पयसः प्रवर्तकत्वोपपत्तेः, वत्सचोषणेन च पयस आक्षिप्यमाणत्वात्। न चाम्बुनोऽप्यत्यन्तमनपेक्षा निम्नभूम्याद्यपेक्षत्वात् स्यन्दनस्य। चेतनापेक्षत्वं तु सर्वत्रोपदर्शितं। 'उपसंहारदर्शनान्नेति चेन्न क्षीरवद्धि' इत्यत्र तु वैषम्यनिमित्तनिरपेक्षमपि स्वाश्रयं कार्यं भवतीत्येतल्लोकदृष्ट्या निदर्शितं, श्रुतदृष्ट्या पुनः सर्वत्रेश्वरापेक्षत्वमापद्यमानं न पराणुद्यते॥

6. What, according to Sankarácharya, was the source whence the six categories of the Vaiseshika were derived?

7. Who were the Bhágavatas; what was their peculiar theory of Pantheism?

8. Give a description of the way in which Sankarácharya assails their theory.

9. How does Sankarácharya refute the Buddhistic theory of the external universe being only notional or ideal, and not really existent?

10. Give the definition of संयोग according to the *Bháshaparichchheda*. How would you translate that word into English?

11. Give the Division and Sub-divisions of संयोग according to the same book.

12. How is अभाव defined? How many kinds of it are mentioned? Make a full statement.

13. Say in the words of the Bháshaparichchheda how अभाव is provable?

14. What is व्याप्ति? How is it defined?

15. Define अनुमितिः।

16. How many kinds of fallacies or false reasons are noticed in the Bhashaparichchheda? Describe them all: illustrating each with an example.

17. What is the definition of Cause (कारणं).

18. How many causes are mentioned? State them all.

19. What is meant by अन्यथा सिद्ध? How many sorts are given?

20. What is अलौकिकःसन्निकर्षः? How many kinds are given?

21. Explain what is meant by योगज and the difference between क्षयुः and युञ्जानः?

22. Explain the import of the following lines—

जन्यानां जनकः कालो जगतामाश्रयो मतः।
ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पाख्यं तदतीन्द्रियमिष्यते॥

23. What is the meaning of अनुभूमिःप्रता and प्रमाणं?

24. How many sorts of प्रमाणं do the Nyaya, Sankhya, and Vaisesika respectively reckon?

25. What is the difference between अनुमान and उपमान?

26. Explain fully the sense of शब्द as a प्रमाण.

ESSAY.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

Write a critical Essay in English on the gradual development of the Sanskrit language, Literature, and Philosophy, from the Vedic period to the age of the Mahakavyas and Dramas—supporting what you may say by citations and examples from original sources, not by servile dependence on second-hand theories and conjectures—noticing questions and problems presented by the Rig Veda itself—at the very threshold of which "older Rishis" are mentioned whom Sayana identifies with "Bhrigu Angiras and others"—not omitting the influence of Buddhism on the subject involved in the Essay, and such other influences as were exercised in India itself.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Define *Capital*. What are its functions, and its three constituent elements? Is it more advantageous for a Government to raise money for an emergency by a Loan or by Taxation?

2. How is the productiveness of industry related to the rates of profits and of wages? Discuss the prospects of the labouring classes under existing economic conditions.

3. Prove that rent does not enter into the cost of the production of agricultural produce. How is rent affected by the sudden and general introduction of agricultural improvements?

4. Define *Demand* and *Supply*, and show clearly the relations that they bear to each other. What is meant by the "gravitation of market towards natural price?"

5. Explain clearly why a rupee is equivalent to only 1*s*. 8½*d* of English money. Is the fact of bills in India being at a premium favorable or unfavorable to the importers of commodities?

6. State the arguments for and against Protection. What fallacy underlies many of the arguments in common use? Would you advocate the abolition of the Indian Cotton duties? Give your reasons.

HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

England during the sixteenth century.

1. Sketch briefly the early character of Henry VIII. Give a short account of the marriage of Henry and Anne Boleyn.

2. Examine the character of Wolsey and his administration. Describe the state of parties in England at the time of the fall of Wolsey.

3. What influences were at work early in the sixteenth century preparing the way for the Reformation? Describe the character and progress of the Reformation during the reign of Edward VI.

4. Give a brief history of the Protectorate of Somerset. What were the causes that led to his fall?

5. Compare the characters and positions of Cranmer, Gardiner, Pole, and Hooper.

6. What were the respective claims of Elizabeth and of Mary Stuart to the English succession? Give a short character of Mary Stuart illustrating it from her life.

7. Describe the social and political condition of Ireland during the reign of Elizabeth.

8. Sketch briefly the rise and progress of Puritanism and the efforts made to resist it. Explain the change of the laws for the support of the poor effected in the reign of Elizabeth.

9. Name the most eminent writers in the English language who flourished during the sixteenth century. In what branches of literature were they respectively distinguished?

HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands during the sixteenth century.

1. To what events, chiefly, did the Italian Republics, in the Middle Ages, owe their origin? Describe the political divisions of Italy at the commencement of the sixteenth century.

2. Give a sketch of the constitution of Florence, and of the early history of Venice. Mention the causes of the great wealth and influence acquired by the latter state, and of its subsequent decline. What part did it bear in the defending of Italy against the Turks?

3. Give a short life of Leo X before his elevation to the Papacy. Mention the names of the learned men of Italy who contributed most to the restoration of Greek and Latin literature; with a brief notice of their labours.

4. Give a short character of the Emperor Charles V; supporting your views by references to his public acts. What was the extent of the Empire of Charles V; and how came it to be centred in his person?

5. Write a short history of Malta during the sixteenth century; and give some account of the Knights of St. John.

6. Describe the character and magnitude of the struggle between Spain and the Netherlands; and indicate clearly the relations of the struggle in the Netherlands to the general cause of Protestantism in Europe.

7. Give an account of the disturbances, excesses, and persecutions of the Anabaptists in the Netherlands.

8. Write short accounts, giving dates, of the following events:—
The secret treaty between the Kings of France and Spain for the partition of Naples: The treaty of Passau: The pacification of Ghent: The Union of Utrecht.

9. Discuss briefly the effects of the Reformation upon (1) Literary Studies: (2) The Fine Arts: (3) The political and moral state of Europe.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

France and Germany during the sixteenth century.

1. Describe the internal political condition of France at the accession of Francis I. Sketch briefly his policy and character.
2. Enumerate, in chronological order, the leading events in French history during the reign of Charles IX.
3. Describe the scheme of Henry IV, for the humiliation of Austria, and the reconstruction of the political system of Europe.
4. What great change took place in the history of Germany at the accession of Charles V? Describe the state of Germany, political, social and religious during the reign of Charles V.
5. Name, with dates, the emperors who successively reigned in Germany during the sixteenth century; and give the principal events in the reign of Maximilian II.
6. Sketch briefly the object and effects of the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis.
7. Give a short history of the Religious War in Germany arising out of the League of Smalkald.
8. What were the chief provisions of (1) The League of Cambray; (2) The Religious Peace of Nuremberg; (3) the Peace of St. Germain; (4) The Peace of Vervins? How were the conditions observed in each case?
9. Give brief historical notices of (1) The Edict of Worms; (2) The Confession of Augsburg; (3) The rise of the Huguenots; (4) The Edict of Nantes; and discuss any points of interest connected with them.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

Hallam—Guizot—Taylor.

1. What restrictions were there upon the liberty of the subject under Elizabeth's Government? What influence had the Crown in Parliament? Show, by instances, that this influence was not so great as has been often supposed.
2. Write historical notices of the following:—
Ship-money; Martial Law; Convocation; The Petition of Right; The Star Chamber; Benevolences.
3. Sketch the political career of Strafford. Show, by examples in point, that he placed himself in entire opposition to the principles of a limited monarchy.
4. What are the three constituent elements of the Feudal System? Discuss the two aspects under which it should be regarded. What are the good and the bad principles of the feudal society?
5. Trace the history of the monks from the 6th to the 8th century. What was their influence upon European civilization?

6. Discuss the different attempts at the fusion of the elements of ancient European society. Account for their failure.

7 What is a palimpsest? Describe the old methods and style of writing and the materials of ancient books.

8. What points should we consider in estimating the credibility of ancient historical works. Apply the method to the History of Thucydides.

ESSAY.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

The rise and progress of maritime adventure and discovery during the Sixteenth Century.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Shew that the curve represented by

$$\phi\,(x\,y) = (f\,x + g\,y)^2 + 2\,b'x + 2\,c'y + c = 0$$

is a parabola, and that the equation of its axis is

$$f\frac{d\,\phi}{dx} + g\,\frac{d\,\phi}{dy} = 0$$

if the axis of co-ordinates are rectangular, and

$$\left(f\frac{d\,\phi}{dy} + g\,\frac{d\,\phi}{dx}\right)\cos\omega = f\,\frac{d\,\phi}{dx} + g\,\frac{d\,\phi}{dy}$$

if inclined at an angle ω.

2. Shew that $\frac{l}{\alpha} + \frac{m}{\beta} + \frac{n}{\gamma} = 0$ represents a conic described about the triangle of reference ABC, and find the equations to the tangent and normal at A.

If the side AB be one of the axes of the curve, shew that the circumscribed conic is then represented by $\frac{\cos B}{\alpha} + \frac{\cos A}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} = 0$.

3. Prove that the reciprocal of a circle with respect to a point is a conic, and determine the nature and magnitude of the reciprocal curve.

4. Shew that the projection of the distance between the points (α, β, γ) and $(\alpha^1, \beta^1, \gamma^1,)$ on the line whose direction-cosines are l, m, n is

$$l(\alpha - \alpha^1) + m(\beta - \beta^1) + n(\gamma - \gamma^1).$$

Hence find the equation to the shortest distance between two straight lines.

5. Find the generating lines of the hyperboloid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$.

Prove that no three generating lines can be mutually at right angles, unless $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{1}{c^2}$, and if this condition be satisfied, an infinite number of such systems exist.

6. Explain what is meant by the Indicatrix of a surface.

Shew that the projection on the plane $(x\ y)$ of the indicatrix at any point of the surface $z = \cos x\ (e^y + e^{-y})$ is a rectangular hyperbola.

7. Define a differential co-efficient. Investigate the differential co-efficient of e^x, $\cos x$. Find the nth differential co-efficient of $e^{ax} \cos bx$.

Prove that $\frac{d^n \log (a^2 + x^2)}{dx^n} = (-1)^{n-1} \lfloor n-1 \frac{\cos n\theta}{r^n}$, where r and θ are such that $x = r \cos \theta$, $a = r \sin \theta$.

8. Obtain a rule to determine the maxima and minima values of a function of one independent variable.

At a point of a plane curve where the radius of curvature is a maximum or a minimum, shew that the circle of curvature has contact of the third order with the curve.

9. Define an asymptote to a plane curve. If a curve be represented by the rational algebraical equation

$$x^n \phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^{n-1} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^{n-2} \chi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \&c. = 0;$$

and $y = \mu x + \beta$, be an asymptote, shew that μ is a root of $\phi(\mu) = 0$, and explain how β is determined in the case where $\phi(\mu) = 0$ has two equal roots.

$$Ex. \quad x\,y\,(x-y)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2) = 0.$$

10. Integrate the expressions :—(1) $x^2 (\log x)^2$. (2) $\frac{x^3}{x^2 + x - b}$,

and evolute (1) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec\theta\, d\theta$. (2) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2u-1}\theta\, d\theta$.

11 Shew how to find the area included by a curve and its evolute.
Prove that the area included between the curve $r = a\ (1 + \cos\theta)$ and its evolute is $\frac{4}{3}\pi a^2$.

12 Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the curve $(y^2 + x^2)^2 = a^2\ (a^2 - y^2)$ round the axis of x

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PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR J ELIOT, M. A.

1 Prove that the arithmetic mean of any number of positive quantities is never less than the geometric mean
If p be a proper fraction, and a and b be positive quantities, shew that $(a + b)^p\ a^{1-p}$ is less than $a + pb$.

2 When is a series convergent or divergent? Prove that an infinite series is convergent if after a fixed term the ratio of each term to the preceding is less than same quantity which is itself less than unity
Investigate whether the following series are convergent or divergent

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2^2}{3^3} + \frac{3^3}{4^4} + \&c \text{ ad inf}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4}} + \&c \text{ ad inf}$$

3 Prove that the product of any n consecutive integrate numbers is always divisible by $\lfloor n$

4 Prove that $\theta = \tan\theta - \frac{1}{3}\tan^3\theta + \frac{1}{5}\tan^5\theta - \&c$
Employ it to determine the value of π correct to three places of decimals

5 Prove that

a $\cos\theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta + \&c. + \cos(2n - 1)\theta$

$$= \frac{\sin n\theta}{\sin\theta}\cos n\theta.$$

b $$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}\sec\theta} + \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sec\theta)(1 + \frac{1}{3}\sec\theta)} + \&c. = \left(\cot\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2 - 1$$

6 Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n\cos\theta + 1$ into factors

7 Find by Horner's method, the real root of $x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$, correct to three places of decimals

8 Resolve the expression $x^3 + px + r$ into three algebraic factors

If one of the roots of the equation $x^3 + px + r = 0$ be $\kappa\epsilon^{\theta\sqrt{-1}}$ prove that $p = -\kappa^2\ (1 + 2\cos 2\theta)$ and $r = 2\kappa^3\cos\theta$

9. Prove that the roots of the equation

$(x-a)(x-b)(x-c) - a'^2(x-a) - b'^2(x-b) - c'^2(x-c) - 2a'b'c' = (1)$ are all real.

10. Investigate the equation to the tangent at the point h, k of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$. Deduce the equation to the chord of contact of tangents drawn from the point h, k to the ellipse.

Prove that the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from a point on its chord of contact with respect to an ellipse is a rectangular hyperbola if the point lies in a straight line through the centre of the ellipse.

11 If O be any point in the directrix of a parabola, and OA ($=a$), OB ($=b$) be tangents at A and B, shew that the equation to the parabola referred to OA and OB as axes is $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 1$.

Prove that the length of the latus rectum of this parabola is $\frac{4a^2b^2}{(a^2+b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.

12. Prove that all chords of a conic which subtend a right angle at a given point of the curve, intersect in the normal at that point.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. J. ELIOT, M. A.

1. Obtain expressions for the accelerations along and perpendicular to the radius vector in the case of a particle moving in a plane.

A particle moves in a smooth straight tube which revolves uniformly round a vertical axis to which it is perpendicular. Determine the motion.

2. A particle is projected from a given point in a given direction, and with a given velocity. It moves under the action of a central force varying inversely as the square of the distance. Determine the orbit.

A particle describes a conic section about a focus.

Prove that the total velocity generated in moving from one point to another is in the direction of the line joining the focus to the intersection of the tangents at the given points.

3. A particle acted on by a constant force parallel to a fixed line is projected from a given point in a given direction with a given velocity. It moves in a medium whose resistance varies directly as the square of the velocity

Prove that the equation to the path is

$$\frac{dp}{dx} + \frac{f}{u^2} e^{2k\theta} = 0 \left(p = -\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$

4. Two smooth spheres moving in given directions and with given velocities impinge. Determine the impact and subsequent

motion. Prove that the kinetic energy of the two balls is always diminished by impact, except when $e = 1$.

Two buckets, each of mass M, are joined by a string, which passes over a smooth pulley, and are at rest. A ball of mass m is dropped from a height h into one of the buckets. Determine the subsequent motion, supposing e the co-efficient of restitution.

5. Obtain the equation of continuity in the form

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \frac{d(\rho u)}{dx} + \frac{d(\rho v)}{dy} + \frac{d(\rho \omega)}{dx} = 0$$

If the particle move in space symmetrically with respect to a fixed centre, the $= ^n$ of continuity becomes

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + v\frac{d\rho}{dr} + \frac{\rho}{r^2}\frac{d}{dr}(r^2 v) = 0.$$

6. Shew that the pressure at any point of a fluid in motion is the same in every direction.

Explain and prove the $= ^n \frac{dv}{dt} = v\frac{dv}{ds} S - \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{dp}{ds}$

for finding the velocity of a fluid in motion.

Air is in motion in a uniform tube of small section. Prove if ρ be the density, and v the velocity at distance x from a fixed point

$$\frac{d^2\rho}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2}{dx^2}\left\{(v^2 + \kappa)\rho\right\}.$$

7. In a spherical triangle shew that 1st, the sum of any two sides is $>$ the third side, 2nd, the sum of three sides is $< 2\pi$, and, 3rd, the sum of the three angles is $> \pi$ and less than 3π.

8. In any spherical triangle prove that

$$\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{c}{2} = \cos\frac{a-b}{2}\cos\frac{c}{2}; \text{ and}$$

$$\sin\frac{A-B}{2}\sin\frac{c}{2} = \sin\frac{a-b}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}.$$

9. The angle C, and the side e of a spherical triangle remain constant. If a small change be made in the side a, find the consequent changes in A and B, and in the area of the triangle.

10. Find the aberration in declination in terms of its right ascension and declination

11. Having given the observed times of transit of a star across the prime vertical, determine its N P. D

12. Explain the causes of the "equation of time" and define the term fully.

13. Describe briefly the transit instrument.

STATICS, HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. Any number of forces act upon a body; determine the condition that they may be reducible to a single resultant, and find the equation to its line of action.

O A, O B bounding radii of a quadrant of a circle, are taken as axes of x and y, and B T = O A is a tangent at B; shew that the equation to the line of action of the resultant of forces represented by B T, B A and A O is $x + y = 2a$, where a is the radius.

2. Determine the limiting position of equilibrium of a particle constrained to remain on a rough curve.

A tube in the form of a parabola is placed in a vertical plane with its axis horizontal, shew that a heavy particle within it just rests at a point whose ordinate is $\frac{2a}{\mu}$, $4a$ being the latus-rectum and μ the co-efficient of friction.

3. Prove that the radius of curvature of a catenary is equal to the portion of the normal cut off by the directrix.

A heavy string A B C D hangs over two pegs B, C, in the same horizontal line, the portions AB, BC, CD, are equal, compare the length of the string with the distance BC, and its weight with its pressure on either peg.

4. Force varies inversely as the square of the distance. Find the magnitude and direction of the attraction of a centre of force on a uniform rod—the direction of which does not pass through the centre of force.

A B C is a uniform triangular lamina, find the attraction of a central force at C upon the part of the lamina cut off by a line A'B' parallel to AB.

5. A heavy body rests upon a fixed body, determine the nature of the equilibrium, the surfaces being rough.

An isosceles triangle is in stable equilibrium with its base resting on a rough vertical circle; shew that its height is less than three times the radius of the circle

6. Investigate the equation $dp = \rho\,(X dx + Y dy + Z dz)$ for determining the pressure at any point of a fluid at rest subject to given forces.

A right circular cylinder, radius a, axis vertical, is partly filled with water. A piston, weight W, is fitted into the cylinder and rests on the water. Shew that the angular velocity of the water with which it must revolve about the axis of the cylinder in order that the piston may be just on the point of rising is $\frac{2}{a^2}\sqrt{\frac{W}{\pi}}$

7. Obtain formulæ for the determination of the centre of pressure.

A parabolic area, cut off by a double ordinate at a distance h from the vertex, is immersed vertically in a fluid, the density of which varies as the $(\text{depth})^n$; if the tangent at the vertex lies in the surface of the fluid, find the depth of the centre of pressure.

8. A solid, floating in a homogeneous fluid, is made to turn through a very small angle in a given vertical plane; determine whether the fluid pressure will tend to restore it to its original position or not.

9. A small oblique pencil of diverging rays is reflected at a concave spherical mirror, find the distances of the foci from the point of incidence of the axis, and the limits of the distance of the origin from the point of incidence, in order that the reflected pencil may converge to, or diverge from, both the focal lines.

10 Define focal length of a lens, and shew that it is positive or negative according as the lens is thinnest or thickest at the middle.

A glass lens ($\mu = \frac{3}{2}$) of given focal length is placed under water ($\mu = \frac{4}{3}$); find the geometrical focus of a pencil of parallel rays incident directly on the lens.

11. In combinations of lenses point out how achromatism is secured, (1) when the pencils are incident centrically, (2) when incident eccentrically.

Shew that two lenses whose focal lengths are f_1, f_2, and whose axes are coincident, are achromatic for a small pencil of rays parallel to the axis, if $f_1 + f_2 + 2a = 0$, a being the distance between the lenses.

12. Trace the course of a pencil by means of a distant point which is seen when viewed through an astronomical telescope furnished with Ramsden's eye-piece. If the telescope be adjusted so that the rays emerge from the eye piece in a state of parallelism shew that to such an eye, which sees distinctly at a distance x, the eye-piece must be pushed through a space $\frac{9f^2}{4(f+4x)}$, where f is the focal length of each lens composing the eye-piece.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Prove that

$$2^{n(n+1)} \text{ is } > (n+1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{n}{1}\right)^n \left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \cdots \left(\frac{2}{n-1}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n}.$$

2. If

$$\frac{x(y+z-x)}{\log x} = \frac{y(z+x-y)}{\log y} = \frac{z(x+y-z)}{\log z}$$

prove that $y^x x^y = z^x x^z = x^y y^x$.

3. Chords of a circle subtend a right angle at a fixed point. Find the locus of the feet of perpendiculars drawn from the fixed point to these chords.

4. If h, k be the co-ordinates of the centre of a circle which cuts a parabola in four points, the product of the focal distances of the points of intersection is

$$(h^2 + k^2 - a^2 - l^2) + 4\,l^2k^2$$

where the axis of the parabola is the axis of x, the directrix the axis of y, l the demi-latus rectum, and a the radius of the circle.

5. If $\delta\ \delta'\ \delta''$ be the distances of three tangents of a conic from the centre, $\rho\ \rho'\ \rho''$ the distances of the points of contact from the centre, prove that

$$\delta^2\rho^2(\delta'^2 - \delta''^2) + \delta'^2\rho'^2(\delta''^2 - \delta^2) + \delta''^2\rho''^2(\delta^2 - \delta'^2) = 0.$$

6. A point describes a parabola, latus rectum $4a$, with an acceleration tending to a point in the axis distant e from the vertex. Prove that the time of moving from the vertex to a point distant y from the axis is proportional to $\frac{y^3}{12\,ae} + y$.

7. A vessel containing fluid moves vertically upwards with a given acceleration. Find the pressure at any point, and the rate of efflux through a small orifice in the base of the vessel.

8. A cylindrical bucket with water in it balances a mass all over a pulley. A piece of cork of mass m and specific gravity σ, is then tied to the bottom of the bucket s, so as to be totally immersed. Prove that the tension of the string will be

$$\frac{2\,M\,m\,g}{2\,M + m}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma} - 1\right)$$

and that the pressure on the curved surface will be greater or less than before according as the volume of the cork has to the volume of the water a ratio greater or less than $\sqrt{1 + \frac{m}{2\,M}} - 1 : 1$.

9. Prove that in the steady motion in one plane of a uniform incompressible fluid under the action of natural forces

$$v\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2}{dy^2}\right)u - u\left(\frac{d^2}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2}{dx^2}\right)v = 0$$

where u, v are the velocities at the point x, y parallel to the axis.

10. The area of the earth's surface regarded as spherical included between latitudes l and l', and longitudes λ and λ' is

$$\frac{\lambda - \lambda'}{4\pi}(\cos l \sim \cos l') + \text{whole surface.}$$

11. A person walks along a line of latitude in such a manner that the length of the way is always constant. Find the relation connecting his latitude and the longitude of the sun.

12. If the change due to precession in the declination of a given star in a time of given length be a maximum, prove that the star's right ascension at the end of the time is unchanged in magnitude but reversed in direction.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Conics are inscribed in the triangle ABC. They all touch the side BC at the point where the line $\lambda\beta - \gamma = 0$ meets it; prove that the locus of their centres is the straight line

$$a(b - \lambda c)\alpha - b(b + \lambda c)\beta + c(b + \lambda c)\gamma = 0.$$

2. Prove the following theorem by reciprocation or otherwise; PQ, PR are two tangents to a given conic, the chord of contact QR produced meets the directrix in T. Join PT; if PT passes through a fixed point A, QT touches another conic having a common focus with the given conic and touching the directrix and the tangents to the given conic from the fixed point A.

3. The envelope of spheres, described upon the chords of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$, $z = 0$, which pass through the origin, as diameters, has for its equation $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - ax)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2)$.

4. Prove that the shortest normal chord of a given parabola is inclined to the axis at an angle $\tan^{-1}\sqrt{2}$.

5. If a be the semi-axis of the rectangular hyperbola of closest contact at any point of a curve, prove that

$$9\left\{\left(\frac{a}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + 1\right\}^3 = \left(\frac{d\rho}{ds}\right)^2\left\{1 - \left(\frac{a}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right\}\left(\frac{a}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}}.$$

6. Integrate $\cos^{\frac{3}{2}} 2\theta \cos\theta$.

7. An elastic string fastened at two points and repelled by a fixed centre of force is in equilibrium in the form of an equiangular spiral, the centre of force being in the pole. Shew that the ratio of the extension to the stretched length is

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\lambda}}{\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}} \log \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{T_1}}{\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{T_2}}$$

where T_1, T_2 are the tensions at the ends, and λ the modulus of elasticity of the string.

8. A portion of a hyperboloid, formed by the revolution of the curve $y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2}(x^2 + 2ax)$ about the axis of x, is cut off by a plane at right angles to its axis and at a distance a from the origin. Prove that if it floats with its vertex downwards in a fluid and its axis just half immersed vertically, the densities of the solid and fluid are as 7 : 32.

Prove also that the equilibrium is neutral if $a : b :: 10 : \sqrt{26}$.

9. All the generating lines of the cone $x^2 + y^2 = c\,z\,(x + y)$ are reflected at the planes $x = a$, $y = b$ respectively; shew that the shortest distance between any generating line and its image after two reflections is on the surface $(x - y - a + b)\,c\,z - b\,x + a\,y = 0$.

What surface is represented by this equation?

10. The centre of a sphere of radius c, and of intrinsic brightness I, is placed at the pole of the curve $r = a \sec \frac{\theta}{3}$; shew that the illumination of a very narrow band bent into the form of the loop of the curve is $3\sqrt{3}\ \mathrm{I}\,\pi\ \frac{c^2}{a}$.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—MR. R. PARRY.

1. Examine critically J. S. Mill's exposition of the various theories of the Relativity of Knowledge, and explain fully the sense in which he himself understands and accepts the doctrine.

2. Give a brief but clear exposition of the question at issue between Hamilton and the philosophers of the Absolute. On the supposition of the non-significance of Hamilton's doctrine of Relativity, in what, according to Mill, lay the real difference between him and them?

3. Mill charges Hamilton with totally misrepresenting Brown's theory of Perception, and declares it to be substantially the same as Hamilton's own theory; Hamilton on the other hand declares that he prefers Absolute Idealism to Cosmothetic Idealism:—Explain fully and discuss this question.

4. How does Mill deal with Hamilton's solution of the problem of Causation? Examine Mansel's theory, and Hume's.

5. According to Hamilton Free Will and Necessity are both equally inconceivable, and yet the reality of the former is to be believed:—Examine this doctrine fully, and state the arguments that have been urged against it. Mill criticizes Hamilton's use of the word *inconceivable*. Examine his criticism.

6. Describe the modes of exposition by which Kant proves Space and Time to be *à priori* forms of Sense. Shew that they are not to be regarded as *notions*.

7. Compare Kant's criticism of the cognitive faculty with Hume's treatment of Locke's theory of Cognition. How does he avoid Hume's negative results?

How does Kant deduce his categories? Briefly state how the deduction has been criticized. How is the subsumption of sensible objects under the categories effected so as to produce experience?

8. Mill avers that Hamilton gives more than one definition of Consciousness, and that his definitions are incompatible with his doctrines, and with each other:—Briefly examine Mill's arguments.

"Kant maintained that there is an illusion inherent in our constitution, but he drew a marked distinction between an illusion and a delusion."—Explain this, and shew the use Mill makes of it in commenting upon Hamilton's doctrine of the veracity of Consciousness.

9. Expound and criticize the "psychological" theory of our belief in Matter and Mind. Mill confesses to a difficulty in the application of the theory to the latter—what is it?

How does this theory account for the usual distinction between primary and secondary qualities, sensations proper, and feelings?

10. Give a brief abstract of the various explanations that have been offered of the origin of our ideas of Extension and Figure. Notice the peculiarity of Hamilton's opinion.

11. How does Mill comment upon Hamilton's reduction of Association to a single law, and his explanation of that law? Explain the doctrine of Inseparable Association, and give examples of its application. How does Mill meet the objection to it arising from the feeling of Necessity?

12. Kant speaks of *Paralogisms* and *Antinomies* of Reason. Distinguish, and give examples.

Also distinguish clearly, the Kantian use of the words '*transcendent*,' and '*transcendental*.'

LOGIC.

Examiner—Rev. Jas. Robertson, M. A.

1. Give the more important views as to the definition and province of Logic; defend the view you adopt; and criticize from that as a stand-point the views you reject. Is Logic an art of discovery?

2. Indicate clearly the scope of the question concerning universals; state the various doctrines on the subject; and, adopting one, show how you would meet the others.

3. State fully and illustrate the distinction between verbal and real predication; and explain its importance. "Had conscience strength, as it has right; had it power as it has manifest authority; it would govern the world:" is this proposition verbal or real? Give reasons.

Discuss briefly the import of propositions.

4. State fully and examine the doctrine of the quantification of the predicate. It is held that Mill's theory of predication and Hamilton's are secondary applications of the primary meaning of predication: discuss this.

5. What forms have been proposed for the axiom of the syllogism? Defend *one* of them. Show how the canons of the syllogism may be deduced from the *dictum de omni et nullo*.

6. What is the demonstrative evidence? Explain its peculiar force. State and criticise Mill's view of the axioms of mathematics.

7. Is a philosophic criterion of truth possible? Discuss the difference of opinion on this point between Mill and Spencer.

8. How may the inductive methods be frustrated? How is the difficulty overcome? Give rules for the elimination of chance, and the calculation of probability.

9. Show how the inductive methods have been applied in the investigation of the cause of dew.

10. State and illustrate the various modes of explaining laws of nature. What are the limits of explanation? Is the law of causation explained by the law of conservation?

11. Explain and examine the various methods of definition. What are the requisites of a philosophical language?

12. Enumerate and explain the categories of Aristotle. Give the substance of Hamilton's criticism. State and criticise the substitutes proposed by Mill and Bain.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Rev. Jas. Robertson, M. A.

1. What are the main questions to be considered in a theory of ethics? Describe the ethical systems of Hobbes and Whewell?

2. Define and classify emotions. Explain the Natural History methods of delineating the emotions; and apply it to the emotion of power.

3. State the leading views of the ethical standard; and defend the view you adopt. "As each man's reasons may err, and thus lead him to false opinions, so each man's conscience may err, and lead him to a false moral standard:" how do you explain this?

4. State concisely the points at issue with regard to the moral faculty, and indicate the leading positions. Examine the grounds on which it is held to be derivative. If conscience be represented as a power of reflection, can its supremacy be maintained?

5. "The moral rules found to prevail in most, if not in all, communities, are grounded partly on utility, partly on sentiment:" how does this differ from the view held by Mill? Give his view of the ultimate sanction of the principle of utility, and examine his views on justice.

6. State and examine the arguments against Utilitarianism from

(*a*) the connexion between moral, good, and happiness,
(*b*) the existence of disinterested motives.

7. Expound the primitive elements of volition.

8. On what grounds has the uniformity of sequence between motive and action been denied? How do those who hold this uniformity explain choice, moral agency, and responsibility? Is a utilitarian necessarily an opponent of free-will?

9. Examine the following:—

(*a.*) The freedom of the will is an "immediate affirmation of consciousness in the moment of deliberate volition."

(*b.*) Psychical changes either conform to law, or they do not. If they do not, no science of Psychology is possible. If they do, there cannot be any such thing as free will.

Examine Mill's criticism of Hamilton's views on the freedom of the will.

10. Describe Mackintosh's ethical system. Reproduce his criticism of the systems of Butler and Bentham; and explain the grounds on which he objects to schemes that found moral distinctions in reason.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. R. PARRY.

1. Explain the nature of the Design Argument and discuss the grounds of its rejection.

It has been argued that every indication of design is so much evidence against omnipotence:—Examine this objection.

Is the phrase "argument from design" strictly correct?

2. What are the different significations of the expression "final cause?" In which of them can it be properly used as the basis of the theistic argument? Is the sense in which it is at present commonly understood, correct? Bacon and Descartes condemn the search after final causes:—Discuss this question.

3. Examine the various attempts to account for the existence of order and adaptation in the universe without reference to a designing Intelligence. Shew that Evolution is not incompatible with Design.

4. Describe the theistic argument based upon the testimony of Conscience; and shew that any objection to it arising from Associationist and Evolutionist theories is irrelevant.

5. What is the nature of the *à priori* proof; on what ground has it been held to be invalid? Shew that the objection to it arises out of a mistaken notion of the nature of the proof itself.

6. Expound the Platonic proof; shew that it is the necessary outcome of the Platonic philosophy. What modern philosophers have followed out the same line of thought?

Cousin is said to have pushed the argument too far:—Explain.

7. Briefly point out the amount of truth and error in Anthropomorphic Theism. Do we really avoid Anthropomorphism by substituting the Unknowable?

State very briefly how Atheism, Pantheism, Theism answer the question—'What existence is Absolute?'

8. Criticize the views of Schelling, Hegel, Hume, Schleiermacher in regard to the mental factor that constitutes the religious consciousness; and shew generally that it cannot consist of any one mental factor to the exclusion of the rest.

9. State and criticize the Cartesian theistic proofs from the Kantian point of view.

Into what does Kant resolve the religious sense, and what is the nature of his theistic proof?

10. With what three fundamental principles does Spinoza start, and how does he work out his Pantheism? It is said to be the culmination of Descartes' system:—Explain.

What opposite sentiments have been expressed in regard to the character and tendency of Spinoza's system?

EVIDENCES OF REVEALED RELIGION.

Examiner—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

1. How does Butler enforce the importance of Christianity as "a revelation of a particular dispensation of Providence"? Explain "the distinction between what is positive and what is moral in religion," and show how it applies to Butler's argument. How does Butler deal with the question of the relative importance of moral and positive duties?

2. How does Butler explain the notion of a miracle? State and discuss Hume's argument against miracles. Butler concludes that "there is no such presumption against miracles as to render them in any wise incredible:" state his argument, and show how far it anticipated Hume's objections

3. Reproduce Butler's proof that "objections against Christianity as distinguished from objections against its evidence are frivolous."

4. "There is not any thing relating to Christianity which has been more objected against than the mediation of Christ:" explain this mediation, state the objections referred to, and show briefly how Butler meets them.

5. Give Butler's answer to the objections that revelation is not universal, and that its evidence is deficient. Summarise the general argument for the truth of Christianity, and explain the peculiar force claimed for it.

6. Explain fully Butler's object in writing the *Analogy*, the principles on which he proceeds, and the value of his conclusion (1) to a Christian, (2) to one who is not a Christian. How does he meet the objections that the evidence adduced is not demonstrative, and that men are not influenced by it?

7. What evidence does Paley adduce for the authenticity of the Scriptures?

8. Enunciate Paley's second proposition; state his proof; and estimate its logical value

9. State the argument that Paley founds on—

(*a*) the morality of the gospel,
(*b*) the originality and identity of Christ's character.

10. How does Paley dispose of objections founded on—

(*a*) the discrepancies between the gospels?
(*b*) the rejection of the Christian history and miracles?

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. R. Parry.

1. State precisely the relation between Philosophy properly so-called, and the empirical sciences. What do you consider to be the scope and aim of a History of Philosophy? Point out the different modes of treating the subject.

2. Distinguish the critical from the dogmatic method of Philosophy, and describe the various kinds of the latter with reference to the following questions:—(*a*) the origin of knowledge; (*b*) the means of acquiring knowledge; (*c*) the number of fundamental principles.

3. State briefly and consecutively how each of the Pre-Socratic Schools attempted to solve the great question which Philosophy at that early period proposed to itself.

A distinction has been drawn between the analytic and the synthetic periods of Greek Philosophical development:—Explain briefly.

4. Who were the leaders of the Socratic Schools? Distinguish among them those who confined their attention exclusively to questions of morals from those who were devoted to metaphysical inquiries; also contrast the Cynic and Cyrenaic Systems, and state which of them was finally merged in the Stoic system?

5. State briefly the fundamental doctrines of the philosophy of Plato. How did he divide Philosophy; what laws did he lay down as the basis of thought; what did he borrow from the Pythagoreans?

6. Compare Aristotle and Plato as to their methods; the former, it is said, was not satisfied with ideas, but sought to reconcile them with nature:—Explain. Distinguish the lineal descendants of both among the leading philosophers of modern times. It has been said every man is a follower either of Plato or Aristotle:—Explain.

7. Describe the character and aim of the Scholastic Philosophy. What was its chief controversial question? Briefly sketch the varying fortunes of the controversy.

The Nominalism of Roscellin, it is said, was a deviation from the doctrine of Aristotle no less than from the Realism of Plato:—Explain.

8. The doctrine of Leibnitz is fundamentally characterized by its difference from that of Spinoza:—Explain this; and also state how Leibnitz meets Locke's objections to the doctrine of Innate Ideas, and under what modified form he defends that doctrine.

9. What is meant by the *German Illumination?* Describe its leading forms, and shew how it stands related to previous systems. It is said to have been the counterpart of the *French Illumination*:—Compare the two.

10. Sketch very briefly the evolution of the Idealistic Philosophy from the time of Kant to its culmination in Hegel's system. It is said to have originated in a conjecture thrown out by Kant, though finally abandoned by him:—Explain.

11. Give the history of the doctrine of Latent modifications in both its aspects, and criticize each from the stand-point of the other.

12. How do you account for the French Positivists claiming Mill as an adherent, though he himself disclaims the connection. State their leading differences. 'Comte has made a mistake in leaving no open questions:'—Explain.

13. Define Spencer's philosophical position, and describe his method.

He holds that the Comtean classification of the sciences is demonstrably untenable: Why?

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL, M. A.

1. To what extent, and in what respects has the growth of physical science entailed a modification of the old views of logical definition?

2. What is meant by the cause of a natural phenomenon? Opinions still differ as to the cause of cyclonic disturbances in the atmosphere, how would you proceed to investigate their origin?

3. Which of the four methods of experimental research affords the most direct proof of the cause of a phenomenon and why?

4. Give a short sketch of Dr. Well's investigations regarding the origin of dew. What were his conclusions, and what methods of enquiry did he adopt at each stage of the inductive process?

5. Illustrate with examples the principal faults to be avoided in a system of classification. Give a natural classification of the more important elementary bodies, and compare it with any other system that has been proposed.

6. What kinds of errors are eliminated by taking the arithmetical mean of a number of observations? In what instances does this mean give the nearest approximation to correctness and how would you calculate its probable error?

7. Give an account of the nebular hypothesis regarding the formation of the earth and planets, and compare the probability of its truth with that of the undulatory theory of light.

8. Trace briefly the history of the evolution theory. Mention some of the inductive processes on which it is founded, and explain why it is not susceptible of demonstrative proof.

HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. J. Willson, M. A.

1. Prove the formulæ for the specific gravity and weight in grains of moist air, sp. gr. $= 1 - \cdot 378\,\frac{f}{p}$. $\quad W = \frac{5\,375\,V}{460 + t}\,[p - \cdot 378 f]$

2. Prove that the height of a mountain in fathoms of six feet is given by the equation $\quad H = 10010 \log \left[\frac{h' - \cdot 378 f}{h - \cdot 378 f}\right]$.

Given that one cubic inch of mercury at 32° Fh. weighs 3438 8 grains, log 204395 = 5·30147, log 492 = 2 69197, and log 10010 = 4·00427.

3 Describe Dumas' method of determining the density of vapours, and establish the formula $d = \frac{V - B}{V'} \times \frac{273 + T'}{273 + T} \times \frac{H - \frac{3}{8} f}{H}$ $+ 2153\,\pi_2 - \pi_1 \frac{273 + T'}{V'\,H}$; B being the volume of the residual bubble of air, V′ and V the volume of globe in cubic centimeters at the temperature T′ and T, and π_1 and π_2 the weight of globe at first and second weighing.

4 Compute in tons lifted through one foot, the work due to the combustion of 200 grains of sulphur, assuming that the combustion of one pound of sulphur would raise the temperature of 2200 lbs. of water from 0° C. to 1° C., and that the mechanical equivalent of the thermal unit is 1,392 foot-pounds.

5. Describe the wet-bulb hygrometer, and prove Dr. Apjohn's formula

$$F = f - \frac{d}{88} \times \frac{h}{30}.$$

6. Prove Dulong and Petit's formula for the velocity of cooling in vacuo:

$$V = m a^{\theta} (a^{t} - 1).$$

7. Describe, giving diagrams, Mellone's apparatus for verifying the laws of radiant heat, and mention the experiments for which the different parts of the apparatus are intended.

8. Define the efficiency of a heat-engine. Find a formula for it according to Carnot's principle. How must this result be modified if we accept the first law of thermo-dynamics?

9. In the case of steady motion of a fluid passing through a small hole, when no heat enters in or leaves the fluid during the motion, and where no external work is done during a change of pressure; prove $K_p\,T = (P - p)(1 - a\,\theta)\,V$.

10. Assuming the equation in the last;

$$\text{show } \theta = t + \frac{1}{\alpha_0} - \frac{K_p T}{\alpha_0 \nu_0 p_0} \times \frac{\cdot 4343}{\log P - \log p}.$$

11. Explain Radiation on the molecular theory, and account for the bright lines in the spectra of incandescent gases, and their absence in those of incandescent liquids and fluids

N. B.—One cubic inch of dry air at 60° Fh. = 30 inches weighs ·310117 grains, and one litre of dry air at 0° C. = 760 mm. weighs 1·293187 grains.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL.

1. Describe briefly the usual process of smelting iron in the blast-furnace, and trace the changes that occur in the composition of the air as it passes from the blast-pipe to the top of the furnace. What are the chief objections to this method of obtaining iron from its ores?

2. How would you ascertain whether a given specimen of glass contains lead or not? Give the methods of testing both in the dry and in the wet way.

3. A new metal has been discovered, the sulphate of which forms with aluminic sulphate a crystalline salt having the composition—

New oxide	17·93
$Al_2\ O_3$	9 87
$S\ O_3$	30·72
Water	41·48
	100·00

The specific heat of the new metal is found to be ·075, what is the atomic weight? (Al = 27·4.)

4. State the atomic theory, and show how the observed laws of chemical combination may be deduced from it. Two elements, A and B, form five compounds containing respectively—77·47 parts A to 22·53 parts B, 72·05 parts A to 27·95 parts B, 69·62 parts A to 30·38 parts B, 63·22 parts A to 36·78 parts B, and 53·40 parts A to 46·60 parts B. Show that these numbers conform to the law of multiple proportions.

5. How do you account for the explosive energy of gunpowder, gun-cotton, and nitro-glycerine? Can you advance any reason why the last mentioned substance should be most effective as a blasting agent, and the first be best united for firing projectiles?

6. How many alcohols of the formula $C_4\ H_{10}\ O$ are possible theoretically, and how many of them ought to yield, upon oxidation, the corresponding acids?

7. Write down the formulæ of the ferro- and ferricy-anides of potassium, and show how the one may be converted into the other. Give the reaction of each of these upon Cupric Sulphate in solution.

8. A constant electric current is passed through dilute $H_2\ SO_4$, $Pb\ (C_2\ H_3\ O_2)_2$, and $K\ Ag\ C_2\ N_2$ solutions successively. At the end of five minutes 60 c. c. of electrolytic gas have been collected in the first vessel; how many grams of metal will be deposited in the same time in each of the others? (Cw = 63 : 5, Pb = 207, K = 39, Ag = 108, the barometer stands at 760 mm., the thermometer at 80° Fh).

9. How would you prepare pure Go'd from the alloy of which sovereigns are made? Give the chief chemical characters of the compounds of this metal, and explain how you would detect it in solution.

10. Give a brief description of the dualistic system of chemical notation. Who was its authors why was it for a time preferred to all other systems, and why is it now generally discarded?

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner—Mr. J. Willson, M. A.

1. Describe Colomb's torsion balance and give his proof of the law of inverse squares. Prove that the quantity $A \sin\frac{A}{2} \tan\frac{a}{2}$ is theoretically constant, and state the causes of the fact that it is not actually so.

2. Calculate the strength of the current flowing through each of the wires joined in multiple are, where r_1, r_2, r_3 are their resistances, and R that of the undivided portion of the circuit.

3. In Wheatstone's bridge, where a and b are the branch resistances, and w that of the comparison coil, show by Kirchoff's laws, that x, the unknown resistance to be measured, is given by $x = \frac{b}{a} w$. Show that the same follows directly from Ohin's law.

4. The capacity of a very long and thin cylinder is given by the equation $C = \frac{L}{2 \log_a\left(\frac{L}{a}\right)}$ where L is the length and a the radius of the cylinder.

5. The capacity of a long cylindrical conductor d and length L, enveloped by a concentric cylindrical conductor of diameter D, and separated from it by an insulator of specific induction k, is

$$C = \frac{k\ L}{4{\cdot}6052\ (\log D - \log d)}.$$

6. The transverse resistance of a conductor bounded by a waxal cylindrical surface whose radii are D, d and length L, is given by the equation $R = \cdot 3665 \frac{M (\log D - \log d)}{L}$, M being the specific resistance of the conductor.

7. Define the electro-statical units of quantity, current, electro-motive force, and resistance, and determine their dimensions in terms of the units of length, time, and space.

8. Show that the intensity of the magnetic field produced by a circle at any point on an axis perpendicular to the plane of the circle is $F = \frac{2 \pi c r^2}{(r^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$: r being the radius of the circular conductor, x the distance of point from plane of circle, and c the current.

9. Fully explain the method of determining the effects of local attraction on the compass of a ship.

10. Find the action of a portion of a rectilinear current on a magnetic pole, given that, that of an element ds at distance r is

$$\frac{pi \sin w \, ds}{r^2}$$

Hence show that the action of an indefinite rectilinear current on a pole is $\frac{2 p i}{p}$, p being the perpendicular from pole on the direction of the current.

Or find the action of a vertical current on a magnetic needle movable about its middle point in a horizontal plane.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. LYDEKKER.

1. What are the most important agencies which modify the form of the earth's surface? State which two of these agencies act in direct opposition to one another, and in what manner?

2. Distinguish between stratified and unstratified rocks; and draw an ideal section exhibiting the following features,—(1) dyke, (2) escarpment, (3) faults—(simple and reversed), (4) outcrop, (5) outlier, (6) strike, (7) synclinal, (8) unconpeneability; (in the section mark each feature with the figure used in the question).

3. Give an example of a crystalline, of an argillaceous, of a calcareous, and of a carbonaceous rock, mentioning any facts you may know regarding the chemical composition of such examples.

4. What do you understand by a "delta?" Give an example of one in India, and describe fully its mode of formation.

5. State what you know regarding the Laurentian system, and whether any undoubted points have been obtained from it.

6. Do the sedimentary rocks invariably preserve the same order

of superposition, and is the whole series always represented in any one given area? if not, how do you account for the absence of certain groups?

7. What is the mineralogical composition of granite, and how do you distinguish it from gneiss? State how the occurrence of liquid in the cavities of crystals of the former has been accounted for.

8. Mention the more common varieties of trap, and distinguish between an "acidic" and a "basic" trap.

9. In what manner is the columnar structure of basalt produced?

10. What is the "elevation hypothesis" of craters, and by what theory has this been superseded?

11. How would you proceed to determine the age of a trap-rock in the field?

12. State where trap-rocks occur in large masses in India; mention their age, and give your opinion as to the origin of laterite.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. LYDEKKER.

1. What do you understand by a metamorphic rock? Explain the formation of gneiss, and show how this rock may be said to have two ages.

2. Give an example of a chemically-formed, and of a mechanically-formed rock; and mention any instances of the occurrence of rocks of organic origin that may occur to you.

3. What is gypsum, and with what mineral and rock is it so frequently associated? What false inferences have been so often drawn from this association?

4. If you were shown a formation consisting of strata of limestone, of sandstone, of clay, of conglomerate, and of slate with embedded boulders; could you form any idea as to the physical conditions under which these strata were respectively deposited? if so, state them.

5. What are the physical signs of a country having been subject to glaciation? give examples of such in India, and state to what periods they belong.

6. What is the character of the Cambrian fauna?

7. Classify the Silurian system, and mention what was included under the old term "greywacke."

8. What position in the Biological Kingdoms does a Graptolite occupy? Mention the names of any genera of Graptolites that you may be acquainted with.

9. What is the essential difference between the Palæozoic and the Neozoic corals? what exceptions are there to this distinction?

10. Upon what grounds were the Tertiary rocks classified by Lyell? State the advantages and disadvantages of this classification.

11. Give a short account of the Gondwana rocks of India, of their main divisions, and of some of their most characteristic plants and animals.

12. What are the evidences upon which man is inferred to have existed on the earth before the historic period?

PALÆONTOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. LYDEKKER.

1. Can you give any idea of the probable physical condition of England during the formation of the coal of the Carboniferous period?

2. What are Ganoid Fishes? are there any existing members of the order? if so, name them, and state their distribution.

3. Describe shortly a *Sigillaria*, and state to what plant a *Stigmaria* really belongs.

4. What is the earliest occurrence in time of Pisces, of Batrachia, of Reptilia, of Aves, and of Mammalia; do the fossil representatives of these classes tend to bridge over the gaps between them? if so, mention the more important *links?*

5. State all you know regarding the structure, development, position, and distribution of any one genus of Crinoid, with which you may be well acquainted.

6 Can you mention any orders of Reptiles which were exclusively confined to the Secondary period? if so, give their more important characters.

7. Mention the chief genera of Cephalopods of which the remains occur in the Oolitic and Cretaceous periods; what is Aptychus?

8. What genera of Mammalia are characteristic of the European Miocene? do any of these genera occur in India? if so, in what districts and formations are they found?

9. Distinguish between Pliocene and Pleistocene, and between the latter and Recent.

10. Give instances when fossils, from their mode of occurrence, indicate very gradual and tranquil deposition of the strata in which they are imbedded.

11. What are the different means by which organic remains are preserved in rocks?

12. Refer to their respective classes and orders, and give the distribution in time of the following genera;

Archegosaurus, Astarte, Balanus, Belodon, Chama, Cidaris, Camelopardalis, Dinotherium, Dentalium, Equus, Favosites, Hybodics, Inoceramus, Lephiodon, Mitra, Nucula, Obolus, Oldhamia, Parkeria, Rissoa, Sphenopteris, Sabella, Spirula, Spongilla, Panodium, Typhis, Waldheimia, Xylobius.

SYSTEMATIC BOTANY.

Examiner—GEO. WATT, M. B., C. M.

1. Name and distinguish the Natural Orders belonging to the Cohort Potamales.

2. Would you view the specimens A, B, and C as varieties of one species or as distinct species? Enumerate the characters which you think ought to be considered Generic, and distinguish the one from the other.

3. Give the diagnostic characters of the Natural Orders in which valvular dehiscence of the *anther* occurs, and point out their features of resemblance.

4. Name the specimens D and E, refer them to their Natural Orders, and mention the pages in Roxburgh's Flora of India, (a copy of which will be provided *without* the Index) where they occur.

5. Given a one-celled, many-seeded, syncarpous fruit, with parietal placentation; to what Natural Order or Orders would you refer it, were the dehiscence loculicidal, and to what if septicidal? (*b*) Distinguish the mode of dehiscence met with in Orchidaceæ from that in Cruciferæ. (*c*) Describe the dehiscence of the fruits of Hibiscus, Linum, Utricularia, Rhododendron and Abutilon.

6. The flower buds and leaf buds of Magnoliaceæ are hornlike bodies enclosed by two very caducous membranes Those of the former are called *bracts*, of the latter *stipules*. (*a*) How might you infer by the aid of Teratology, Homology, and Analogy that the former are but the stipules of an abortive bract? (*b*) Enumerate the characters of Ranunculaceæ common to Magnoliaceæ, and point out the importance of duly observing the condition of the stipules of the latter in distinguishing these Natural Orders. (*c*) Name the Natural Orders which resemble Magnoliaceæ in the condition of their stipules.

7. Define the Natural Orders of which specimens may be seen under microscopes 1, 2, and 3, and if possible refer the specimens to their sub-orders.

8. What is meant by *ruminated albumen?* (*b*) Mention four Natural Orders having that character, and distinguish them from each other. (*c*) Describe the nature of the *seed* and the position of the *embryo* in Loranthaceæ and Santalaceæ. (*d*) Mention two Natural Orders which have a Vitellus, and distinguish them from their nearest allies.

9. Give a concise technical description of specimen F, and distinguish the Natural Order to which it belongs from the other Orders of the Cohort.

10. Give the eye-marks of the Natural Orders to which specimens G, H, and I respectively belong. (*b*) Regarding specimens H and I, shew how the forms of their flowers might be viewed as specially adapted to facilitate cross-fertilization. (*c*) Give your reasons for believing that this same cause (*viz.* cross-fertilization), has had much to do with the bringing about of the form, colour, and odour of flowers (*d*) Why are wind-fertilized plants the most widely distributed, and why have flowers which open at night generally a strong and oppressive smell?

11. Make a drawing of the following leaf: simple, petiolate, reticulo-pinnate, cordate, ovate, largely acuminate, entire. (*b*) Represent the fibro-vascular bundles in a vertical section of the palm.

12. Define and distinguish Myrtaceæ, Melastomaceæ, Lythrarieæ, and Onagrarieæ.

PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY.

Examiner—GEO. WATT, M. B., C. M.

1. Show in what respect Botany is related to Zoology and to Geology. With regard to the latter, point out the principal difficulties which have to be contended with in developing the science of Palæontological Botany.

2. Describe the objects seen under the microscopes numbered 1, 2, and 3.

3. Describe the spores and the antherozoids of Mosses, Ferns, Lycopodiums, Equisetums, and Charas.

4. The heat of the animal is said to be due to the combustion which takes place within its body and its power of movement is attributed to the same cause. (*a*) Is there no chemical combustion within the plant, since its body is *cold* and since it has no power of movement or locomotion? (*b*) Give a comparative sketch of the Absorption, Digestion, and Respiration, of the two kingdoms of living beings, in explaining this subject.

5. Describe the formation and the function of the objects seen under the microscopes, A, B, and C.

6. Show in what respect the seed may be viewed as the homologue of the leaf-bud. (*b*) Since the propagation of species might have been effected by simple buds, what advantage is gained by sexual reproduction? (*c*) Explain what is meant by 'alternation of generations.'

7. Give morphological descriptions and mention examples of the various kinds of tendrils. (*b*) Account for tendrils coiling around the objects with which they come in contact, and describe their movement both before and after they have succeeded to do so.

8. Account for the growth and multiplication of cells. (*b*) Describe the various kinds of woody stems. (*c*) What is meant by 'fibro-vascular bundle,' distinguish the various kinds met with.

9. Describe the reproduction of Fungi.

10. Explain and account for the circulation of the sap of plants. (*b*) In what respect does it resemble the blood of animals? (*c*) Account for the descent of the root.

GENERAL BOTANY.

Examiner—GEO. WATT, M. B., C. M.

1. Define Hybrid, Endemic, Naturalized, Exotic, Cosmopolitan, Suffrutescent, Scandent and Running, as applied to plants, and mention an example of each.

2. Describe the form of Phyllotaxis met with in Calotropis Gigantea and mention the angular divergence of the leaves. (*b*.) Upon the hypothesis that opposite and whorled conditions are produced by the suppression of certain internodes, account for the formation of *decussate*. (*c*) Would the direct (or perpendicular) suppression of two internodes and the alternate development of one, produce the 3-verticillate from the alternate distichous condition, and if not,

why? (*d*) Account for the leaves of the whorls of the flower most frequently alternating with each other.

3. Describe the vegetation of Bengal, or of Behar, or any Hill district, with which you are familiar. Point out the Physiognomic effects produced by the various trees, &c (alluded to in your description) and trace (if necessary) the connection which you presume to exist between the nature of the soil and the vegetation of the district.

4. Describe morphologically the stamens in the Genus Euphorbia, in Salvia, in Vanda, and in Lobelia. Regarding the last mentioned plant, explain the importance of the occasional slit corrole in helping to determine the true natural position of the Order to which Lobelia belongs. What other Natural Orders were grouped by Linnæus along with Lobeliaceæ?

5. Why are cultivated plants more liable to disease than wild ones? (*b.*) Classify and describe the various diseases which attack plants. (*c.*) Explain and (if possible) give the botanical names for the following:—Mildew, Ergot, Potato-disease, Dry-rot and Galls.

6. Similar regions (even when far removed from each other), have often the same or representative inhabitants. (*a*) Is this due to migration; if not, describe briefly the agents which have brought about the present distribution of plants. (*b.*) Why may an island in the immediate vicinity of a continent have an independent and peculiar flora of its own, and not that of the adjacent land mass? (*c.*) Mention an example of this kind. (*d*) Account for Ceylon having certain resemblances to Australia as well as to India.

7. What are the sources of the nitrogen of plants? (*b.*) What are the advantages of a certain proportion of clay in the soil? (*c.*) Describe the process you would adopt to analyse a given weight of rice.

8. Give a brief History of the Science of Botany and especially of the natural system of classification.

Honor Examination in Law, 1878.

First Paper.

1. What is meant by the expression Sources of Law? What are the Sources of Law for a Hindoo under British rule? How were they affected by the establishment of British rule?

2. Examine the position, what a Sovereign permits that he also commends. Is it true or false?

3. Define an obligation and a contract. Distinguish between an obligation and a right of property. To which class does a servitude belong?

4. Distinguish between Law and Morality. Illustrate their differences and their points of contract.

Second Paper.

1. What is the principle upon which Hindoo Law of Inheritance is chiefly based, and describe the order of succession, as laid down in the Dya Bhagu, to the properties of a deceased Hindoo dying without male issue down to the daughter's son of the great-grandfather, showing the application of that principle in each case.

2. (*a.*) Describe shortly the law of succession to Stridhun property.

(*b.*) Has a woman who has succeeded by right of inheritance to an immoveable *Stridhun* the ordinary right of alienation of an absolute owner, and what is the law of succession to such property after her death?

3. Distinguish between "obstructed" and "unobstructed" heritage as defined in the Mitakshara, and illustrate the distinction by two or three examples.

4. Is a Dattuka adopted son entitled to succeed as a daughter's son to the wealth of his adoptive mother's father?

Third Paper.

1. Define the different kinds of heirs laid down on Mahomedan Law.

Explain what is meant by "the return" and "the increase" and show how the necessity of rules regarding them arises in the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance.

2. State shortly the Mahomedan Law of "Acknowledgment."

Is it a mode of proving an actually subsisting relationship or what is it?

3. (*a.*) Is the gift of an undivided part of a property valid?

(*b.*) Can a Mahomedan father by gift make an unequal distribution among his children?

(*c.*) Is gift by a father to his infant child without delivery of possession valid *in all cases*?

(*d.*) Is a gift by a sick person without delivery of possession valid?

(*e.*) To what extent does a gift by a sick person operate to transfer the rights of the donor in the subject matter of the gift?

4. Is there any difference in the *Shia* and the *Sunni* laws of inheritance regarding an illegitimate child? If there be, state the difference.

A, an illegitimate child dies, leaving him surviving a widow *B*, a brother *C* by the same mother, who is also illegitimate, and a maternal uncle *D*. How is his property to be divided after his death?

Is there any difference in the laws applicable to this case between the *Shias* and the *Sunnis*?

If there be, what is the difference?

Fourth Paper.

1. *A* has mortgaged his property to *B*. The property is revenue-paying, and *B* apprehends that it is not going to pay his next instalment of revenue. *B* writes to consult you as to the course which he ought to pursue. Explain to *B* fully his position, and advise him as he requires.

2. An ordinary Bengalee mortgage by *A* to *B*. A subsequent similar mortgage by *A* to *C*. *B* owes *A*, and having obtained an ordinary money decree, sells the property to *D* by the ordinary process of execution. What is exactly the position of *C* and *D* respectively? Would it have made any difference if *D* had paid off *B*, and had taken a conveyance from *A* and *B*?

3. A mortgagee puts up the mortgaged property to sale by process of execution and purchases himself. What are the objections to the mortgagee taking this course, and what suggestions have been made to meet the objections?

4. What are the difficulties which a creditor finds in getting payment of his debts by a member of a family governed by the Mitakshara law, both before and after the death of his debtor, and how far have their difficulties been got over?

Fifth Paper.

1. Under the Roman Law and in modern Europe generally, the succession by the heirs to the estate of a deceased person is a Universal Succession. What is here meant by the expression "Universal Succession?" How does the liability of an heir to the debts of his ancestor depend upon it? Is the principle applicable (1) to Hindoos, (2) to Mahomedans, (3) to Europeans domiciled in India?

2. Explain the difference between negative and positive easements. How does this difference affect their acquisition by prescription?

3. How does a rule of limitation differ from a rule of prescription. Give examples in illustration.

4. What is the test by which you would ascertain whether possession is such as after twelve years to give a title to the possessor *A* gets into possession and remains in possession more than twelve years of land belonging to *B*:—

1. As a trespasser.
2. As tenant to *B* but pays no rent.
3. By purchase from *C* the tenant of *B* supposing *C* to be the owner.
4. By purchase from *C* a Hindoo widow.

Apply the test to each of these cases, shewing in which *A* gains a title and in which not. Give your reasons and state any variations you know of in the law upon this subject in India, both before, and after the era of British legislation, and in other countries ancient and modern.

Sixth Paper.

1. Describe the different kinds of Talukdars who were considered at the time of the Decennial Settlement as the actual proprietors of the lands composing their Taluks. In what essential point did their rights differ from those of "Dependent" talukdars.

2. What special provisions were made at the time of the Decennial Settlement regarding the following descriptions of land:—(1) Mucurrury, (2) Istemrari, (3) Lakheraj, (4) Malikana lands of Behar, (5) Khavar, (6) Nuggoti.

Shortly state the nature of the different descriptions of lands.

3. Shortly state the law of accretion of chur lands as laid down in Regulation XI of 1825, and explain fully what is land gained by gradual accession within the meaning of cl. i. sec. 1 of that Regulation.

4. What are the rights of an auction-purchaser of a permanently settled zemindari sold for its own arrears of revenue under Act XI of 1859, and in what respects do they differ from those of a similar purchaser under Act I of 1845?

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1878.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

1. Explain the following passages, adding illustrative notes, where necessary:—

(*a.*) R. Nay, their endeavour keeps in the wonted pace: but there is, sir, an aery of children, little eyases, that cry out on the top of question and are most tyrannically clapped for't: these are now the fashion, and so berattle the common stages, so they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goose-quills and dare scarce come thither.

H. What, are they children? Who maintains 'em? how are they escoted? Will they pursue the quality no longer than they can sing? Will they not say afterwards, if they should grow themselves to common players, (as it is most like, if their means are no better,) their writers do them wrong, to make them exclaim against their own succession?

(*b.*) If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With his surcease success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'ld jump the life to come.

(*c.*) A strange fish! were I in England now (as once I was) and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver: there would this monster make a man; any strange beast there makes a man: when they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian.

(*d.*) No, when light-winged toys
Of feathered Cupid seel with wanton dulness
My speculative and officed instruments,
That my disports corrupt and taint my business,
Let housewives make a skillet of my helm,
And all indign and base adversities
Make head against my estimation.

2. Construct a glossary of the following words:—*gallimawfry, hight, imp, halidom, sangraal, point-devise, mandrake, whiffler, terma-gant, irreverence.*

3. Explain the allusions in the following:—

(*a.*) The multitude, unacquainted with the best models, are captivated by whatever stuns and dazzles them. They deserted Mrs. Siddons to run after Master Betty; and they now prefer, we have no doubt, Jack Shepherd to Von Artevelde.

(*b.*) He (Burke) had just as lively an idea of the insurrection at Benares as of Lord George Gordon's riots, and of the execution of Nuncoomar as of the execution of Dr. Dodd.

(*c*) We need hardly say that, in the present instance, M. Périer is merely a Richard Roe, whose name will not be mentioned in any subsequent stage.

(*d*) If nothing established by authentic testimony can be racked or clipped to suit his (Montesquieu's) Procrustean hypothesis, he puts up with some monstrous fable about Siam, or Bantam, or Japan, told by writers compared with whom Lucian and Gulliver were veracious.

4. "The Ainah made *louvarah* (house) into *luffee: darumid* (people) into *roomee: volata* (provisions) into *vlatee.*" Discuss the tendencies of language indicated in this passage from "Realmah," and illustrate your remarks by instances in English.

5. From what plays of Shakspeare are the passages in Question 1 taken? Give brief critical notices of each of these plays.

6. "Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining,
And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining."
Who is referred to? Write a comment upon the passage.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—MR. W. T. WEBB, M.A.

(*Only five questions are to be attempted.*)

1. What was the origin of the regular drama in England? Sketch its rise and growth up to the end of the 16th century.

2. State briefly the authors and scope of:—*The Polyolbion, Rehearsal, Confessio Amantis, Areopagitica, Mirrour for Magistrates, Hudibras, Minute Philosopher, Retaliation, Hind and the Panther.*

3. Give some account of Lyly's "Euphues." What authors have parodied Euphuism and where? How do you account for its rise?

4. In what works by what authors do the following occur:—*Lovelace, Rosalind, Jeanie Deans, Dr. Primrose, Parson Adams, Autolycus, Sam Weller, Malvolio, Becky Sharp, Dogberry, Joseph Surface, Imogen?* Sketch the plot of any one work.

5. Write a brief account of the grammar and rhythm of Chaucer.

6. Compare or contrast George Eliot's "Middlemarch" and "Daniel Deronda." What is meant by "Sophoclean Irony"?

7. Sketch the character of Bacon as shadowed forth in his Essays. Illustrate your remarks, as far as you are able, by quotations from them.

8. What was the Ptolemaic system of Astronomy? What are the *Aspects* of planets? Illustrate your sketch by quotations from English authors.

9 Discuss the claims of De Quincey, (1) as a humourist; (2) as a critic

10. Give some account of "Gulliver's Travels," showing the scope and object of the work.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A.

1. Modernize the following, adding notes on the italicized words:—

(*a*) 'No dreem,' quod he, 'may so myn herte agaste,
That I will *lette* for to do my thinges,
I sette not a straw by thy dremynges,
For swevenes been but vanitees and japes.
Men dreme al day of owles or of apes,
And eek of many a *mase* therwithal';
Men dreme of thing that nevere was ne schal

(*b*) And it is a roche of white colour, and a lytill medled with red. And the cross was set in a morteys in the same roche, and on that roche dropped the woundes of our Lord, whan he was pyned on the cross, and that is *cleped* Golgatha. And men gon up to that Golgatha by *degrees*.

(*c*) When every acute reader upon the first sight of a *pedantick* license, will be ready with these like words to ding the book a coits distance from him, I hate a pupil teacher, I endure not an instructer that comes to me under the wardship of an overseeing fist.

(*d*) Below her ham her *weed* did somewhat train;
And her straight legs most bravely were embailed
In gilden buskins of costly cordwain,
All barred with golden bends, which were entailed
With curious *anticks*, and full fair aumailed

(*e*) Howebeit, a wise and indifferent estimer of thynges will not greatlye marveill perchaunce * * * that they *occupie* not money themselves but kepe it for that chaunce, whiche as it maye happen, so it mayo be, that it shall never come to passe.

State the authorship of the above passages.

2. Classify and discuss the following compounds:—*spokesman, placeman, godsend, telltale, blindfold, re-collect, breakfast, ill-wived, barrister-at-law, blackamoor.*

3 Write a clear explanation of the following passages from Tennyson's "In Memoriam":—

How fares it with the happy dead?
For here the man is more and more;
But he forgets the days before
God shut the doorways of his head

The days have vanished, tone and tint,
And yet perhaps the hoarding sense
Gives out at times (he knows not whence)
A little flash, a mystic hint;

And in the long harmonious years
(If Death so taste Lethean springs)
May some dim touch of earthly things
Surprise thee ranging with thy peers.

If such a dreamy touch should fall,
O turn thee round, resolve the doubt;
My guardian angel will speak out
In that high place, and tell thee all.

4. Derive and annotate upon:—*wall-eyed, sand-blind, manure, miscreant, azure, stalwart, nickname, belfry, cockney, treacle.*

5. "The sound must seem an echo to the sense."

Criticize this statement. Whose is it? What poets have indulged in word-jingles and with what effect? Quote instances in point.

ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. W. T. WEBB, M A.

1. The influence of an extensive Novel literature on modern society.
2. The Origin of Language.
3. The Sonnet, and its place in English Literature.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner—REV. DR. K. M. BANERJEA.

कवचं स बिभ्रदुपवीतपदव्यचितसज्यकार्मुकः।
शैलपतिरिव महेन्द्रधनुः परिवीतभोगहनो विदिद्युते ॥
प्रविवेश गामिव ह्रदस्य नियमसदनाय गच्छतः।
तस्य पदविनमितो हिमवान् गुरुतान्नयन्ति हि गुणान संहति ॥
परिकीर्णभुग्यतभुजस्य भुवनविवरे दुरासदम्।
ज्योतिरुपरि शिरसो वितनञ्जटे निजान् मुनिदिवौकसाम्यधः ॥
रजनीषु राजतनयस्य बहुलसमयेऽपि धामभिः।
भिन्नतिमिरनिकरैव जटे शशिरश्मिसङ्गमयुजा नभःश्रिया ॥
महता मरूखनिचयेन शमितरुचि जिष्णुजन्मना।
क्षीतमिव नभसि वीतमले न विराजते स्म वपुरंशुमालिनः ॥

1. Translate the above passage into English.

2. What sense does इव impart in प्रविवेश गामिव ?

3. Expound the *samasa* and give the literal meaning of भुवन-विवरे।

4. What is the exact meaning of निजान् in जगृहे निजान् &c. ?

5. Parse जहे।

6. What is the exact meaning of संहति and what is nominative to नयन्ति ?

7. Give an example or two in illustration of the maxim गुरुतान्नयति, &c.

8. Expound the following compounds and say to what they respectively refer :—

भिन्नतिमिरनिकरं जिष्णुजन्मना वीतमले।

9. Turn the following into Prose in simpler style and in words different as far as possible from those in the text.

वपुरिन्द्रियोपतपनेषु सततमसुखेषु पाण्डवः।
व्याप नगपतिरिव स्थिरताम्महतां हि धैर्य्यमविभाव्यवैभवम्॥
न पपात सन्निहितपक्तिसुरभिषु फलेषु मानसम्।
तस्य शुचिनि शिशिरे च पयस्यमृतायते हि सुतपः सुकर्म्मणाम्॥
न विसिस्मिये न विषसाद मुहुरलसतान्न चादहे।
सत्त्वमुरुधृति रजस्तमसी न हतः स्म तस्य हतशक्तिपेलवे॥
तपसा कृशं वपुरुवाह स विजितजगत्त्रयोदयम्।
त्रासजननमपि तत्त्वविदाङ्किमिवास्ति यन्न सुकरं मनस्विभिः॥

10. Show how in Arjuna was realized the maxim महतां हि धैर्यं &c.

11. Can you render अमृतायते by one word in English ?

12. Express in English the meaning of न विसिस्मिये and of न विषसाद।

13. Parse हतः and हतशक्तिपेलवे and त्रासजननं showing their syntactical relations.

14. Write a short exposition in English of the maxim—

किमिवास्ति यन्न सुकरं मनस्विभिः।

15. Render the following lines into English.

विशदभ्रूयुगच्छन्नवलितापाङ्गलोचनः ।
प्रालेयावततिम्लानपलाशाब्ज इव ह्रदः ॥
आसक्तभरनीकाशैरङ्गैः परिकृशैरपि ।
आद्यूनः सुहृदिष्यव प्रायो यष्ट्यावलम्बितः ॥
गूढोऽपि वपुषा राजन् धाम्ना लोकाभिभाविना ।
अंशुमानिव तन्वब्भ्रपटलच्छन्नविग्रहः ॥

16. Give the etymology of आद्युनः and its meaning.

17. What is the force of अपि in गूढोऽपि and the meaning of तन्वब्भ्रपटलच्छन्नविग्रहः ?

18. Expound in English the maxim—

अविज्ञातेऽपि बन्धौ हि बलात् प्रह्लादते मनः ।

SANSCRIT ESSAY.

Examiner—REV. DR. K. M. BANERJEA.

Write a critical moral Essay in Sanscrit, either Prose or Poetry or partly the one and partly the other, on the following subject ;—

या गम्याः सत्सहायानां यासु खेदा भयं यतः ।
तासां किं यन्न दुःखाय विपदामिव सम्पदां ॥

BHATTI KAVYA—GRAMMAR, &c.

Examiner—REV. DR. K. M. BANERJEA,

गतासु तासु मैथिल्याः संजानानोऽनिलात्मजः ।
आयातेन दशास्यस्य संस्थितोऽन्तर्हितश्चिरं ॥
ऋणाद्बद्ध इवोन्मुक्तो वियोगेन क्रतुद्विषः ।
हेतोर्बोधस्य मैथिल्याः प्रास्तावीद्रामसंकथां ॥
तं दृष्ट्वाचिन्तयत सीता हेतोः कस्यैष रावणः ।
अवरुह्य तरोरारादैति वानरविग्रहः ॥
पूर्व्वस्मादन्यवद्भाति भावाद्दाशरथिं स्तुवन् ।
ऋते क्रौर्य्यात्समायातो मां विश्वासयितुं नु किं ॥
इतरो रावणादेष राघवानुचरो यदि ।

सफलानि निमित्तानि प्राक प्रभातात्ततो मम ॥
उत्तराहि वसन् रामः समुद्राद्रक्षसां पुरं ।
अवैल्लवणतोयस्य स्थितां दक्षिणतः कथं ॥
दण्डकान्दक्षिणेनाहं सरितोऽद्रीन् वनानि च ।
अतिक्रम्याम्बुधिश्चैव पुंसामगममाहृता ॥
पृथङ्नभस्वतश्चण्डाद्वैनतेयेन वा विना ।
गन्तुमुत्सहते नेह कश्चित्किमुत वानरः ॥
इति चिन्तावतीं कृच्छ्रात्समासाद्य कपिद्विपः ।
मुक्तां स्तोकेन रक्षोभिः प्रोचेऽहं रामकिङ्करः ॥
विप्रकृष्ट महेन्द्रस्य न दूरं विन्ध्यपर्व्वतात् ।
नानभ्यासे समुद्रस्य तव माल्यवति प्रियः ॥
असंप्राप्ते दशग्रीवे प्रविष्टोऽहमिदं वनं ।
तस्मिन् प्रतिगते द्रष्टुं त्वामुपाक्रंस्यचेतितः ॥

1. Translate the above passage into English.
2. What rule regulates the syntax in आयातेन दशास्यस्य ?
3. Why is ऋणात् put into the ablative case and बोधस्य in the genitive ?
4. What is the sense of भावात् and why is क्रौर्य्यात् in the ablative case ? What does पूर्वस्मात् refer to ?
5. What is implied by the words सफलानि निमित्तानि ?

चकाराधस्पदं नासौ चरन् वियति मारुतिः ।
मर्म्माविद्भिस्तमस्काण्डैर्विध्यमानोऽप्यनेकधा ॥

6. What is meant by अधस्पद and तमस्काण्डैः and what is the force of अपि ?
7. Account for the long vowel in the 2nd syllable of मर्म्मावित्.

कृषीक्कं भर्त्तुरानन्दं मा न प्रोक्कं द्रुतं वियत् ।
वानरं नेतुमित्युच्चैरिन्द्रजित् प्रावदत् स्वकान् ॥
गतमङ्गुलिषङ्गं त्वां भीरुष्ठानादिहागतं ।
खादिष्याम इति प्रोचुर्नयन्तो मारुतिं द्विषः ॥

8. Derive प्रोक्कं. On what verb does the infinite नेतुं depend ?
9. Derive and account for the cerebral ष and ठ in अङ्गुलिषङ्गं

and भीरुष्ठानात् referring to the Sutras of Panini.

द्विष्कुर्व्वतां चतुष्कुर्व्वन्नभिघात नगैर्द्विषां ।
वहिष्करिष्यन् संग्रामाद्रिपून् ज्वलनपिङ्गलः ॥

10. Give the rule for the formation of द्विष्कुर्वतां and the meaning of नग Has the latter word any other meaning ?

अधिरामे पराक्रान्तमधिकर्त्ता स ते क्षयं ।
वैदेहीमन्तरा क्रुद्धः क्षणमूचे विनिश्वसन् ॥
न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे माञ्चेन्मर्त्तासि मैथिलि ।

11. Construe these lines and refer to the rules which regulate the syntax here.

तास्तया तर्ज्जिताः सर्व्वा मुखैर्भीमा यथागतं ।
ययुः सुषुप्सवस्तल्पं भीमैर्वचनकर्म्मभिः ॥

12. What is the construction of the Instrumental plurals here and what rule indicates it ?

13. Give the meaning and exhibit the Samasa in the following words:

नक्षत्र युवजानिः व्याघ्रपात् द्वीपं किंसखः ज्योतिष्टोमः ।

14. Give two verbs which are always सेट् in लुङ् लृट् and निष्ठा, and two others which are always अनिट् and two again which take the इट् optionally.

15 Give two verbs which do not reduplicate in लिट् except in the 3rd person singular, and two others which reduplicate both in लिट् and लट्

16 Does the Dative plural termination ever differ from the Ablative plural ?

17. Which terminations of nouns never vary ?

SANSCRIT ; VEDA—PHILOSOPHY, &c.

Examiner—THE REV. DR. K. M. BANERJEA.

१३ मही द्यौः पृथिवी च न इमं यज्ञं मिमिक्षतां ।
पिपृतां नो भरीमभिः ॥

१४ तयोरिद्घृतवत्पयो विप्रा रिहंति धीतिभिः ।
गंधर्वस्य ध्रुवे पदे ॥

१५ स्योना पृथिवि भवानृक्षरा निवेशनी ।
यच्छा नः शर्म सप्रथः ॥

१६ अतो देवा अवंतु नो यतो विष्णुर्विचक्रमे ।
पृथिव्याः सप्त धामभिः ॥

१७ इदं विष्णुर्वि चक्रमे त्रेधा नि दधे पदं ।
समूळ्हमस्य पांसुरे ॥

१८ त्रीणि पदा वि चक्रमे विष्णुर्गोपा अदाभ्यः ।
अतो धर्माणि धारयन् ॥

१९ विष्णोः कर्माणि पश्यत यतो व्रतानि पस्पशे ।
इंद्रस्य युज्यः सखा ॥

२० तद्विष्णोः परमं पदं सदा पश्यंति सूरयः ।
दिवीव चक्षुराततं ॥

२१ तद्विप्रासो विपन्यवो जागृवांसः समिंधते ।
विष्णो र्यत् परमं पदं ॥

1. Translate the above into English.
2. What part of the world is meant by गंधर्वस्य ध्रुवे पदे ?
3. What earthly region is meant by अतः in verse 16 ?
4. What do you understand by त्रीणि पदा?
5. Note the obsolete forms of grammar in the above passage and give their present forms.
6. Do you find any thing in the Veda which shows the writer's familiarity with the Zoroasterian theory of Ahuramazda and Anghromainus?
7. Is there any character in the Rig Veda which Sayana designates as *Pápa-devatá* and *Rákshas-devatá* ?
8. Is there any character again opposed to the *Pápa-devatá*? Under what designation does he appear in the Rig-Veda?

स्यादेतत्, यथा लवणपञ्चवेदकादि निमित्तान्तरनिरपेक्षं स्वभावादेव क्षीराद्याकारेण परिणमते, एवं प्रधानमपि महदाद्याकारेण परिणंस्यत इति । कथं निमित्तान्तरनिरपेक्षं लवणादीति गम्यते, निमित्तान्तरानुपलम्भात्। यदि हि किञ्चिन्निमित्तान्तरमुपलभेमहि ततो यथाकामं तेन तेन निमित्तेन लवणाद्युपादाय क्षीरं सम्पादयेमहि, न तु सम्पादयामहे, तस्मात् स्वाभाविकलवणादेः परिणामः तथा प्रधानस्यापि स्यादिति । अत्रोच्यते, भवेत् लवणादिवत् प्रधानस्य स्वाभाविकः परिणामो यदि लवणादेरपि स्वाभाविकः परिणामोऽभ्युपगम्येत न त्वभ्युपगम्यते निमित्तान्त-

रोपलब्धेः। कथं निमित्तान्तरोपलब्धिरन्यत्राभावात्, धेन्वैव ह्युपयुक्तं तृणादि क्षीरीभवति न प्रक्षीणमनड्वाद्युपयुक्तं वा। यदि हि निर्निमित्तमेतत् स्यादेनुशरीरसम्बन्धादन्यत्रापि तृणादि क्षीरीभवेत्। न च यथाकामं मानुषैर्न शक्यं सम्पादयितुमित्येतावता निर्निमित्तं भवति, भवति हि किञ्चित् कार्यं मानुषसम्पाद्यं किञ्चिद्दैवसम्पाद्यं। मनुष्या अपि च शक्नुवन्त्येव सोचितेनोपायेन तृणाद्युपादाय क्षीरं सम्पादयितुं, प्रभूतं हि क्षीरं कामयमानाः प्रभूतं घासं धेनुं चारयन्ति, ततश्च प्रभूतं क्षीरं लभन्ते, तस्मान्न तृणादिवत् स्वाभाविकः प्रधानस्य परिणामः॥

9. Translate the above extract into English.

Criticise the argument in the above from the point of modern Philosophy.

10. Show by citations of passages that Sankaracharya while assailing the Sankhya no less than the Atomic theory still respected the former more than the latter. What was the ground of that preference?

11. Are there any passages in the Upanishads which apparently support the Sankhya theory?

12. Translate the following passage into English:

गन्धरसरूपस्पर्शगुणा स्थूला पृथिवी, रूपरसस्पर्शगुणाः सूक्ष्मा आपः, रूपस्पर्शगुणं सूक्ष्मतरं तेजः, स्पर्शगुणः सूक्ष्मतमो वायुरित्येवमेतानि, चत्वारि भूतानि उपचितापचितगुणानि स्थूलसूक्ष्मतारतम्योपेतानि च लोके लक्ष्यन्ते, तद्वत् परमाणवोऽप्युपचितापचितगुणाः कल्प्येरन् न वा, उभयथापि च दोषानुषक्तोऽपरिहार्य एव स्यात्। कल्प्यमाने तावदुपचितापचितगुणत्वे उपचितगुणानां मूर्त्युपचयात्परमाणुत्वप्रसक्तेः। न चान्तरेणापि मूर्त्युपचयं गुणोपचयो भवतीत्युच्येत, कार्येषु भूतेषु गुणोपचये मूर्त्युपचयदर्शनात्। अकल्प्यमाने तु उपचितापचितगुणत्वे परमाणुत्वसामान्यप्रसिद्धये यदि तावत् सर्वे एकैकगुणा एव कल्प्येरन् ततस्तेजसि स्पर्शस्योपलब्धिर्न स्यात् चक्षुषि रूपस्पर्शयोः पृथिव्याञ्च रसरूपस्पर्शानां, कारणगुणपूर्वकत्वात् कार्यगुणानां। अथ सर्वे चतुर्गुणा एव कल्प्येरन् ततोऽप्यस्ति गन्धस्योपलब्धिः स्यात् तेजसि गन्धरसयोर्वायौ च गन्धरूपरसानां, न चैवं दृश्यते, तस्मादप्यनुपपन्नः परमाणुकारणवादः॥

13. How do the Sankhyas and the Atomic philosophers attack the Vedanta in their turn?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. How does it appear that the ancient Britons were of Celtic origin? What are the most authentic sources of the history of Britain during the Anglo-Saxon period?

2. Mention the advances towards constitutional freedom which were made in the reign of John, of Henry the Third, and of Edward the First.

3. Why may Edward the Third be regarded as the father of English commerce? Do his famous victories over the French appear to have been attended with any lasting advantages to his subjects?

4. During which period did England suffer most from "the darkness of the Middle Ages?" What prevented the total extinction of learning? What were subsequently the great causes of the intellectual improvement of England as well as of the rest of Europe?

5. Enumerate the chief Colonies and Dependencies of England. State how and when each was acquired.

6. What are the Mythological periods of Indian History? What authentic materials have we for the History of India up to the arrival of the English?

7. Sketch the progress of the Mogul power in India to the reign of Aurangzib. Compare the Mogul and Mahratta armies and modes of warfare.

8. Write a list of the Governors-General of India from 1738 to 1858, and criticise the administration of the Marquis of Hastings.

9. What three battles in 1803 completely broke the power of Sindia? State the geographical position of the scenes of these battles.

HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. What do you regard as the true theory of the origin of Grecian Mythology? State the grounds of your opinion.

2. At what time may Grecian History be properly said to commence? Mention the names of the ancient writers to whom we are indebted for a knowledge of the affairs of Greece, and the periods of history which their works severally embrace.

3. What were the causes which led to the general abolition of kingly government in Greece? Illustrate the process by which this was sometimes gradually effected from the early history of Athens. How is it to be explained that Tyranny lasted so short a time in Greece and became permanent at Rome?

4. What were the principal transactions which took place in Greece during the progress of Alexander's conquests in Asia?

5. What part was taken by the principal states of Greece in the repelling of the Persian invasions? To which causes chiefly would you attribute the failure of these invasions?

6. What appears to have been the original distinction between the orders at Rome? What was the nature of the division into tribes? How far did the Roman and Athenian tribes correspond to each other?

7. Describe the political state of Rome in the time of Tiberius Gracchus. State briefly the nature, origin and progress of the Agrarian Law. Why is so much importance attached to it by Historians?

8. Describe the original constitution of the Senate and the changes it underwent. Enumerate its principal ordinary functions, and the powers which it exercised in extraordinary cases.

9. What plans, political and military, occupied the mind of Cæsar during the last months of his life?

MODERN HISTORY.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. When do you consider the Papal power to have been at its greatest height? Mention the circumstances which led to the famous decree at the Diet of Frankfort in 1338. What was the substance of that decree?

2. For what purpose and about what time was the Hanseatic League formed? Give the names of the principal cities which belonged to it. What circumstances prevented them from forming a territorial or colonial power? What were the chief causes of the extinction of the League?

3. State the origin and nature of the Feudal System. Mention the events which led to the establishment of the French Monarchy, with their several dates.

4. Give a sketch of the state of the following countries when the Emperor Charles the Fifth ascended the throne:—(1) France; (2) Germany; (3) Spain. By what great events was the reign of that monarch distinguished? And what were their political results?

5 Upon what grounds did Louis the Fourteenth lay claim to the provinces of the Spanish Netherlands? What previous edicts did the edict of 1685 revoke, and what were its provisions and consequences?

6. Sketch briefly the causes, character and effects of the French Revolution in 1789.

7. Write a short history of the Peninsular War; and draw a map to illustrate the battle of Vittoria.

8. Enumerate the principal events in the history of Europe from the fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the close of the Crimean War in 1857. Give the general character of this period.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1 What do you mean by the laws of Political Economy? Give some illustrations of conflict between the conclusions of Politics and Political Economy.

2. Compare the economic conditions of England and India with regard to the requisites of production.

3. What are the chief checks on the increase of population? What were the historical circumstances which contributed to the theory of Malthus?

4. Describe the chief forms of Credit, and their respective uses. What are the usual effects of great extensions and contractions of Credit? Analyse the phenomena of a commercial crisis.

5. What are the advantages and proper limits of a paper currency? Explain the basis of the Indian Paper Currency. What are the arguments for and against a gold currency in India?

6. Under what conditions are combinations justifiable and advantageous (1) of Capitalists (2) of Laborers?

7. What are the four rules or "canons" of taxation laid down by Adam Smith? Show that these rules are not strictly logical. What constitutes a fair income-tax? What is the chief objection in practice to an income-tax?

8. Is it desirable to defray extraordinary public expenses by loans? In what cases is it desirable to maintain a surplus revenue for the redemption of National Debt.

MIXED MATHEMATICS—I.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH, M.A.

1. If any plane figure revolve about an axis lying in its plane, the content of the solid generated by this figure in revolving through any angle is equal to a prism, of which the base is the revolving figure, and the height, the length of the path described by the C. of G. of the area of the plane figure.

AP is an arc of a parabola, A the vertex, S the focus; find the C. of G. of the solid formed by the revolution of the area ASP about AS.

2. If X, Y, Z be the components along three rectangular axes of a system of forces acting upon a rigid body, and L, M, N the moments about these axes, show that LX + MY + NZ is independent of the particular system of axes.

Discuss the case when L X + MY + NZ = 0.

3 An inextensible string is fastened to two points in the same horizontal line; find the law of density that the catenary may be an arc of a circle.

A heavy elastic string hangs in equilibrium over the common vertex of two smooth inclined planes; find how much it is stretched.

4. Every element of the curve $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$ repels with a force kr^{n-1}, show that a particle placed at the pole will be in equilibrium.

5. A particle of elasticity e, projected from a point A, strikes a vertical plane at right angles and, after one rebound from the horizontal plane through A returns to A; show that the initial and final velocities at A are in the ratio $1 : e$, and that their directions are the same.

6 A particle describes an orbit about a centre of force; show that the force P at any point is given by the equation $P = \frac{h^2}{p^3} \frac{dp}{dr}$.

A particle is describing an ellipse under acceleration to the centre, prove that the time of passing from a vertex to any point is one-fourth of the time of passing from that point to the intersection of the ellipse with the circle of curvature at the point.

7 A rigid weightless rod AB turns about a horizontal axis through A, at different points of the rod heavy particles are attached, find the length of the simple equivalent pendulum, and the time of an oscillation.

8. A particle, of mass m, falls down a smooth cycloid, whose axis is vertical and vertex downwards, in a medium whose resistance is $\frac{mv^2}{8a}$, starting from the cusp with velocity $4\sqrt{ag}$, $2a$ being length of the axis: show that it will just reach the other cusp, and determine the time taken.

9. A particle is projected so as to move on a rough inclined plane, prove that the equation of the hodograph of the path is of the form $r \operatorname{Sin} \theta = a \left(\operatorname{Tan} \frac{\theta}{2}\right)^n$.

If this curve be a parabola, find the co-efficient of friction.

MIXED MATHEMATICS—II.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH, M A.

1. For a fluid at rest under the action of natural forces, surfaces of equal pressure are also surfaces of equal density and temperature.

A closed cylinder, radius a, is nearly filled with fluid, and rotates about a vertical line parallel to its axis, at a distance $a + c$ from it; find the pressure on the top of the cylinder.

2. A hollow cylinder, open at the top, is half filled with water and floats in water; if a small hole be made in the base determine the conditions that it should rise, sink, or continue to float.

A solid cone floats in a liquid with its vertex downwards; find the time of a small vertical oscillation; (1) when the surface of the liquid is of indefinite extent; (2) when the liquid is contained in a vertical cylinder whose base is equal to the base of the cone.

3. Show how to determine heights by means of the barometer, neglecting variations of g.

4. Obtain the equation $\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{dp}{ds} = S\frac{dU}{dt} - U\frac{dU}{ds}$, for the pressure at any point of a fluid in motion.

A hollow cone, filled with water, is placed with a generating line horizontal, and the axis in the same vertical plane with that generating line: a small hole is made in the base at the lowest point, determine the time of emptying the cone, and the locus of the focus of the issuing stream.

5. A surface of revolution moves through a liquid in the direction of its axis, determine the resistance.

If the surface be that formed by the revolution of the curve, $9ay^2 = 4x^3$ about the axis of x and bounded by the plane $x = a$, show that the resistances to motion in the two directions along the axis are approximately as 7 : 11.

6. A hollow sphere of which the external and internal radii are 2 inches and 1 inch respectively, is filled with liquid; the refractive indices of the sphere and liquid are 1·5 and 1·8; at what distance must a luminous point be placed in order that its image may be at an equal distance from the sphere?

7. If rays parallel to the axis fall upon a cycloid, prove geometrically that the caustic by reflexion consists of two equal cycloids.

8. A ray is propagated through a medium of variable density, which is symmetrical with respect to the plane of the ray; find the differential equation of the path.

9. Draw a sketch of an astronomical telescope, fitted with a Huyghen's eye-piece, and trace the course of a pencil of rays from a distant object through it.

MIXED MATHEMATICS—III.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A.

1. Determine the area of the surface of a sphere.

2. State and prove the tenth Lemma.

A particle slides down the smooth arc of a cycloid whose axis is vertical and vertex downwards; find the time of an oscillation.

3. A particle describes a circle about a centre of force in the circumference; find the law of force.

Show that a particle may be made to describe a circle freely under the action of two such forces, the centres of force being at the extremities of a diameter.

4. Show that Kepler's laws are a necessary consequence of the law of universal attraction.

5. Supposing the earth to be a perfect sphere, if λ, λ_2 denote the latitudes, l_1, l_2 the longitudes of two points on the earth's surface, and θ the angle which they subtend at the centre,

$$\text{Cos } \theta = \text{Cos } (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) - 2 \text{ Cos } \lambda_1 \text{ Cos } \lambda_2 \text{ Sin}^2 \tfrac{1}{2} (l_1 - l_2).$$

6. Prove Lambert's theorem for the time in a parabolic orbit, *viz.*

$$t = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{\mu}} \left\{ \left(r_n + r_0 + c \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(r_n + r_0 - c \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right\}.$$

7. Find the duration of twilight at a given place on a given day, and the time of year when it is shortest.

8. Determine the aberration of a star in R. A., and N. P. D., and show that its motion in R. A. is greatest when its N. P. D., is greatest or least.

9. Given, that the distance of Jupiter from the sun : the distance of the earth from the sun : : 5·2 : 1, and that both orbits are circles ; show by a diagram the apparent motion of Jupiter throughout a sidereal period as seen from the earth, marking its positions at successive conjunctions and oppositions.

10. A solar eclipse will take place if at the time of conjunction, the angular distance between the centres of the sun and moon be less than sun's semi-diameter + moon's semi-diameter + moon's parallax — sun's parallax.

MIXED MATHEMATICS—IV.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A.

1. A triangular lamina is placed inside a smooth prolabe spheroid the major axis of which is vertical : prove that it will remain at rest if the focus of the spheroid coincide with the point in the plane of the triangle at which the three sides subtend equal angles.

2. A circular disc is placed with its plane vertical, and a string equal in length to the circumference is fastened to the extremities of the horizontal diameter ; show that the inclination of the string to the vertical at the points where it leaves the disc is given by the equation

$$(\pi - \theta) \text{ Sin } \theta \log \text{Cot} \frac{\theta}{2} = \text{Cos}^2 \theta.$$

3. The sides of a triangle repel with a force $\propto$ (dist.)$^{-3}$; find the point at which a particle will rest.

4. A plank, upon which a dog is standing at the upper end, is placed upon a smooth inclined plane ; how long will it take the dog to run down the plank, so that it may not stir till he is off it ?

5. A particle of mass m, is attached to the extremity B of a weightless rod AB, length $2a$, revolving with uniform angular velocity about the fixed point A in a horizontal plane ; the rod impinges upon an inelastic particle P of mass m at a distance c from A : determine the subsequent motion of the rod and particle, and show that the angular velocity of the rod when the particle leaves it is independent of c.

6. If the eccentricity of the earth's orbit be $\frac{1}{60}$, show that the greatest, least, and mean distances from the sun are in the ratios 7320; 7080; 7201.

7. In one face of a hollow cube which is kept constantly full of water, an infinite number of small holes are bored along the circumference of a circle whose centre is at the centre of the face: find the equation of the surface of the issuing water, and show that its trace upon the plane of the base of the cube is an hyperbola.

8. A weightless cylinder, open at one end is suspended from a point in the circumference of that end, and contains as much water as it can; find the inclination of its axis to the vertical. If the height of the cylinder be equal to the diameter of the base, show that there are three different values of this inclination. Explain this

9 A fine polished wire of circular section bent into the form of a parabola rotates rapidly in a horizontal plane about the focus: show that the locus of all the images of the sun seen by an observer at a very great distance in the vertical plane through the focus and the sun is the curve $r = a \operatorname{Sec}^2\theta$ Draw this curve.

10. A total eclipse of the moon occurred on Nov. 4th, 1873, the moon at the time of opposition, (3.40 P. M. Greenwich time), being $2\frac{1}{2}°$ from the node and approaching it, determine the date and time of the corresponding eclipse this year. Will it be total or partial? Also find the total number of eclipses this year.

Synodic period of moon = 29·5306 days.
Sidereal period of nodes = 6793·391 „
Length of year = 365·256 „

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. If the two quadratics $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ and $a^1x^2 + 2b^1x + c^1 = 0$ have a common root, prove that—

$$(ac^1 + a^1c - 2bb^1)^2 = 4\,(ac - b^2)\,(a^1c^1 - b^2)$$

(*a.*) If the roots of these equations be α, β, and α^1, β^1 respectively, find the equation which has $\alpha\,\alpha^1 + \beta\,\beta^1$ for a root.

2. Shew that the solution of the system of equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 - yz &= a^2 \\ y^2 - zx &= b^2 \\ z^2 - xy &= c^2 \end{aligned}\right\} \text{ is}$$

$$x^2 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ c^2 & a^2 & b^2 \\ b^2 & c^2 & a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a^4 - b^2c^2)^2.$$

3. Show that the series

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} + \text{&c. } ad\ inf.$$

and

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)} + \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)} + \frac{3x^2}{(1-x^3)} + \text{&c. } ad\ inf.$$

are identical.

4. If there be n quantities $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \ldots\ldots\ldots \lambda$. Calculate the value of the symmetric function $\dfrac{a^n - 1}{(a-\beta)(a-\gamma)\ldots\ldots(a-\lambda)}$

(a) If $S_r = \alpha^r + \beta^r + \gamma^r + \ldots\ldots\ldots + \lambda^r$, calculate the quotient of the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} S_0 & S_1 & S_2 & \ldots\ldots\ldots & S_{n-1} \\ S_1 & S_2 & S_3 & \ldots\ldots\ldots & S_n \\ S_2 & S_3 & S_4 & \ldots\ldots\ldots & S_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ S_{n-2} & S_{n-1} & S_n & \ldots\ldots\ldots & S_{2n-3} \\ S_{n-1} & S_n & S_{n+1} & \ldots\ldots\ldots & S_{2n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

and the determinant obtained from this, by changing the last row into

$$S_n,\quad S_{n+1},\quad S_{n+2},\quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\quad S_{2n-1}$$

5. Expand a given number in a series of ascending powers of its logarithm to a given base—

(a.) Prove that

$$\log x = \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) - \tfrac{1}{2}\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \tfrac{1}{3}\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - \text{&c.}$$

6. If a root of the equation

$$ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 3cx + d = 0$$

be

$$x = -\frac{b}{a} + \omega\lambda^{\frac{1}{3}} + \omega^2\mu^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ where}$$

$$\omega^3 = 1$$

determine λ and μ.

(a.) This equation has a double root if $a^2d^2 - 6abcd + 4b^3d + 4ac^3 - 3b^2c^2 = 0$.

7. Find the condition necessary in order that the roots of a cubic may be in continued proportion.

(a.) Resolve $\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)^3 - (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^3$ into three quadratic factors.

8. Expand the fourth power of

$$1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1\cdot3x^2}{2\cdot4} + \frac{1\cdot3\cdot5}{2\,4\cdot6}x^3 + \text{\&c. } ad\ inf.$$

in a series of ascending powers of x.

9. Explain Newton's method of obtaining the sums of the powers of the roots of an algebraic equation of any degree—and show from his formulæ that

$$-S_3 = \begin{vmatrix} p_1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2p_2 & p_1 & 1 \\ 3p_3 & p_2 & p_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

10. Find the condition necessary in order that

$$ax^4 + 4bx^3 + 6cx^2 + 4dx + e = 0$$

may have a double root.

(a.) When will this equation have a triple root?

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. If $\alpha \pm \beta \pm \gamma = 0$, find the value of $\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma - 2\cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos\gamma$; hence write down the result of eliminating θ from the equations

$$x = a\,\mathrm{Sin}\,(\theta + \alpha)$$
$$y = b\,\mathrm{Sin}\,(\theta + \beta)$$

2. If $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right) = \tan^{(n)}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{2}\right)$,

$$\text{Show that } \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\mathrm{Sin}\,\psi}{\sqrt{-1}}\right) = n\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\mathrm{Sin}\,\phi}{\sqrt{-1}}\right)$$

3. Find the value of the sum of the squares of the reciprocals of the odd numbers from 1 to ∞.

4. If $\Sigma = a\,\mathrm{Sin}\,\theta + \frac{a^2}{2}\mathrm{Sin}\,2\theta + \frac{a^3}{3}\mathrm{Sin}\,3\theta + \text{\&c.}$

$$\text{then will } \tan\Sigma = \frac{a\,\mathrm{Sin}\,\theta}{1 - a\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta}$$

5. If the perpendiculars dropped from the centre of the circumscribing circle of a plane triangle be $\pi_1\ \pi_2\ \pi_3$ and R the radius of the circle, prove that

$$R^3 - R(\pi_1^2 + \pi_2^2 + \pi_3^2) - 2\pi_1\pi_2\pi_3 = 0$$

(a.) Given three lines find a fourth so that the quadrilateral so formed will have the greatest possible area.

6. If there be n points A, B, C, &c. on a sphere, find the locus of a variable point P so that

$$a\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\mathrm{AP} + b\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\mathrm{BP} + c\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\mathrm{CP} + \text{\&c.} = \text{constant.}$$

7. Given two sides of a spherical triangle find the third so that the area will be a maximum.

(*a*.) If $a\ b\ c\ d$ be the sides and $e\ f$ the diagonals of a spherical quadrilateral inscribed in a small circle—prove that $\text{Sin } \frac{1}{2}e \text{ Sin } \frac{1}{2}f = \text{Sin } \frac{1}{2}a \text{ Sin } \frac{1}{2}c + \text{Sin } \frac{1}{2}b \text{ Sin } \frac{1}{2}d$.

8. If $\alpha\ \beta\ \gamma$ be the arcs of a great circle, joining the middle points of the sides of a spherical triangle whose sides are $a\ b\ c$, prove that

$$\frac{\text{Cos } \alpha}{\text{Cos } \frac{1}{2}a} = \frac{\text{Cos } \beta}{\text{Cos } \frac{1}{2}b} = \frac{\text{Cos } \gamma}{\text{Cos } \frac{1}{2}c}$$

9. Prove the well known formula which is well adapted to logarithmic computation in calculating the area of a spherical triangle.

10. Sum the Series

$$\text{Sin } \theta \text{ Sin } 2\theta + \text{Sin } 2\theta \text{ Sin } 3\theta + \text{\&c. to } n \text{ terms.}$$

(*a*.) From the result deduce the sum of $1{\cdot}2 + 2{\cdot}3 + 3{\cdot}4 + \text{\&c.}$ to n terms.

11. Prove the relation

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \text{Cos}^4 \alpha & \text{Cos}^4 \beta & \text{Cos}^4 \gamma \\ \text{Sin}^4 \alpha & \text{Sin}^4 \beta & \text{Sin}^4 \gamma \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= 2 \text{ Sin } (\alpha + \beta) \text{ Sin } (\beta + \gamma) \text{ Sin } (\gamma + \alpha) \text{ Sin } (\alpha - \beta) \text{ Sin } (\beta - \gamma) \text{ Sin } (\gamma - \alpha)$$

Examiner—MR W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. If $\tan \psi \tan \phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - c^2}}$ prove that

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\psi} + \sqrt{\frac{1 - c^2 \text{ Sin}^2 \phi}{1 - c^2 \text{ Sin}^2 \psi}} = 0.$$

(*a*) Find the values of $\frac{d}{dx}\left(a^x\right)$ and $\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)$

2. Expand $(1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ in a series of ascending powers of x, as far as x^4.

(*a*) Calculate the true value of

$$\frac{(1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e + \frac{e}{2}}{x^2}$$ when $x = 0$.

3. Explain Euler's theorem of homogeneous functions

(*a*.) If $u = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x + y}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}\right)$

Find the value of

$$x \frac{du}{dx} + y \frac{du}{dy}$$

4. Explain the method of determining the true value of $\frac{f(x)}{F(x)}$

which for a particular value of x assumes either of the forms $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

(*a.*) Calculate the true value of

$$\left\{ \frac{a_1^{x} + a_2^{x'} + a_3^{x} + \ldots\ldots a_n^{x}}{n} \right\}^{\frac{n}{x}} \text{ when } n = 0.$$

5. Explain the method of obtaining the equations of the asymptotes of an algebraic curve.

(*a.*) If the asymptotes of a cubic be $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, $\gamma = 0$, the equation of the curve is

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = A\alpha + B\beta + C\gamma.$$

6. On any radius sector of a curve as diameter a circle is described. Shew that the envelope of all such circles is the first pedal of the curve with reference to the origin.

(*a.*) Find the envelope in the case of an ellipse, the origin being the centre.

7. Find the value of *either*

$$\int \frac{dx}{a + bx + cx^2} \text{ or } \int \frac{d\theta}{a + b \operatorname{Cos} \theta + c \operatorname{Sin} \theta}$$

8. Find the whole area of the curve.

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2 (x^2 - y^2)$$

Trace this curve

(*a.*) Determine the entire length of the evolute of an ellipse.

9. Calculate the value of

$$\frac{e^{-cx}}{a} \int e^{cx} \operatorname{Sin} ax\, dx + \frac{e^{-cx}}{c} \int e^{cx} \operatorname{Cos} ax\, dx.$$

10. Integrate the Equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + f(x)\, y = x\phi(x).$$

(*a*) Eliminate the arbitrary functions from the equation

$$z = \phi \left\{ x + f(y) \right\}.$$

11. Shew that the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) & f_3(x) & \ldots\ldots & f_n(x) \\ f_1'(x) & f_2'(x) & f_3'(x) & \ldots\ldots & f_n'(x) \\ f_1''(x) & f_2''(x) & f_3''(x) & \ldots\ldots & f_n''(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_1^{(n-1)}(x) & f_2^{(n-1)}(x) & f_3^{(n-1)}(x) & \ldots\ldots & f_n^{(n-1)}(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

is differentiated by differentiating the last row.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. Given the base, and the rectangle under the sides of a triangle, find the equation of the locus of the vertex.

(*a.*) When may the equation of the locus of the vertex be written

$$\rho^2 = a^2 \operatorname{Cos} 2\omega$$

2. The equation of the asymptotes of the conic $S = ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$.

$$\text{is } S = \frac{\Delta}{ab - h^2}$$

3. If α, β, γ, be the eccentric angles of three points on an ellipse; find the area of the triangle formed by the tangents at these points.

4. If $S = 0$ denote a circle, the equation $S = \kappa\, \alpha\, \beta$ gives a mode of generating a conic from which the fundamental property of the focus and directrix may be derived.

(*a.*) When will the equation

$$a\,\alpha^2 + b\,\beta^2 + c\,\gamma^2 = 0$$

denote a circle.

5. Find the curve, locus of points on the ellipses of a confocal system, where the tangents cut off a constant area from the axes.

6. Find the differential equation of a system of parabolæ inscribed in a given angle.

7. Calculate the volume of the tetrahedron whose vertices are denoted by $(o\ o\ o)$ $(a\ b\ c)$ $(c\ a\ b)$ and $(b\ c\ a)$.

(*a.*) Find the conditions necessary in order that the three planes $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ &c. may have a common line of intersection.

(*b.*) When will the general equation of a quadric represent a cone?

8. Explain the method of obtaining the equation of the cone whose vertex is $x^1\ y^1\ z^1$ and which passes through a given curve.

(*a*) Find the Equation of the cone whose vertex is the centre of

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1$$ and whose base is the polar of $x^1\ y^1\ z^1$.

9. Find the Equation of a right cylinder whose base is a circle of radius R in the plane $(\alpha_1\ \beta_1\ \gamma_1)$.

10. Find the locus of the pole of a tangent plane to any quadric with reference to any confocal.

MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—DR. PRASANNAKUMAR ROY.

1. Define Moral Science. Is it a progressive Science? Defend your opinion.

2. Trace the history of the notion of *Virtue*, and discuss critically the present conception of it.

3. Note the characters in which pleasures differ from each other. Are some pleasures higher or more worthy than others?

4. What is Happiness? Describe fully the conditions on which it depends.

5. Describe the development of the will in man, noting carefully its earliest manifestations, the marked stages through which it passes, and the highest and most mature type of it.

6. Estimate the value of Resolution as an element of Character, and describe the processes and conditions which promote its growth and permanence.

7. The history, various forms, and present position, of Hedonism.

8. State Kant's postulates of the pure Practical Reason, and show how he establishes them.

9. Give an account of Plato's Ethical System.

10 State and examine Mr. Sidgwick's view of Utilitarianism, noting carefully the points in which it differs from Mr Mill's view.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—DR. PRASANNAKUMAR ROY.

1. Is a Science of Psychology possible? State and answer the objections which have been raised against its possibility

2. State Fechner's Law of Sensation. How far is this law applicable to higher mental states?

3. Classify and discriminate from each other the ultimate phenomena of mind. How would you determine whether a particular mental phenomenon is ultimate or not?

4. What are Instincts? State and examine the theories as to their origin.

5. Distinguish sensation, idea, memory, imagination, belief, expectation.

6. Give an account of Berkeley's psychological discoveries. Has modern Science confirmed them? What has been the progress in the same direction since his time?

7. Is *prediction* possible in Mental Science? If so, give as many illustrations of it as you can. If not, state fully why not.

8. How many Laws or Principles of Mental Association are there? State and examine the views on the subject held by Mill, Bain, Spencer, and Hamilton.

9. How does the distinction between the Ego and the Non-ego, the Subject and the Object arise? State and explain the diversities of view on the subject.

10. Give a short account of Beneke's system of Psychology, and compare it with those of Reid, and Dr. Carpenter.

LOGIC.

Examiner—DR. PRASANNAKUMAR ROY.

1 What place would you give to Logic in a scheme of Sciences? Defend your answer.

2. State and examine the views on the origin and nature of the so-called *three fundamental laws of thought* held by Hamilton, Nebernug, Mill, and Herbert Spencer.

3. Discuss critically under all possible heads what is, and what is not, Inference, noting and explaining diversities of opinion.

4 Are all sciences inductive? State the answers that would be given to this question by Mill, Spencer, and Kant. Give and defend your own opinion.

5. Distinguish between what Mill calls the Experimental and the Deductive stage of a Science In what stage is Psychology at present. Defend your opinion by illustrations.

6. State *exactly* the meaning of the following:—Generalization, Abstraction, Uniformity of Nature, Natural Law, Cause, Evolution.

7 State and examine the views of the Causal Judgment held by Hume, Kant, Hamilton, Berkeley, Victor Cousin, James Martineau, Mill, and Spencer.

8. The aim and object of Scientific Classification.

9. Describe and compare the philosophical methods of Hegel and Spencer.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—DR. PRASANNAKUMAR ROY.

1. What does Philosophy aim at? Illustrate and defend your opinion.

2. Characterize the speculations of Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Democritus, and compare them with the corresponding modern speculations.

3 State Heraclitus's doctrines of the coincidence of contraries, and of Universal Reason, and trace the influence of his Philosophy upon the Stoics and the Hegelians.

4. Explain Plato's Theory of Ideas, noting specially what he meant by the Idea of the Good. Give an account of the controversy connected with the formulæ:—"*Universalia ante rem*", "*Universalia in rem*", "*Universalia post rem.*"

5. Explain Aristotle's doctrine of the Four Causes, and discuss critically its nature:—viz., did Aristotle regard it as intuitive or experiential? Describe his idea of God and the argument by which he proved His existence.

6. Compare Leibnitz's doctrine of the relation between the soul and the body of man, with the recently advanced doctrine of the parallelism between psychical and physical (or nervous) changes. Examine the validity of the latter doctrine

7. What are *things in themselves* in Kant's Intellectual System? Can he *consistently* maintain their existence?

8. Name and classify all monistic philosophers both ancient and modern.

9. The history, various forms, and present position, of the Doctrine of Evolution.

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination, 1878.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler.

1. The atomic weight of mercury is 200, that of Barium 137 and of Iron 56. Calculate their Specific Heats. 10 kilograms of Mercury at 100° C. are mixed with 1 kilogram of water at 20° C, what will be the temperature of the mixture?

2. A substance has the percentage composition

Sodium	19·17 parts	Sulphur	26·67 parts
Hydrogen	0·83 „	Oxygen	50·33 „

What is its chemical formula? (Na = 23).

3. 200 grains of Calcium Carbonate are given, what volume of Carbon dioxide at 27° C. and 728 m.m. pressure can be prepared from it?

4. Describe the process called dialysis; what is meant by a colloid and by a crystallized body.

5. Describe how you would prepare Tartar Emetic, what is its formula, how would you detect Antimony in an organic mixture?

6. How would you detect Potassium Cyanide in an organic mixture?

7. What are the principal substances which act as disinfectants? Trace the chemical cause for such action in each case.

8. What are the principal constituents of urine in health and in disease, what are the tests for urea, and what are the tests for uric acid?

9. Name the alkaloids present in opium, what is the composition of the two principal substances present and what are their distinctive tests?

10. What is the formula for alcohol, what is the density of its vapour, and what is its percentage composition?

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—DR. E. LAWRIE.

1. Describe the heart: its connexions and structure, the pericardium and endo-cardium, the auricles and ventricles, its valves, their structure, action and purpose, its systole and diastole, and explain its working.

2. Describe the essential parts of the organ of hearing, the nature of sound, the vibrations of the tympanum, and the transmission of these vibrations, the action of the auchitory ossicles, and the functions of the internal ear.

3. Describe the lachrymal apparatus and its function.

4. What is the function of the intestinal villi, by what mechanism is this function effected?

5. What are the functions of the chorda tympani? Give detailed experimental proofs of its action on the salivary secretion.

ANATOMY.

Examiner—DR. W. J. PALMER.

1. Describe the roof, floor and walls of the *nasal fossæ* as seen in the dry skull.

2 Describe the course pursued by blood returning from the several intercostal spaces to the heart.

3 Describe the third ventricle of the Brain.

4. Describe the dissection of the back of the leg.

5 Describe the prostate gland, stating the relation of surrounding structures.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—DR. A. CROMBIE.

1. What is the composition of the following preparations:

(*a.*) Compound Soap pill.
(*b*) Compound Rhubarb pill.
(*c*) Compound Rhubarb powder.
(*d.*) Compound Jolap powder.
(*e.*) Confection of Sulphur.
(*f.*) Compound Tincture of Camphor.
(*g*) Carronoil (Linimentum Calcis)
(*h*) Black Wash (Lotio nigra).

2. Iodide of Potassium.

(*a*) Explain the way in which it is manufactured, expressing in chemical symbols the chemical provisoes involved.

(*b.*) What are its most frequent impurities and how are they detected?

3. Belladonna.

(*a.*) From what plant and natural family is it derived, and what parts of the plant are used?

(*b.*) What preparations of it are contained in the British Pharmacopœia, and in what doses are they given internally?

(*c.*) What is its active principle, and into what preparations does it enter?

(*d.*) State what you know regarding the physiological actions of Belladonna (1) on the brain and spinal cord; (2) on the pupil; (3) on the pneumogastric nerve; (4) on the secretions of the salivary, mammary, and sweat-glands.

4. State what differences exist in the purgative actions of Calomel, Castor oil, Rhubarb, Sulphate of Magnesia, Aloes, and Elaterium. Mention the circumstances under which you would prefer one to another.

5. Prescriptions (N. B. The following prescriptions must be plainly written in the ordinary form, and full directions as to the mode of administration, and the precautions necessary in each case must be given.)

(*a.*) Write a prescription containing arnic for a case of chronic eczema in an adult.

(*b.*) Write a prescription for a case of tape-worm in an adult.

(*c.*) Write a similar one for a child six years of age.

(*d.*) Prescribe an emetic for a case of opium poisoning in an adult.

(*e.*) Prescribe an emetic for a strong child three years of age suffering from true croup.

(*f*) Prescribe a suitable diuretic mixture for a case of mitral regurgitation accompanied with general dropsy and albuminurio in an adult.

BOTANY.

Examiner—DR. GEO. WATT.

1. Describe and mention examples of the leading forms of underground stems.

2. Refer Leguminosae, Rutaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Scitamineae to their respective Sub-Classes. (*b*). Mention the condition of the Stamens in each of those orders. (*c*) Distinguish the Sub-Orders of Leguminosae and enumerate under each the principal medicinal plants which it contains.

3 What is meant by Transpiration and by what Conditions may it be said to be regulated? (*b*) Account for the revival of plants on being watered. (*c*). Do the leaves absorb rain-water and dew?

4 Describe any five fruits, using technical terms.

5. Why may parasitical plants be destitute of green colouring matter? (*b*) Distinguish Assimilation from Metastasis. (*c*). Point out the difference between growth in the Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms.

6 Describe the openings through which the atmosphere passes to purify the sap of plants. (*b*) Does the sap bear any relation to the blood of animals—if so, point out their common features. (*c*) Where are the stomata principally to be found in terrestrial and in aquatic plants?

7. Give the diagnostic characters of the order to which specimen A belongs (*b*) Name three Officinal products of this order; and state its distribution.

8. Give a complete technical description of specimen B.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—DR. E. LAWRIE.

1. Describe the nervous apparatus of the Ascidians, and compare its action with that of the spinal cord of vertebrate animals.

2. What are the more remarkable differences between the lower extremities of man and the rest of the mammalia?

3. Explain the feeding of Ruminants and the manner in which mastication is performed. Describe the precise nature of these operations

4. What are the principal characteristics of the Cheiroptera?

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination, 1878.

PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Examiner—Dr. J. F. P. McConnell.

1. Describe the characters of fatty degeneration as affecting the Heart, the Liver, and the Kidneys. What are the special predisposing causes of this change in the respective organs referred to?

2. Describe the physical and microscopic characters of enkephaloid cancer. What are its most frequent seats of selection and clinical characters?

3. Discuss the nature of the pathological process termed "Embolism." What are the lesions believed to be associated with this process in the Lungs and Brain?

4. Define the terms—sporadic, epidemic, endemic, contagious, infectious, zymotic, and epizootic.

5. What is the object of vaccination? What precautions are necessary in implying lymph for this purpose? Describe the operation. Give your opinion briefly as to the value of re-vaccination.

6. What are disinfectants, deodorants, and antiseptics? Give examples of each. How would you disinfect an unfurnished room, and a furnished room including clothing?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—Moonshi Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadur.

1. Mention all the forms of hæmorrhage likely to appear during utero-gestation; specify which are likely to come on before, and which after delivery. Enter fully into the details of placenta prævia, the forms of implantation, and sources of hæmorrhage, its symptoms, prognosis and treatment. Under what circumstances can you allow pregnancy to continue?

2. What do you understand by the terms abortion, miscarriage, and premature labour? Mention some of the means resorted to for producing criminal abortion in Bengal. Under what circumstances will you feel justified in inducing—

1. Abortion.
2. Premature labour?

3. What do you understand by pelvic presentations? Mention their varieties and causes. How will you diagnose a breech from a face and mouth, and a foot from a hand presentation? In breech presentation, what is the principal cause of fetal mortality, when is it likely to supervene, and what means will you adopt to avert the danger? How will you manage a case of breech presentation?

4. In describing the causation, symptoms, pathology, and treatment of puerperal convulsions, you are requested to say something

regarding the views entertained by Traube and Ravenstein on the subject, and the relation subsisting between this affection and albuminuria. What will be your mode of administering chloroform and what other sedatives and narcotics would you make use of to control the convulsive paroxysms? Lastly, what principles will guide you in the obstetric management of such cases?

SURGERY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Examiner—Dr. K. McLeod.

1. Describe lupus exedens—(*a*) in an early stage and (*b*) in a late stage, and state what treatment you would employ in each case. (100)
2. How would you distinguish between a dislocation backwards of the elbow joint and a supra-condyloid fracture of the lower end of the humerus—(*a*) immediately after the accident, and (*b*) after a lapse of 6 months? (150)
3. Describe minutely the operation of tracheotomy, indicating the structures divided and brought into view in performing it and mentioning the difficulties and risks of the operation and how they are severally to be avoided or met? (200)
4. What is the difference between epiphora and stillicidium? On what conditions does the latter depend and how would you remove these? (150)

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Moonshi Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadur.

1. What are the causes, morbid anatomy, symptoms, and thermometric ranges, complications, differential diagnosis, and treatment of Typhoid or Enteric fever?
2. Give a detail of the prophylactic treatment for Small-pox, describe both the current, and the obsolete systems; give your reasons for and against them.
3. What do you know regarding glycosurea (or diabetes mellitus), describe its symptoms, pathology, consequences and treatment. Give a summary of Claude Bernard and Pavy's views regarding the Glycogenic functions of liver. Mention all the tests you know for detection of sugar in urine.
4. What are the anatomical characters and physical signs of the 2nd stage of Acute Croupous pneumonia; with what morbid conditions is it likely to be confounded, and what are your means of differential diagnosis?
5. What is Tetanus, its varieties, causes, symptoms, and treatment. With what particular state of the system are tetanic symptoms likely to be mistaken and how will you distinguish them?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADOOR.

1. By what characteristic signs could you distinguish in a case of death by hanging, whether the suspension took place during life or after death?

2. Give the characteristic post-mortem appearances of death from starvation, suffocation, and drowning?

3. What are the probabilities in favour of suicidal in contradistinction to homicidal gun-shot wound?

4. What class of poison do Prussic Acid, Rus Kupur, Datura Alba, Plumbago Zelanicum, Narium Odorum, Semicarpus Anacordum, Strychnos, Nux Vomica, and Aconitum Nepalus belong?

5. State briefly the symptoms, treatment and post-mortem appearances in poisoning by the following substances—

Datura.
Rus Kupur.
Oleander.

6. In a case of suspected poisoning the stomach and its contents, a portion of liver and a kidney have been transmitted for chemical analysis; how would you proceed to determine the presence of Arsenic, mercury, opium, datura, strychnine and aconite in them? Mention the different processes you would adopt for such analysis, and give the characteristic test of each of the poisons noted above?

HONOR EXAMINATION IN MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—DR. J. F. P. MCCONNELL.

1. Describe the various ways in which a labour may be terminated by unassisted nature in cases of transverse presentation.

2. State briefly what you know in regard to the (1) Etiology, (2) symptomatology (including thermometry), and (3) morbid anatomy of puerperal fever.

3. Describe the operation of Cephalotripsy. Mention the cases in which it is called for, and discuss the comparative merits of this procedure and other methods of craniotomy.

4. Describe the characters, general and microscopic, of Uterine Fibroid Tumours. To what symptoms do they give rise? Give in detail the appropriate treatment, palliative and radical.

5. Under what circumstances would you advise the use of anæsthetics in labour? Which would you select, and what precautions are necessary in the mode of administration?

6. For what diseases is extirpation of the ovary a justifiable operation?